Weather

Overcast. Passing showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75.6 and the minimum 61.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 77.4 and 51.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, October 11.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, October 11.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Porthos, October 12.

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Shansi Needs Million While Making Efficient Fight Against Famine

Provincial Government Uses Own Resources Before Asking For Help Of People Outside

(China Press Correspondence)

Taiyuenfu, Shansi, Oct. 1.—Although lying right in the heart of the famine area, little has up till now been heard of the distress of Shansi. This has been due to the existence of an unusually efficient provincial government, which exhausts every means to obtain relief locally before appealing for outside help. Some of the measures taken may well be copied by the other famine ridden provinces.

The first step that the government took was to survey the extent of the distress, and to classify the entire population into five groups, basing upon the relative ability to support themselves during this crisis:

Group I. consists of the well-to-do families who are amply able to take care of themselves. They are taxed according to a carefully worked out plan to help support those less fortunately situated.

Group II. consists of the families who are barely able to support themselves.

Group III. consists of families owning a little property who can maintain themselves if they could mortgage their possessions.

Group IV. consists of non-property holding families, whose members are able bodied and can support themselves if work can be found for them. They are made up of the artisan class who live from hand to mouth during ordinary years.

Group V. is made up of people who cannot give any labor towards repaying the relief given them. These include widows, orphans and the aged who even during normal times are barely able to eke out a living.

MEASURES EMPLOYED

From out of the provincial resources the government is giving supplies to the fifth group free of charge so far as possible. The third and fourth groups are given work to do such as the building of public highways, digging of wells and irrigation canals, and reforesting the mountainous districts.

Food bureaus are established which sell supplies at a low price, which will relieve especially the third group of people. Real Estate loan offices are also opened by the government, which will take mortgages on land and livestock, that are redeemable at a nominal rate of interest.

This will go far towards preventing the property of the poorer classes from falling into the hands of the wealthy at ridiculously low prices. All the pawnshops are regulated by the government and maximum rates of interest fixed lower than the normal are enforced.

NO PROFITEERING

To protect the public from profiteering maximum food prices are fixed by the government, cornering or speculation in food supplies are strictly forbidden, and county districts are not allowed to place any embargo on the free movement of food supplies.

The official from the heads down to the lowest magistrates have given ten percent of their yearly salaries for relief work. The governor has personally contributed his entire year's salary of $36,000 to the cause. To encourage voluntary giving medals are awarded to contributors.

To supplement the work of the government an International Famine Relief Committee has been formed locally, composing of representative Chinese and foreigners from such organisations as the Educational Bureau, Y.M.C.A., the Students Union, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

All funds raised by private contributions are dispensed by this Committee, which in the first day of work succeeded in raising $200,000. Among foreigners such men as Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Crumpacker are doing sterling work on the Committee.

CHILDREN IMPERILED

Half a million women, children and aged are being wholly supported by the province, while hundred of thousands are being partially supported. With the approach of Winter the suffering will be more intense, and the little stock left over will be entirely exhausted. Already many districts have been reduced to living on bark, herbs and roots, and even these apologies for food are becoming exhausted.

In its cry for help from outside, Shansi hoped to raise at least a million dollars. Sympathisers of the gallant fight the province has made to work out its

(Continued on Page 4)

Send Subscriptions For Famine Relief To These Officials

Subscriptions and gifts to afford relief to the famine sufferers may be made to any of the four honorary treasurers who have been chosen to act for the famine relief organisation formed here. These are:

Mr. Sung Han-chang, The Bank of China.

Mr. Fu Sino-en, The Commercial Bank of China.

Mr. William Morris, The British American Tobacco Company.

Mr. G. H. Stitt, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Donations of food and clothing also will be received at the headquarters of the relief association at No. 22 The Bund, the former German Club.

JAPANESE BLAME CHINA WARSHIPS AT NIKOLAIEVSK

Finding Of Commission On Incident Rumored But Not Made Public

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, October 8.—The Sino-Japanese Commission of Inquiry into the alleged participation of Chinese gunboats in the fighting at the time of the massacre at Nikolaievsk has concluded its investigation, and its joint judgment has been signed. So far neither side has disclosed this finding, but it is believed to be not favorable to the Chinese gunboats, which are now en route for Harbin.

WILSON SENDS HIS GREETINGS TO TOKIO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, October 7.—The city of Tokio today gave an elaborate reception in Hibiya Park, in honor of the delegates attending the Sunday School Convention.

The Mayor, in the course of a speech, said the citizens welcomed those who were here in the interest of all humanity, and were able to do so much in the cause of international peace.

This morning a cable of greeting and best wishes was received from President Wilson.

Tokio, October 9.—The Rev. Mr. Reis, the Brazilian delegate to the World Sunday School Convention, who arrived today on the Monteagle, presented an invitation to the Convention to hold the next Convention in Rio de Janeiro. The invitation was received with cheers but has not yet been accepted. The Imperial Theater is wholly unable to accommodate the crowds, attending the Convention, and the building has been packed at every session, many being unable to gain an

French Ministers Study Food Prices

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—The Ministers and Secretaries of State met on Friday morning in council under the presidency of the Premier M. Georges Leygues.

The sitting was devoted to the study of questions raised by the increase in the price of certain foodstuffs.

The decisions in the matter were left to a meeting of Ministers to be held next Tuesday.

Birth Rate Higher Than Deaths In U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is roughly estimated that the excess of births over deaths in the United States is one percent.

EARTHQUAKE IN MANTUA

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 8.—An Associated Press telegram from London states that reports have been received that a violent earthquake occurred at Mantua, in Lombardy, at midnight on the 7th inst.

RUSSIANS MAKE PROTEST TO WIN FORMER STAND

Southern Government Of War-torn Nation Demands Recognition

CLAIM WRANGEL RULES

Rights Of Nationals Are Infringed Says Note Of M. de Giers

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 4 (delayed).—M. de Giers on behalf of the South Russian Government, has telegraphed to the Chinese Government, protesting against the latter's refusal to recognise the Russian Legation and Consulates in China and pointing out that General Wrangel's Government succeeds the temporary Government of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak, which was previously represented in China by diplomatic agents.

He declares that the Chinese decree infringes the rights and privileges of the Russians, which are guaranteed by the Sino-Russian treaties and conventions.

In conclusion M. de Giers says that Russia will not recognise any acts, contrary to these treaties and will hold China responsible for any damage or loss incurred.

TURKS START NEW MOVE TO WIPE OUT ARMENIAN PEOPLE

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times states that the situation on the Armenian border is unquestionably serious. The Turks have captured Serykamesh and Soghanle. The Armenians are being simultaneously attacked on the eastern border with a view to stopping reinforcements going to the west.

A Nationalist communique, issued at Trebizond, declares that the march on Batum has been abandoned and that the troops, consisting of Turkish regulars, who are advancing in three columns, intend "To wipe out Armenia within a month so as to open up the road to Azerbaijan."

The Armenians have protested to President Wilson and also it is believed, to the Entente.

GERMAN STEEL MEN APPEAL TO FRENCH MINERS

Conference Sought To Bring About Trade Relations Between Nations

STOKERS ON STRIKE

Excessive Prices And Bad Management Are Given As Cause Of Trouble

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 5 (delayed).—The Paris newspapers devote considerable attention to the overtures, made by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Simons, previous to the departure of the French Ambassador at Berlin with regard to a Franco-German conference to discuss and settle the momentous economic problems, still pending between the two countries.

Some suspect in this suggestion a new German maneuver but according to a Berlin report, published in the Petit Parisien, German steel magnates are in urgent need of French ore to feed their blast furnaces and are really willing to come to terms.

SEEK TO AID TRADE

The Matin states that the French Government also desires to restore regular trade intercourse but is firm in its attitude that any scheme by Germany to substitute some form of commercial agreement for the stipulations of the Peace Treaty with regard to war damages cannot even be considered.

Paris, October 8.—The French press reports the outbreak of a strike on the 5th instant in an important electrical supply center in Berlin.

The stokers gave as their pretext for striking that, owing to the inferior quality of the briquettes, they were unable to work for more than six hours a day.

GERMAN EXCUSE

The German newspapers make this excuse a text for articles attacking the agreements concluded at Spa, whereby, they contend, Germany is to be deprived of the coal which she needs. Such is the argument of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

In Paris, on the other hand, it is urged that Germany would be more honest if she were to recognise that she has done nothing to improve her coal production, and that if certain German factories are obliged to be idle this is due to the excessive prices charged to foreigners, and to the obstacles to production which arise from faulty control.

Chihli Mission Worker Urges Measures To Save Those In Grip Of Famine

Valuable Suggestions Are Addressed To Shanghai Committee By Mr. Houlding Who Comes From Stricken District

Mr. Horace W. Houlding, General Director of the South Chihli Mission which has headquarters at Tamingfu and operates mission stations with resident foreign missionaries at six different points all within the famine region is in Shanghai in connection with the work of relief that has been understaken.

Based upon the experience gained in dealing with other widespread disasters and upon a study of present conditions in the famine region Mr. Houlding has presented a number of suggestions as to the best way of administering relief funds in the regions of Kwangpingfu, and Tamingfu, the two southernmost prefectures of Chihli province lying between the provinces of Honan and Shantung.

The suggestions, which have been addressed to the Relief Committee of Shanghai are set forth in the following, written by Mr. Houlding.

CALAMITY A SURPRISE

The appalling need in north China is measurably recognised, and will not be here dwelt upon.

Surprise is expressed that news of so great a calamity is so suddenly sprung upon the public. The fact is that those who live in that region, which has now become the shadow of death, shared in the surprise. Public attention was centered in the complex civil war and in the imminent peril of being looted by defeated or disbanded soldiers. There is no bureau of government to publish crop conditions over the country.

In our own region the June harvest of wheat barely returned the seed sown, but preparations were the earlier made for the sowing betimes of the crops for the fall harvest. In twenty-four years in north China and on this same field the writer has never seen such a summer. As to frequency of rain, it has been almost normal yet in a year there has not been over a Chinese inch of rain fall! Clouds would appear and roll up as if there were war in the very heavens; a few drops would begin to fall in a slow steady way as if promising a real good soaking only to stop before so much as the dust was laid and the clouds would give place to burning sun again.

Over and over this has been repeated, keeping us all in hopeful expectation of a good downpour that would yet come. It is not good form among the people to speak of death, or of coming disaster and so, while there were gloomy looks and distress on countenances, almost before we realised it, the last week had passed when any grain, even the accommodating buckwheat, could be planted with any hope of even the least harvest this fall. But not until, from all over three provinces, reports began to be published in the papers from individual missionaries and others, was it made terribly apparent that the drought was more than local. The news indeed came upon us all suddenly, and appallingly.

NEEDS ARE IMMEDIATE

It is well said that these days, now passing all too fast, are of greatest and immediate importance to meet the need and prepare for winter.

Perhaps all of us who have had any experience in flood or famine

(Continued on Page 2)

FAMINE IS CAUSE OF ELIMINATION OF FETES TODAY

President Orders Suspension Of Celebrations In Order To Raise Funds

STREET UNIONS TO MEET

Program To Be Given At Ex-German Club To Observe National Holiday

Today is the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, popularly known as the Double Ten Festival because it falls on the 10th of October, or the tenth day of the tenth moon.

All official celebrations have been called off in deference to the order of President Hsu of Peking in view of the distress caused by the famine in north China. Money thus saved will be forwarded to the famine relief committees to be contributed to the needy cause.

Locally, outside the observation of tomorrow as a general holiday, there will be little celebration officially.

The Federated Street Unions however, will hold a program at the former German Club at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Most of the shops belonging to the unions will be closed for business.

All the main thoroughfares will be beflagged with the national colors. The larger stores are having their buildings illuminated for the occasion. Both the Wing On and Sincere Buildings, besides their usual electric illuminations, have huge display characters, expressing greetings for the occasion. The Commercial Press is also attractively illuminated. The Chung Hua Book Co. however, announces that they are saving their money in order that it may be donated towards the famine relief fund.

There will be programs of celebration to be held at the Y.M.C.A., the various educational associations and schools and a review of the Chinese Company, S. V. C.

The Chinese Boy Scouts will also hold a review.

The Business Men's Union of the Northeastern District has also issued an announcement that a reception will be held on their premises and that refreshments will be served to the public.

Chinese churches are planning special services.

The yamen of the Commissioner of Defense will hold a military review. The arsenal will be closed for the day.

Gambling Is Being Fought By Police

Limehouse Under Observation In An Attempt To Stamp Out Vice

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 5.—Recent police-court proceedings against a Chinese restaurant-keeper for allowing women to frequent his premises have led the London newspapers to devote considerable space to the subject of the gaming vice, which is alleged to be rampant in Limehouse, where some two thousand Chinese and other Asiatics and a number of colored men reside.

It is admitted that a number of Chinese are living decently and have married English women, but it is stated that some of the unmarried Chinese and colored men have attracted there a number of women with deplorable results.

The Chinese authorities in London are co-operating with the police in an effort to effect reform. Several restaurants have been closed and gaming-houses raided and their keepers deported.

French Ministry Not Ready With Budget

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—The French press publishes the following statement from the Ministry of Finance: "There has recently appeared in certain newspapers information, sometimes contradictory, as to the actual state of preparation of the draft budget for 1921.

"Although this work is on the point of completion, it is as yet premature to state the total amount of expenditure to be placed under the different headings of the Finance Bill which will contain, like the budget of 1920, (1) an extraordinary budget, and (2) a separate budget of expenditure to be recovered from Germany."

-:- If They Only Knew -:-

—Kromer in New York World

Our "Double Ten" Supplement

In commemoration of the Double Ten Festival, The Republic of China's national holiday, The China Press today issues a special Chinese supplement.

It is of magazine form with a seven colored lithographic frontpage depicting early morning in Shanghai harbor. It is distributed to subscribers of The China Press free, but will not be included in street sales. It will be sold on the street separately at 5 cents the copy.

Special features of the supplement are articles by the Honorable Charles R. Crane, the United States Minister to Peking, on the Famine Situation; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont on the New Consortium; Mr. H. Y. Moh, the cotton magnate, on the "Importance of Communication to Industrial Development;" Mr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., on "The New Intellectual Movement;" Mr. Chang Shuling, director of the Tobacco and Wine Bureau, on "The Administrative Measures of the Tobacco and Wine Bureau and Mr. H. C. Sung on the financial situation.

The "victorious retreat" of General Wu Pei-fu, China's idol of the hour, is the subject of another interesting article, which reviews the chain of events which led to the downfall of the Anfuites.

A recent picture of General Wu Pei-fu, appears together with an eulogy composed by the editor of the supplement, Mr. Jabin Hsu.

Other contributions of interes are a resume of the correspondence which appeared in The China Press on the question of foreign education as affecting the Chinese home life raised by Miss Kwei in her letter of July 30; a message from Mr. Yeh Cho-chang, president of the Chinese National Press Union and articles on the need of roads in China and on the 1919 China Trade.

INSURE CREDITS IN EXPORT TRADE IS PLAN OF NATIONS

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, Oct. 7.—The Financial Section of the International Financial Conference today unanimously adopted a motion, submitted by the Chairman of the Section, M. Cellier, of France, to recommend to the Council of the League of Nations the adoption of an extended scheme for insurance of credits in connection with the export trade.

Ambassadors Hold Session In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—The Conference of Ambassadors met on Friday morning at the Quay d'Orsay under the presidency of M. Jules Gambon.

Paris, October 8.—The International Financial Conference in Brussels held a public sitting on Thursday, when it approved of the reports of the various Commissions.

It will conclude its labors on Friday. In the absence of M. de Fleuriau, who was obliged to return to London, M. Avenol acted as the senior French delegate.

Wilson Given Medal By Church Council

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Oct. 5 (delayed).—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, representing most of the Protestant denominations, have presented their Chaplain's Medal to President Wilson as an expression of appreciation of his services "in his leadership in the world and in bringing to the world the ideals, embodied in the League of Nations."

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, October 8.—The Chiaotungpu has ordered the standardisation of railway accounts in accordance with a formula based on the practice of European and American railway systems.

ENGINEERS, UNDER SUSPICION, QUIT TO JOIN BANDITS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, October 8.—The entire Chinese Engineering Corps at Hungchun, who had been suspected of complicity with the bandits, deserted on the 3rd inst., and joined the bandits, but the battalion Commander Wen is still at its post, according to despatches received by the Foreign Office today.

Japanese troops arrived on the afternoon of the 3rd. The Japanese and Chinese commanders and the Chinese head of police conferred, and agreed upon joint action to protect the place.

On the evening of the 3rd there were rumors of another pending attack, whereupon many of the residents fled, including the Civil Governor. An attack was made during the night, but was repulsed after an exchange of fire with the Japanese guards.

Danes Rejoice Over Return Of Slesvig

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, Oct. 5 (delayed).—An exceptional ceremony marked the opening of the Riksdag by the King today, this being its first session since the incorporation of South Slesvig in Denmark.

His Majesty welcomed the reunion of the new provinces and said that every Dane had long awaited that day and thanked the Powers for repairing the injustice of 1864.

The King referred with special satisfaction to the continuance of cooperation with Norway and Sweden.

Califomia Rice Farmers Fear Loss

(Reuter's Service)

Colusa, Cal., Oct. 8.—Representatives of Sacramento Valley ricegrowers, millers and wholesalers have met to confer on means of averting tremendous loss to the growers through the threatened decline in price, the crop being the biggest on record.

JOHNSON IN APPROVAL OF STAND MADE BY HARDING

California Senator Is On Record As To Nations' League

STARTS FOR EAST

Candidate Again Touches On Separate Peace Question

ODDS IN BETTING

Republican Aspirant Is Favorite-Reply Made To Questions

(U. S. Naval Radio)

San Francisco, October 9.—Senator Warren Harding's stand on the question of the League of Nations was endorsed in a statement made today by Senator Hiram Johnson.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 8.—Senator Hiram Johnson leaves San Francisco for the East tomorrow to begin his campaign on Senator Warren Harding's behalf, according to an announcement by the Republican National Committee.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 8.—Speaking here today, Senator Warren Harding stated that American soldiers had no business in Germany. Asked whether he favored a separate peace with Germany the Senator reiterated that he had no idea of taking up such a stand.

ANSWERS QUERY

Replying to the question whether he believed that the League of Nations could lead the United States into war without Congressional action, Senator Harding said: "Certainly not. But if we entered the League and assumed the obligations of the League Covenant, (and the Council of the League would decide who should contribute towards carrying on war), then Congress would be obliged to contribute or we should be charged with the grossest dishonesty."

THE IRISH QUESTION

Somebody shouted something about Ireland, to which Senator Harding replied "I am happy to say that I think that Great Britain is approaching a solution of the Irish question. I should no more tell Great Britain what to do with Ireland then I would have Great Britain tell us what to do with the Philippines. I would not have the United States Government dominated in any capacity by Great Britain."

Referring to a list of questions on the League of Nations submitted by the Iowa Campaign Committee, the Republican candidate for the Presidency said that he did not want to adopt the attitude of a nominee answering questions, when the Party platform had already stated the Party's principles.

London, October 5.—In view of the approach of the Presidential elections on November 2, both parties in the United States are preparing for a supreme effort. The betting odds are at present stated to be largely in favor of Senator Harding.

WORKMEN KILLED BY SHIP EXPLSION

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 8.—A number of fatalities were caused by the explosion of an oil tank on board the British steamer O.R. Crowe (?) in drydock for repairs at Brooklyn.

About a hundred men were working on board at the time. Four bodies were recovered an hour later and it was roughly estimated that four more were missing, whilst between 20 and 30 were injured.

French Are Praised At Surgical Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 5 (delayed).—A Surgical Congress is now sitting in Paris. The President, M. Lepage the famous Belgian surgeon emphasised the striking progress and remarkable discoveries in French surgical science, made during the war.

Chihli Mission Worker Urges Measures To Save Those In Grip Of Famine

(Continued from Page 1)

relief, are quite agreed that the indiscriminate giving out of food to the populace is more or less demoralising, and yet careful discrimination in giving out is next to impossible, and on any large scale is quite out of the range of the possible. The crowds clamor and fight and the ones whose need may be most desperate get the least if any at all.

"I would not undertake it again," was the remark made to me yesterday by one who attempted, by this means, to relief the distress after the flood of three years ago. Of course a certain amount of this sort of giving needs be done and the best way one can. But it is to be guarded, and a better way sought.

The fact is that the social fabric of China is so built up around the family, with all its most intricate remifications, and through many generations recognising sacred mutual responsibilities, that it would sure be difficult to find those who in time of distress have no one to share with them what is earned and known to be earned.

REGULAR WAGES PAID

Regular wages go to more than the one to whom paid, and usually can be relied upon to reach far beyond those whom we occidentals would consider within the immediate family. Emphasis is put upon regular and known wages for this gives the needy distant relatives opportunity to press their claims—claims that in this country are recognised as valid, albeit usually more or less begrudged. It will be well not to overlook this social relationship in relief work. Money will go further and reach more people if paid in regular wages than in any other way.

Again; such work may and should be undertaken as will help effectually to prepare for and guard against future like disasters. There are great regions in China where harvest have been abundant, places where, as one friend writes me, rain has been almost too abundant. Transportation facilities are easily recognised as the great need. And this applies not only to railroads and canals but to the equally necessary rural roads all through the country.

NEED OF ROADS

Waterways, railroads and cartroads are interdependent and should keep pace with each other in as rapid a development as may be possible. And it will be manifest that there is no way of bringing relief money to the people generally, to a whole countryside of multiplied villages, more widely and evenly, bringing this relief right to their doors, than in the grading and building of rural roads.

Every enterprise in the line of railroads and canals should certainly be pushed—but to bring immediate help to the people in these famished districts, as well as to permanently make railroad and canal locally available, to these villages better rural roads should be laid out and built.

We say better roads, but almost refuse to call these thoroughfares roads at all in any proper use of the word. They twist and double curve, sometimes to go through villages and sometimes to avoid them, with such erratic turns they do almost box the compass and do continuously and most mercilessly jolt, to the point of blistered soreness, the ears of the traveller caged in that Peking instrument of torture called a cart.

Diabolical pitfalls are dug on both sides of the cart ruts with the purpose of crowding the cart a little more over to the other side and on to a neighbor's land. While the plows continually, year after year, tear up furrows in the roads as if to show that the owner still lays claim to the land. But all this is common knowledge.

AN ILLUSTRATION

Now to illustrate what can be done. And we write from practical experience in our headquarters village Fuyintsun (Gospel Village) where we have graded up some four miles of roadway.

The Tamingfu Magistrate was invited to call and talk over the situation. To make a longer and somewhat interesting story short, he has undertaken to secure a straight strip of land 80 feet wide for a right of way for a road between river and rail, beginning at Kantan on the Pehan R. R., taking in five cities including Tamingfu, eastward to the river port, Lung Wang-miao, on the chief waterway of all north China, the Wei river.

As the reckoning generally goes, this much traveled trek counts up 160 li; the straight roadway, as is pledged by the Magistrate, would be just about an even 100 li! This shortening of the distance would alone make three trips possible instead of two as at present.

QUAINT OBJECTION

One of the gentry objected at once that so very many carts would want to travel on the new road that it would soon be spoiled for the traffic would near itself! But it was pointed out to him that his objection only emphasised the great need of this public utility and that also it could and should be kept in repair, perhaps by some system of toll. The fact that the Magistrate, as well as others wish at once to put on automobiles for regular transport, is the best assurrance that the roads will some way be kept in repair, if once built.

Let us remember that the great outstanding object is to bring immediate relief to this people, and that it is recognised the best way is by giving good honest and useful employment along such lines as will socure to them pressingly needed public utilities.

ROAD PLANS

If there be no better way of constructing such roadways than has been done over thousands of miles of back country roads in America that plan, though not the best, is still practicable here. Fifteen or twenty feet can be graded up from the sides into the center and to an average height of 2½ feet, with longitudinal drainage, brick or stone filled covered ditch, in the center with laterals running to the sides every 100 feet or so, and then all coated over with a layer of six inches or more of broken rock, where obtainable, and where there are no rocks, then brickbats gathered from ruins everywhere in these ancient hamlets and towns, broken by relief workers to cobble stone size, and filled in with sand, or where sand is not to be obtained, by, giving the surrounding villages a further house-cleaning by the Magistrates kindly offices in also requisitioning the heaps and piles of ashes every where in evidence.

OTHER PROPOSALS

The labor of carrying by basket or hauling by team, where mules and cattle are not already all sold off, should be paid for at good decent wages. A practical way has also been suggested by a chief constructing engineer of the Standard Oil Co. of at once widening the tires of all carts which are to use the road. This could be accomplished by paying for this necessary, or desirable, improvement, by a bonus from the relief funds, all of which goes into work and gives the people means for buying the grain which can be brought in more quickly and cheaply with every mile of new roadway built. The heavy stone roller used in preparing the threshing floors found every where will be just the thing for packing the roads. And the common and very efficient log-made road grader can be made by any village blachsmith and rough carpenter.

These approximately 35 miles of road building would furnish, it is estimated, some 600,000 days of labor; and in field and many other mission fields, such roads could and should be indefinitely multiplied, to the lasting benefit of commerce and all the people. And the work can be faithfully and honestly done under the supervision of foreign staff of missionaries and their trained native helpers. For instance a neighboring missionary will hope to connect up at the railroad point Hantan, and carry the road westward to Wuan, in Honan! and at the river port we want to bridge the river and run the road down southward into a region better supplied with grain.

PREPARE BUILDINGS

Aside from the above, we are able to open up or prepare suitable buildings where three years ago we housed and cared for 200 old men of the flooded district, and this fall, winter and spring we could give practically a full year of schooling while feeding (and clothing, if need be,) children of school age but too tender for work, utilising our school teachers and other graduates and those trained in the schools and in its industrial Department. If need be we can take in and care for seven hundred children, at $2 a month, we think, for food. The teachers pay, the Mission can take care of.

I can testify that at Fuyintsun, (Gospel Village), the central station of our Schools, where we have employed many hundreds of men in all kinds of labor, very, very many have been coming to me, not to ask charity, but with the eager question, "O, can you, not give us something to do that we may earn the food our families need?" Do what you can to help.

Think of good mechanics, masons and carpenters; as well as farm hands and common laborers, with grain selling at three and four prices yet willing to work at half rates, if need be, rather than beg or remain idle. As was said in beginning few will be unreached if such work is provided.

Vast sums must, and will be raised. The problem is not only to save a million lives now but to turn what seems fearful disaster into positive blessing for the succeeding generation.

Cotton Spinners Return To Mills

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 5 (delayed).—The cotton spinners at Oldham who have been on strike for weeks returned to work this morning having accepted the employers' conditions.

Work was not resumed at a number of mills, however, owing to the decision of the piecers to continue the strike.

London, Oct. 5 (delayed).—According to the new report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, the result of shorter hours has been greatly to diminish fatigue and overstrain and a decrease in accidents and sickness. The effect of the reduction of hours on output where it depends on the speed of the machinery, as for instance in cotton and wool spinning, is to reduce the output exactly in proportion to the decrease in working hours.

With machinery requiring constant alertness on the part of the operator, as in weaving, the output has not suffered much. Output, depending on the exertion of the worker, has not diminished and there are cases where it has improved.

Provisional Border Line Is Fixed By League Commission

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—A Warsaw telegram reports that on arrival at Suwalki, the Commission of the League of Nations in agreement with the interested parties, fixed as a provisional line of demarcation between Poland and Lithuania the line of December 8 last, from the German frontier to the confluence of the Igorka with the Niemen, and the course of the Niemen as far as Uchies, to the south of Nereth.

The Commission furthermore, with a view to avoiding any hostile incidents, ordered the retirement of both Polish and Lithuanian troops to a distance of six kilometers on either side of the line of December 8 as far as the confluence of the Igorka with the Niemen.

Woman's Club Giving Tea Dance To Aid Famine Relief Fund

The American Woman's Club will give a Tea Dance on Tuesday, October 26 in benefit of the Famine Relief Fund. The following ladies are to be hostesses. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Mrs. F. R. Sites, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. J. A. Ely, Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mrs. W. Morris, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. C. Holcomb.

The Social Department of the American Woman's Club is to meet at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning at the Carlton Cafe. Post card notices of this meeting are not to be issued.

Memorial Fund Is To Go To Charities

(Reuter's Service)

Stockholm, Oct. 5 (delayed).—There was a solemn ceremony today at the side of the coffin of the late Crown Princess, which was covered with Lilies, when the Crown Princess Margaret Memorial Fund, which exceeds £78,000, was handed to the Crown Prince in the Storkyrkan.

The Crown Prince, deeply moved, said that the fund would be devoted to charitable and social purposes.

Americans Will Hold Control Of Mexican Oil Wells

(Reuter's Service)

New York, October 4 (delayed).—A telegram from Mexico City states that Mr. Alfred Mackenzie's concessions to exploit oil lands in Lower California will not encroach on the American rights there.

It appears that the United States Corporation possesses twice the amount of the oil lands, conceded to the British.

Reports Of Trouble In Portugal Denied

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—According to a message from Lisbon, all the reports current in Portugal and abroad as to disturbances having occurred on the occasion of the anniversary of the Republic are devoid of foundation.

The Bandman Company

"Billeted" is a little comedy that is one of the good things brought out by the war. As far as the stirring details of war are concerned they are very conspicuous by their absence. The whole plot has to do with a lost husband, and a wife who finally obtains peace and happiness in the lost hubby's arms. The plot is also generous enough to allow some of the other characters to find comfort in the arms of their loved ones. Real wholesome sentiment, plastered with any amount of thoroughly good humor made "Billeted" appeal strongly to another full house, and generous applause and laughter, was given throughout a very delightful evening.

The play gave O. Twiss the opportunity of making his first bow before a local audience. He played the part of "Col. Preedy, D.S.O." Like the rest of the company he is a very capable actor and gives a good interpretation of the part.

Miss Violet Blyth Pratt had a big part in "Betty Taradine" and she did quite a lot of her work extremely well. There were times when her lines were a trifle mixed, and now and again she allowed herself the privilege of stepping out of her part to smile at a gag or an aside. But the lady has a fine stage presence; a good speaking voice; and is certainly capable of good work.

"Penelope Moon" had a very pretty exponent in Miss Barraclough. She wore a masculine costume as to the manner born. But please ladies, take all your work very seriously, no matter how funny it is. That smile and that straying from the author's lines, is not wise. But let me add that you are both very nice, and can do splendid work.

I liked the portrayal of Miss Muriel Johnston Immensely. She was "Miss Lintrott" to the life. Our old friend Miss Lilian Stanbridge made an all too brief appearance as "Mrs. Brace" but she did her little part in great style.

Mr. Norman Thompson was given an opportunity in the study of "Rev. Ambrose Liptrott." His character work was really funny and calls for a special word of praise.

Quite one of the hits of the evening was scored by Mr. David Keir in the part of "Mr. MacFarlane." His Scotch was as good as "Johnny Walker" and his mannerisms were just a pleasing as the effect that "Johnny Walker" has when he is taken into intimate acquaintance. Carl Lawson played the part of "Peter Taradine," and his portrayal amused the house immensely. His work is always convincing, but I doubt if he has been in anything better than the part he played so well last night.

Tomorrow Night: "Billeted." A good show, well played and really funny.

Anniversary Fete To Be Postponed

The Tenth Anniversary Fete planned for October 16-17 by the Chin Woo Athletic Association has been postponed to October 30-31. This postponement is due to a cabled request from Mr. Kungche Chen now touring the South Seas. His message says that the Chinese merchants in Kuia Lumpur and Penang have decided to send delegates to participate on the occasion.

Mr. Chen during his tour has succeeded in organising branches at those places. The Chinese there take great interest in the Association. At one of the shows conducted in Penang the crowd was so big that the officers in charge had to divide the program into allowing half to be enjoyed by one batch and the other by another. Encouraged by this news the Committee at Shanghai is doing its utmost to make the fete a success.

RECONSTRUCT MARKETS

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, October 8.—Chang Kou-kan, who was formerly in charge of the reconstruction of the Hankow markets, has been appointed chief of the Administrative Court in Peking.

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Any of the above mentioned cars will be demonstrated to interested parties on Sunday between 9 a.m. and noon, and from 2 p. m. to 4 p.m. Those interested are cordially invited to call and inspect the cars.

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We helped them by adding interest, so when the time came they had the money to go away and enjoy themselves.
This is just one of the many pleasures that come to those who have learned how to save. You can do the same if you will adopt a plan of saving and then follow it.
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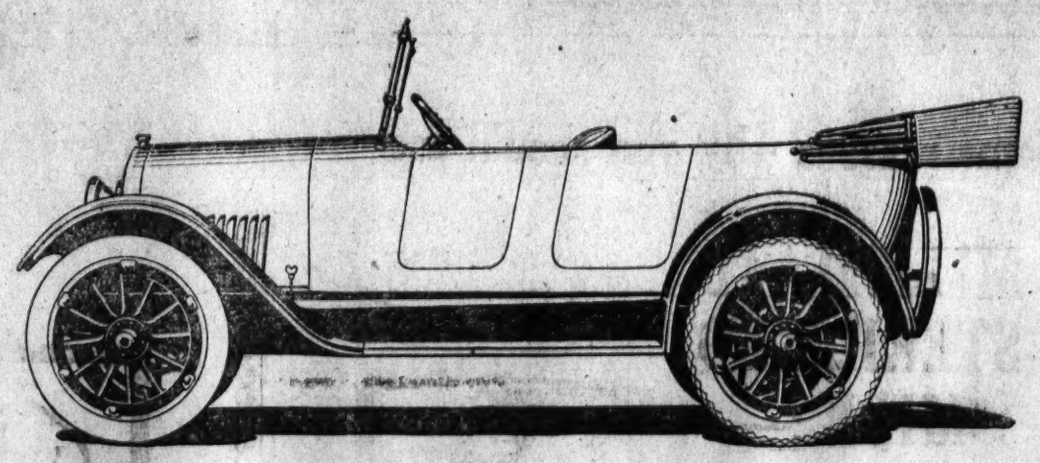

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POLICE EMPLOYE IS CHARGED WITH DEMANDING BRIBES

A charge of accepting bribes in the Central Police Station was made against Loo Yao-fu one of the clerks of the police traffic department yesterday in the Mixed Court. The accused was liberated on $500 security. Mr. Faithfull appeared for the prosecution, and Attorney Davis for the defendant.

It is alleged that the defendant has been accepting bribes in connection with the issuing of motor car licenses to chauffeurs and owners.

French Anthorities Take Over Togoland

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—The cession to the French authorities of a large portion of German Togoland took place formally on the 1st inst.

Speaking at a recepting given on the 29th ulto. by Major Jackson on behalf of the British authorities in honor of the French Commissioner, the toasts of the French President and King George were honored.

Major Jackson, in welcoming the representatives of the French Government, expressed feelings of absolute fraternity. The French and British ensigns were hoisted above the Governor's Palace on September 30 in the presence of a considerable gathering.

Message Of Homage Sent To Millerand

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—The Advisory Chamber of Tonkin before starting on its labors, decided to send a message of homage and loyalty to M. Millerand as President of the country's "great, generous and benevolent protector."

The Assembly further re-affirmed its respectful recognition of the work of liberty and justice carried on in Indo-China by M. Albert Sarraut as Governor-general and duly appreciated by the people of Annam.

Marriage

CLIFFORD-WARD

A pretty wedding was solemnised at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday when Ethel May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clifford of Shanghai was married to Frank Stanley, son of Mr. W. Ward and the late Mrs. Ward of Bootle, Lancashire England.

The service was sung by the boy choristers of the Cathedral and the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons officiated. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. W. C. G. Clifford as best man and the ushers were Mr. C. H. Hodgman, Mr. Park Abbott, and Mr. Adolph Holgersen. The bride entered on the arm of her father, and looked very charming in a gown of white charmeuse with an overdrape of Chantilly lace, and carried a beautiful bouquet of tea roses.

The bridesmaids were Elsie Aveyard who wore pale pink, Marjorie Gates in primrose, and Jean Hodgman, niece of the bride, who acted as flower girl, in pale blue georgette. Mrs. Hodgman, sister of the bride, who officiated as matrom of honor wore saxe blue georgette.

The mother of the bride wore amethyst with a black picture hat, and carried a handsome bouquet of tea roses.

The reception, which was largely attended, was afterwards held at No. 6 Weihaiwei Road, the home of the parents of the bride. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a platinum and diamond pendant, and the bride presented the bridegroom with a solid silver shaving set, the bridesmaids and matron of honor receiving very pretty pearl brooches. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are leaving on the Columbia for Japan where the honeymoon will be spent.

CHOY-WOO

The marriage of Mr. J. K. Choy and Miss R. T. Woo took place at 4 o'clock in the Cantonese Baptist Church. Dr. R. T. Bryan performed the ceremony. Misses S. M. Chang and Y. S. Lee were the bridesmaids and M. James Choy was the bestman. The bride is the daughter of Mr. W. F. Woo and the bridegroom is a graduate of Columbia University and is connected with the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., of Hongkong and Hankow, many friends of the happy couple were present.

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
has come
SEE HIM AT THE
ISIS
NEXT MONDAY

MUTT & JEFF — My Word, But Isn't Jeff A Pessimistic Little Chap! — By Bud Fisher

Shansi Needs Million While Making Efficent Fight Against Famine

(Continued from Page 1)

own salvation as far as possible before appealing for outside aid, will have the satisfaction to know that every six cents contributed will maintain a starving person for a day, and that the trustworthy and efficient International Famine Committee of Shansi will see to it that the money raised will be spent in a manner calculated to do the greatest amount of good.

DECORATIONS PROMISED

Peking, Oct. 6.—In order to stimulate famine relief efforts the President has announced that he will bestow decorations, honors and official promotion upon all citizens or government servants who distinguish themselves in relief work.

The North China Famine Relief Association announces that it has received the promises of the Kailan, Chingching and other coal companies to place 5,000 famine refugees in their mines as workmen.

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Oct. 6.—The Foreign International Famine Relief Committee has consulted with the Ministry of Communications regarding transportation facilities for the shipment of relief supplies to the famine area, and has been informed that, owing to the requisition of cars for military purposes, there are no facilities available at the moment. The immediate need is for facilities for the shipment of seed grain for the winter wheat crop, which must be planted immediately if the famine be not extended to another season.

As an expedient, the relief workers went to General Ting Chin, of the Aeronautical Department, to see what the possibilities are for aerial transports of seed grain. General Ting was very favorable and promised the committee the use of two aeroplanes, which can make three trips daily to Paoting, carrying a ton of freight at each trip.

CONSULTS SHANGHAI

The Tientsin and Shanghai Union organisations have been consulted regarding co-operation with Peking in relief. They are both desirous of consolidation, but Shanghai particularly insists that all funds be handled by a responsible foreign organisation in Peking, otherwise it will act separately.

There are at present seventeen distinct relief organisations in Peking, and the need for consolidation is daily becoming more evident. Two thousand cholera deaths at Shuntehfu and 1,200 at Linchinghsien, Shantung, have been reported by an official investigator back from that area.

BELGIANS JOIN

The Belgian community has joined with the others in relief, and Baron de Gaiffier and Mr. de Codt have been appointed to represent it on the international committee. The Cabinet has appointed a commission for the coordination of all government famine relief.

The government has also instructed the Ministry of Communications to proceed with the construction of the Kaifeng-Tsinanfu, Tsinan-Tientsin, Chefoo-Weihsien and Peitaiho-Peking highways using famine refugee labor, provided the plan for a 10 percent surtax on imports which must produce the funds, goes through. The construction is to be supervised by the local gentry of each particular district.

MEASURES IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, October 9.—The Asahi, in an editorial, urges that prompt action should be taken for the relief of the famine in North China, and recommends that the Japanese Red Cross should take action. It says that the Red Cross is not solely intended for the relief of sufferings arising out of war, and quotes Article 25 of the League of Nations Covenant, which, it says, was embodied in the Covenant largely owing to the initiative of the Japanese.

The Asahi urges the Japanese Red Cross to take the initiative in carrying out the spirit of this provision, and advocates the immediate appropriation of at least a million yen from the Red Cross funds.

French Financial Situation Better

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 7.—Substantial subscriptions are already pouring in to the banks for the National Loan, which will open at the end of the month, and promises to be an unqualified success.

Paris, October 7.—Taxes are still coming in most satisfactorily and the financial situation is improving every day, although foreign exchanges still remain high.

News Brevities

The steamer Siberia Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is scheduled to sail from Hongkong Tuesday and is due off Woosung Thursday. The vessel will be despatched for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu on Friday.

* * *

Competitors in Messrs. Shainin's "Victory" Cigarette slogan contest will find the list of prize winners in our advertising columns today. It is of interest to note that the first prize has been won by a lady.

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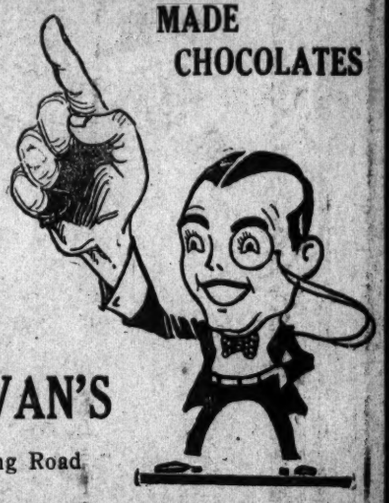

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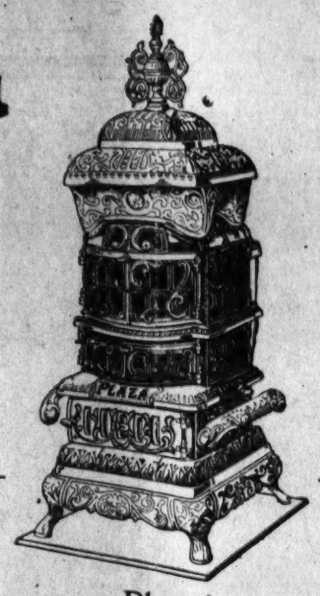

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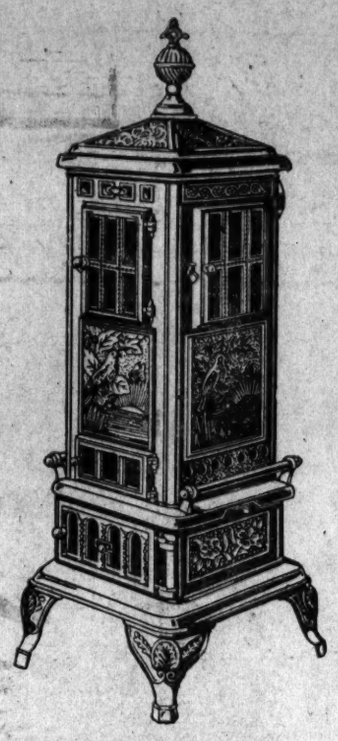
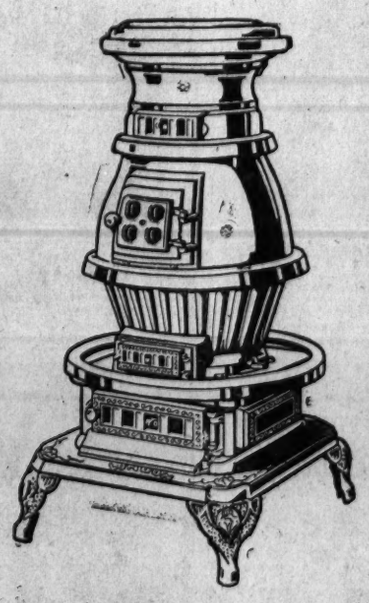


Madison Square

"Magnetic" Junior Oak

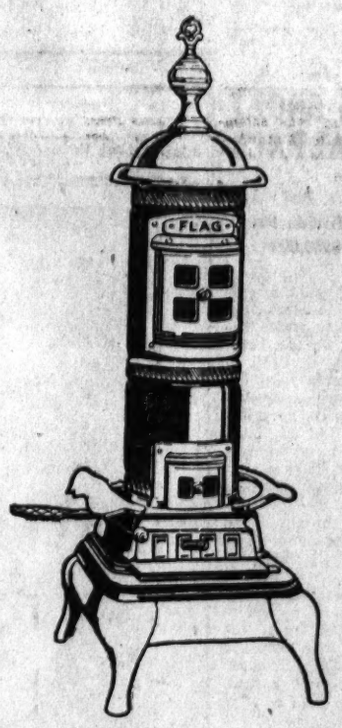
"Magnetic" Signal

Sunny Hearth

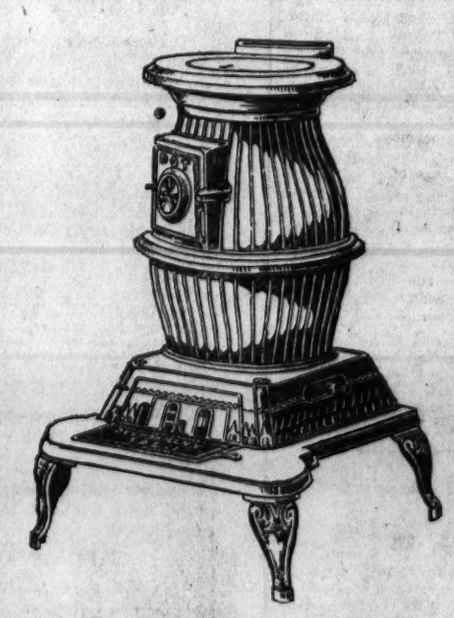


London

"Magnetic" Oak



Flag



"Magnetic" Dot

Administration To Revive Self-Government System

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Oct. 6.—The Central Government has decided to re-establish the local representative self-governing bodies abolished in the fourth year of the Republic (1915) by Yuan Shih-kai. The re-establishment will involve the reconstitution of district assemblies, and of provincial assemblies in provinces where these ceased to function.

This action of the government has been taken as a result of the nation-wide agitation which has been especially pronounced since the present government succeeded the Anfu regime. The President's sympathetic attitude hastened it. A meeting of representatives of six provinces was held in Central Park this afternoon to urge the government to expedite the necessary plans for the reconstitution and delegation of powers to the self-government assemblies.

Many Peking official quarters regard this movement for local representative authority as a federalistic movement with the objective of decentralisation, instigated by the Tuchuns and directed against Peking. The popular bodies who support it claim that its main purpose is against the Tuchuns, and that by giving it cognisance Peking will provide the people a means of throwing off the Tuchun yoke. At the same time the Tuchuns are playing the game by supporting the people against the central government, under the belief that they can always maintain their positions by manipulating local elections and domineering over provincial assemblies.

It is pointed out by men interested in the question from a judicial standpoint that under the present suffrage and election laws it will always be possible for the Tuchuns to dominate the situation.

Wezzan's Capture In Morocco Given Approval In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—It is now an assured fact, according to Le Temps that the occupation of Wezzan, in Morocco, was a considerable success alike for French policy and for French arms.

The Colombat column rejoined General Poeymirau at Wezzan, after having crossed the Hadnr benaich mountain and received throughout its march the submission of the mountain tribes.

The motor road laid out by the French troops has already reached Wezzan, which is destined to become an important commissariat depot.

The occupation has had all the more pronounced effect among the better-disposed inhabitants of the region from the fact that the Shereefs of Wezzan hardly acknowledged the authority of the Sultan, or did so in an intermittent and uncertain way.

It is announced that the Sultan, in whose name all the submissions have been received, will probably visit Wezzan at the end of the year.

CITY WIVES BROKE A COMMUNAL PACT

Croft And His Eight Boys And Four Girls Will Divide Property Worth $250,000

Lincoln, Neb., August 28.—A novel experiment in communal ownership of property which has been in operation on the 1200-acre farm of Will T. Croft in Clay County for eleven years has shivered. The personality has been divided among the members of the community and the land, worth $250,000, is to be sold and the proceeds divided ratably.

Croft is a Socialist. He had twelve children—eight boys and four girls. When the oldest son became of age, in 1909, Croft bought him land adjoining the home place and has repeated it every time a son reached twenty-one. All the land was owned in common and worked by all the children. Out of the common fund all supplies were purchased, all machinery and tools bought, and as each of the boys married and moved into a home on the place the furniture, fixtures and furnishings, as well as the cows, pigs and chickens, were financed by the family treasury.

Prior to that this common treasury had furnished the money to send two of the boys through the College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska and three of them through York College. Still another took a course in agricultural engineering, which included tractor and farm tool handling.

Four of the boys brought back wives from the city, and that is where the communal enterprise went wrong. The members of the family had been brought up in the socialistic faith and were satisfied with the workings of the plan, but the town wives were not.

"They told me," said Mr. Croft, "that they wanted what they earned, and that even if it was only a setting hen they wanted to call it their own. The only way to make socialism a success is to train people in the practice. You must catch them young. We Socialists believe in listening to our women, and when they said they wanted the institution of private property restored I told the boys the thing to do was to let them have their way."

The fact that out of the joint efforts of the family, covering thirty-five years of married life, eleven of them as a little socialistic common-wealth, was amassed a property worth $250,000 is considered proof by Mr. Croft that his idea was all right.

Politics Is Barred From Conference

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, October 8.—The executive of the Students' Union of Peking has refused requests from the members of the Neng Shen and Sue Ih-huai to take part in the forthcoming National Conference, on the ground that no political parties can be represented.

REPORT ON GEORGIA

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, October 8.—A Constantinople telegram states that M. M. Renaudel, Inghels and Marque, who have just reached there from the Caucasus, are able to give an excellent account of their stay in Georgia.

This country, for which they predict a brilliant future, appears to be resolutely hostile to Bolshevism, and is firmly resolved to defend its independence.

ADMIRAL AT PEKING

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, October 8.—Rear-Admiral Yoshida is at present visiting Peking, and will remain here ten days.

United States Court For China

United States v. Albert F. Ollerdessen.

Cause No. 1089 Sentence. Filed October 6, 1920.

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. Crimes: Plea of Guilty admits only those elements of the offense which are specifically charged.

2. Id. Involuntary Manslaughter: Sentence. Where there was an entire absence of criminal intent, the negligence charged was at most slight, and the prosecution joined in urging exemption from imprisonment, a moderate fine was imposed on condition that the accused indemnify the victim's family.

R. S. Haskell, Esq., Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.

Stirling Fessendon, Esq., for the defense.

Lobingier, J.:

Defendant pleads guilty to an information charging that he

"on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, on Bubbling Well Road, in the City of Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully and feloniously kill a human being involuntarily and without malice, in that the said Albert Francis Ollerdessen at the time and place above mentioned was operating a motor car carrying Shanghai license No. 3419, at about 11:45 a.m. and while so operating said motor car, without due caution and circumspection, did run into and collide with a canvas shed, under which shed one Loh Ah-wo a Citizen of the Republic of China, was engaged in a lawful occupation, that when said car operated by the said Albert Francis Ollerdessen ran into and collided with said canvas shed that the said Loh Ah-wo received such moral injuries, from which he languished and died."

It will be seen that there is no charge of excessive speed. Defendant testifies, when heard in relation to the penalty, that he was running at a rate of not more than fifteen miles per hour, and while the Sikh and Chinese policemen say that he was going "very fast" they do not claim to have tested the speed by watch and defendant's estimate seems reliable in view of the fact that he had gone but a short distance and had just changed to third speed when the collision occurred. At any rate he could not be convicted of excessive speeding without a specific charge thereof.

The "canvas shed" mentioned in the information had been erected in the center of Bubbling Well Road between the south side and the "traffic island," by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company of which the deceased was an employe. It is undisputed that the collision occurred while defendant's attention was momentarily diverted from the wheel by a bouquet of flowers which he had just purchased and placed on the seat, but which was jarred therefrom by the car's motion. Such deflection could we have been involuntary as the information charges and defendant states that it lasted no longer than three seconds.

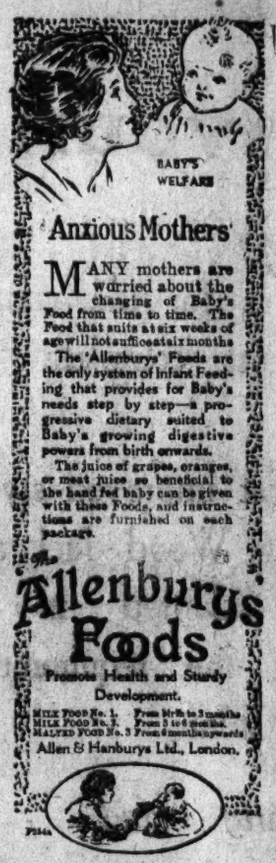
There is consequently no question here of criminal intent and hardly one of negligence. Nevertheless, involuntary manslaughter may consist of "the commission of a lawful act which might produce death . . . without due caution and circumspection." And the penalty for such offense is imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or both. It will be seen that there is no minimum and the court is thus vested with a wide discretion. The deceased was forty-two at the time of his death and, according to the tables of mortality furnished by an insurance company, his expectancy of life was about nineteen years. His wife was called as a witness and her testimony discloses the most serious phase of this unfortunate affair. She testifies she is left with five children, the youngest a babe in arms, that her late husband was earning Mex. $19 per month at the time of his death, and that practically the whole sum is needed to support the family. She adds naively

"what good will it do me to have this man (defendant) sent to prison? That will not feed me and my children."

There is, unquestionably, much justification for this view. Our law is lame in that it makes no provision for indemnifying the injured party in the criminal proceeding. The Civil law is more effective in this particularly for it requires a judgment in favor of such party as a feature of the sentence. This obviates the necessity of two trials—one to enforce the criminal liability and the other for the civil. In a case like this where there was a clear absence of criminal intent and where the negligence was at most slight, the civil liability becomes the principal feature and if we can dispose of it in this proceeding it will be to the obvious advantage of all concerned.

The prosecution joins the defense in urging that no sentence of imprisonment be imposed. If we follow that recommendation we are limited to a fine which, as we have seen, cannot exceed $1,000. But if, instead of such a fine, we can require the defendant to indemnify the victim's family in a large and substantial amount we shall have accomplished more toward actual reparation of the wrong than by either imprisonment or fine, and defendant offers to provide such indemnity in lieu of a prison sentence. He offers in other words to pay the widow a sum which placed at interest will yield her $20. per month, or slightly more than the deceased was earning. We are of the opinion that this affords the best solution of the difficult and that with such indemnification the ends of justice will be subserved by the imposition of a nominal fine.

It is therefore ordered that upon the deposit with and assignment to the Clerk of this Court as trustee, of securities yielding, in addition to the amount already paid, the sum of twenty dollars Mexican per month, which sum is hereby directed to be paid the widow of the deceased, the further payment of a fine of one hundred dollars United States currency and the costs of this prosecution, the defendant shall be absolved from further liability hereon and that, at the end of nineteen years the said securities shall be reassigned and returned to defendant.



TURN THE FAUCET—HOT WATER!

For years the matter of heating water in the home and elsewhere has been an inconvenience calling either for a large and cumbersome storage tank attached to a stove or furnace or a dangerous, smelly and unsatisfactory gas device.

At last has been perfected the AQUA INSTANTANEOUS HEATER---a simple electric apparatus which attaches direct to the water pipe and gives warm, hot or boiling water instantly. It responds just as an electric light responds to its switch.

Turn the Faucet—You Have Hot Water

Appearance, economy, safety and efficiency are the supreme features, with practically indefinite endurance. Installed easily anywhere that a supply of water and electricity exists. It is clean and sanitary.

There is no home, business house, factory, hospital or office that will not be made more convenient with the AQUA.

See the demonstration at the Shanghai Municipal Electric Showroom, 26 Nanking Road, or write for illustrated catalog.

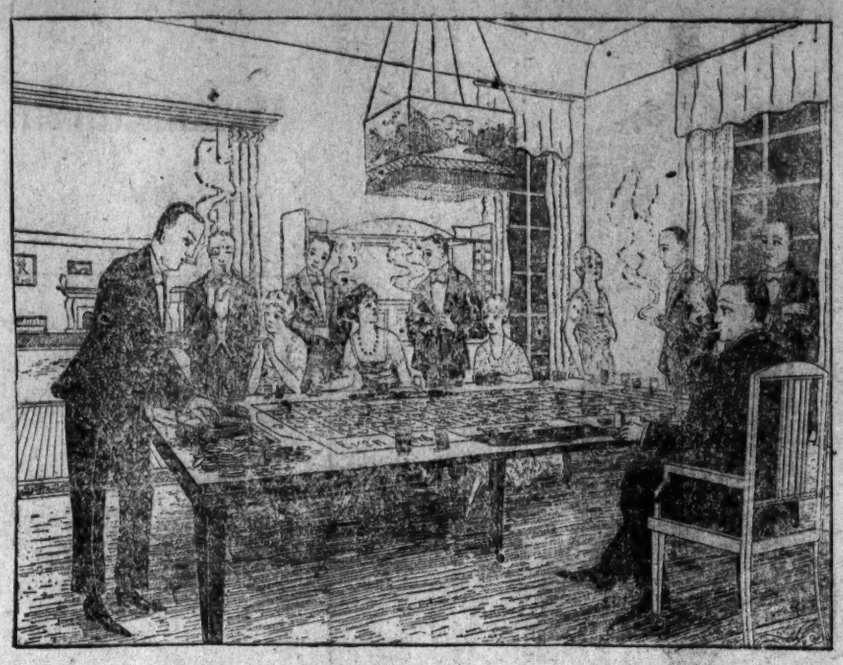
PRICE: TLS. 65.00

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

When Indoor Games Again Become Popular



Nothing will be more delightful than a friendly gathering in your home and a well planned game among the social circle.

While people all admire your interior decoration on this occasion, all of you will unconsciously be pleased by the cheerful atmosphere of walls painted with

Sherwin-Williams *Flat-Tone*

Such walls are beautiful to look on, restful to the eye, sanitary to the health, and contributing no less a factor than the saving of lighting cost.

For brightening up the floors, furniture and woodwork, there is a good varnish-stain called Sherwin-Williams *Floor-lac*. For stylish and sanitary white furniture and woodwork, *Old Dutch Enamel* serves the purpose admirably. If you like a sheen polish on the floor to bring out the hidden beauty of the floors, use *Floor Wax*.

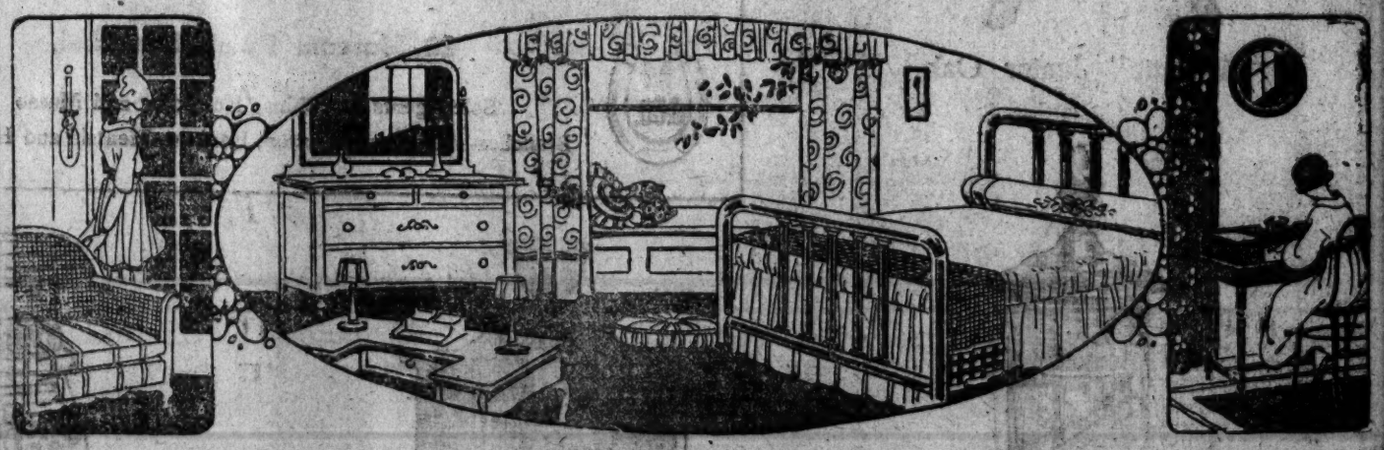
For Sale by

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

P. 90

Let Us Beautify Your Home



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WAL SHION & CO.

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Telephone: North 1726

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HAND-MADE SHAWLS

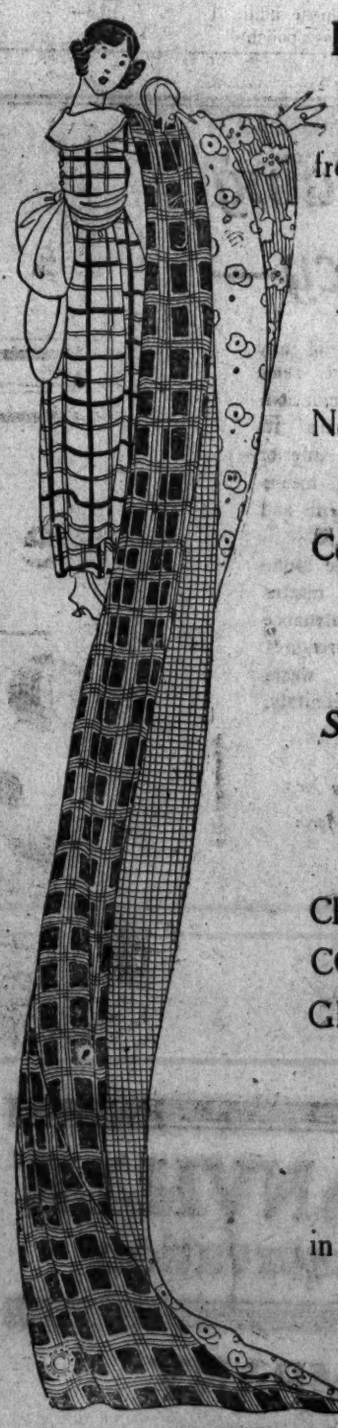
from Orenburg, Russia.
Made by Cossack Women.

These shawls are made from the finest of wool, having the appearance of Silk, and are considered the best of their kind made anywhere. The lot bought consists of 700 shawls in sizes from 1 to 3 yards square.

We are Offering these at Considerably less than their value to ensure quick clearance

LATEST STYLES

in Ladies' Wool Knitted Coats and Scarves.



DAY & EVENING DRESSES
OPERA CLOAKS, ETC.,
from well-known PARIS MAKERS

DRESS MATERIALS

Newest shades in excellent quality Venetian cloths

Coloured Serges for Ladies' and Children's coats.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of Serges & Gabardines

CHIFFON VELVETS, NEW COLOURS IN SATINS, GEORGETTE & TAFFETA

EVENING TRIMMINGS AND LACES
in large variety, bought in short lengths.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

14 Nanking Road

This Week

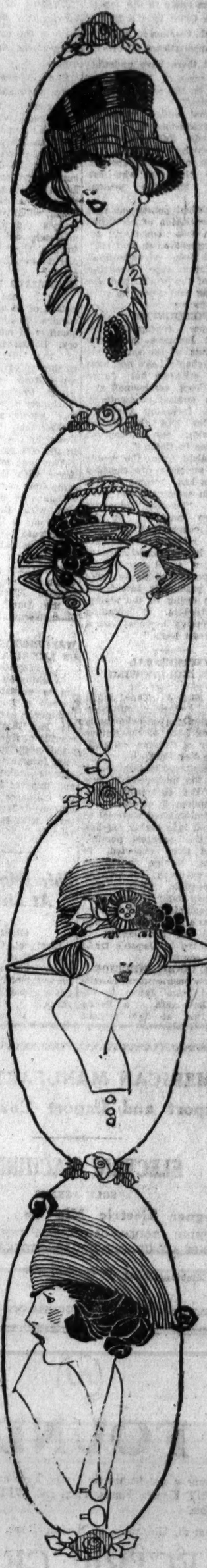
GRAND DISPLAY of AUTUMN NOVELTIES

Selected by our own buyers in

LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK

Special Announcement.

Our new Model Millinery Showrooms are replete with the latest fashions in Model Hats, Afternoon Hats, untrimmed Beaver and Velvet Hats, Felt Hats, Riding Hats, etc. Under the supervision of experienced Milliners from France and America.



MISSES' MILLINERY

Choice Selection of Models for all Occasions
Babies' Bonnets and Cappets in large selection.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Our stocks of these are complete, comprising goods bought from the best known manufacturers.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES

Comprehensive stock of best makes from ENGLAND and AMERICA. Ladies' Golfing Shoes in Different styles.

LADIES' EVENING SHOES

in Gold and Silver

BOYS' and GIRLS'

School Boots and Shoes.

INFANTS' first walking SHOES, etc.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF WHITE SATIN FINISH DAMASK

SPECIAL OFFER

Bleached Damask 66" wide - - - - - **$2.25** per yard
„ „ 72" „ - - - - - **$3.50** „ „
Special price for pieces of 30/5 yards.
50 dozen TABLE NAPKINS 22" x 22" **$7.50** per dozen

Charges Against Japanese Of 'Commercial Dishonesty' Replied To By Osaka Paper

'Mainichi' Admits Representations Made By British Chamber Of Commerce To Foreign Office Are Not Without Basis

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, Oct. 9.—The Osaka Mainichi, commenting on the representations made to the Japanese Foreign Office by the British Chamber of Commerce with regard to cancellations of orders, admits that there have undoubtedly been cases of "commercial immorality on the part of Japanese merchants."

The journal adds: "The tremendous expansion of Japan's foreign trade during the war has necessarily permitted the participation in trade of upstarts of doubtful character, who are responsible for the present charges."

"The Mainichi points out that since the conclusion of hostilities Japan has been constantly accused of aggressiveness and militarism and been misunderstood as a dangerous race, menacing the peace of the world, and she is now being condemned as commercially unscrupulous."

HITS AT FOREIGNERS

The paper contends that, "while all Japanese merchants are not saints, at the same time foreign merchants have not been free from criticism but Japan alone has been condemned and become an outcast economically everywhere, including Australia, South Africa and the United States, besides the widespread anti-Japanese in China."

The Mainichi urges the people of Japan seriously to consider why Japan has become so unpopular. In conclusion the journal says: "Leading Japanese traders are indignant at the charges of commercial immorality. The matter undoubtedly originated in the cancellation of orders by a small section of woolen importers at Osaka, who have been practically forced out of business owing to the slump. Japanese traders of standing conduct foreign business on a letter of credit basis."

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ARE GROWING

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 6.—The London and China Telegraph publishes an article stating that evidence is accumulating both of the nature and volume of German competition in the Far East.

The necessity of maintaining a population too numerous in proportion to the agricultural production, renders it necessary for raw and semi-finished material to be converted into highly finished goods to the greatest possible extent and then exported, in order that foreign purchases shall pay as much to German labor as possible. Such is Germany's policy today. Germany is placing considerable dependence on Japan as a market for German goods and on her ability to secure a share in Japan's trade with other countries.

JAPANESE GOODS INFERIOR

A German businessman, recently returned from Japan, is reported to have said, at a Berlin meeting, that at the present time it would not be difficult to compete with Japanese goods because of their bad quality. The difficulties of competition, however, grow steadily greater in view of the control the Japanese Government is exercising over exports.

The Japanese manufacturers have an unassailable position if they continue to inundate Siberia with goods without paying the Russian import duties on the plea that they are sending war supplies. The speaker pointed out that the development of the mineral resources of Asia promised an enormous addition to the raw material resources of the world, which would mitigate Germany's difficulties. Even if the materials did not reach Central Europe, their appearance on the market would depress the world's prices.

MATERIALS NEEDED

The process of the industrialisation of Asiatic countries would require the supply of an immense quantity of material and machinery. Estimates from China showed that Germany could sell machinery at high profits even if competitors offered at lower prices, because the demand for machinery from China and Japan was provisionally considerably greater than the possibility of delivery by the countries interested in the Far Eastern markets.

The best method of obtaining favor with the Chinese, at the same time ensuring the necessary influence of Germany in connection with the industrialisation question, is to permit China to participate in technical, scientific and industrial development with Germany: this by Germans teaching in Chinese schools and by Chinese attending German schools. Elsewhere, particularly in the Dutch East Indies and Siam, Germany hopes to do well.

WASHINGTON REPORTS ON AMERICAN TRADE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Oct. 8.—According to statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, American trade with the Far East for the first 8 months of this year amounted approximately to 20 percent of the total foreign trade of the country. exports totalling $755,000,000 and imports $1,115,000,000, being increases of 135 and 421 million dollars respectively compared with the same period last year.

Ship Repair Halts At Liverpool Yards

(*Reuter's Service*)

Liverpool, Oct. 5 (delayed).—As the result of several weeks of the shipwrights' strike there is at the present moment not a single ship under repair in 36 Liverpool dockyards.

Finances Block Civil Rule For Japan's Island

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Oct. 9.—The Yamato Shimbun understands that financial circumstances prevent the immediate carrying out of the plan to create a civil instead of a naval administration of the Japanese mandatory islands.

JAPAN'S SANITATION

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Oct. 9.—Dr. Neiva, the well-known Brazilian specialist in tropical diseases, is at present on a visit to Japan on the invitation of the famous bacteriologist, Dr. Kitano. He is making an extensive investigation of Japan's medical and sanitary arrangements, which he highly commends. One hundred and thirty prominent medical men, including Baron Goto, gave a banquet in honor of Dr. Neiva here today.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

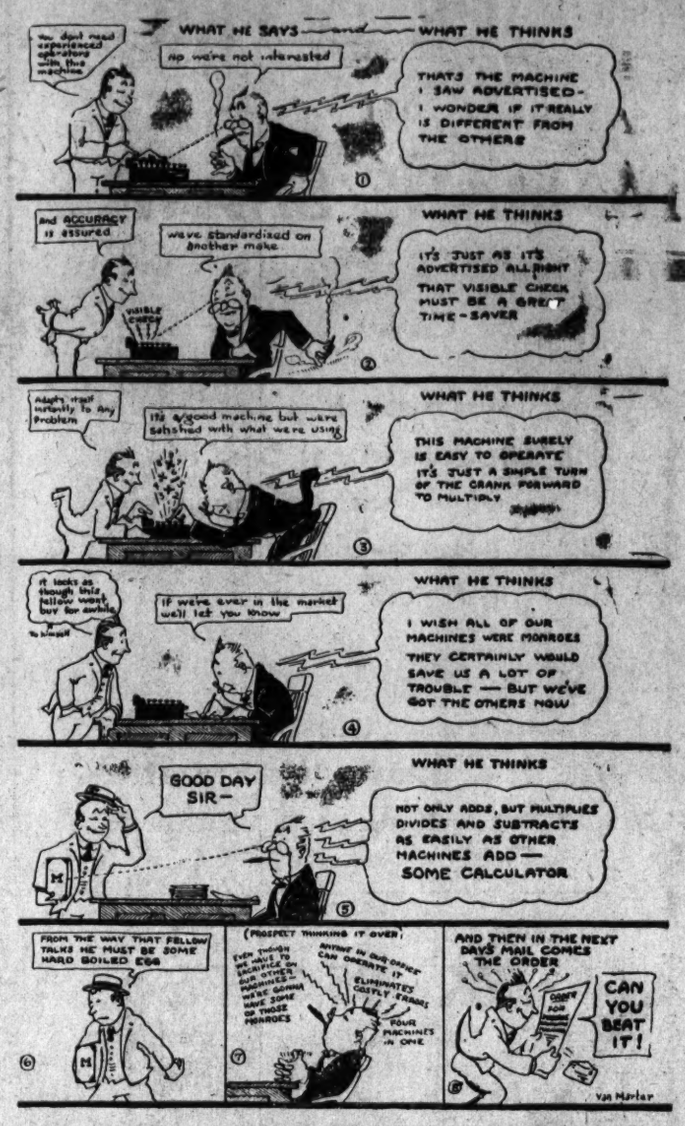
Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market Compiled on October 5, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	40-50
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Duck	each	none
Duck	,,	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Hare	,,	35-40
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	70-90
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	90-$1.00
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Plover	each	none
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	40-45
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-14
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	6-10
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.2
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	8-10
Persimmons	,,	8-10
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-18
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	18-20
Vegetables		
Artickokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	20-25
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-$2.00
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$5.25
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$10.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

GOOD DAY, SIR—

I have called to show you---



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WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

WITNEY AND SCOTCH MAKES

STOCKED IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES

SIZES FROM COT TO EXTRA LARGE BED SIZE

ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS

VENTILATED AND PURIFIED FEATHER AND DOWN-FILLED. ALL SIZES STOCKED.

IMMENSE SELECTION
ARTISTIC DESIGNS
EXCELLENT VALUE.

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS
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ELECTRIC MACHINERY

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Wagner Electric Mfg Co., St. Louis
MACHINE TOOLS—CARR OLL & JAMISON LATHES
BARNES ALL GEARED DRILLS—STOCKS ON DISPLAY

10 Kiukiang Road. R. L. STEVENS Manager Tel. C. 1840

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FOUND!

A means of instantaneously heating large quantities of Water WITHOUT Flames, Fumes, Flues and WITH Minimum Cost and Trouble.

Call at the Showroom, 26 Nanking Road, and see an

ELECTRIC GEYSER

in actual operation.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Showroom: 26 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 283

Cable Address
"Koster"
All Codes

If You Are Building For Permanency—

YOU should realize that the roof of any structure should receive the same deliberate consideration as the foundation. The house builded on the sand has its counterpart in the building with an inferior roof. The slighting of the covering means money lost through repairs, replacement and damage done to the interior. JOHNS-MANVILLE *Asbestos Roofing*, a flexible stone roof, fulfills every requirement, no matter how exacting, and eliminates maintenance cost, worry and possible damage. It requires *no painting* or other upkeep, and wears and withstands the elements indefinitely.

Building Materials

Johns-Manville Asbestos Built-Up Roofing for flat roofs
Asbestos Ready to Lay Roofings, in roll form
Colorblende Asbestos, Shingles
Asbestos Shingles
Asbestos Corrugated Roofing
Keystone Hair Insulator
Mastic Flooring
Transite Asbestos Wood
Water proofing Materials
Radiator Traps

Permit Our Engineers
To Figure With You

Through— Asbestos and its allied products
INSULATION that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS that make leaks walk through
ROOFINGS that run down for miles
PACKINGS that save power waste
LININGS that make brakes safe
FIRE PROTECTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

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Exclusive Representatives for the Orient
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12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
Complete Stocks Carried

NEW YORK
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Now Displaying Everything that is New and Correct in Autumn Goods

You are cordially invited to inspect the new model Costumes and Gowns. Millinery, Wool Coats, Dress Fabrics Hosiery, Trimmings, etc.

A CHARMING

Costume in navy suiting of the very latest design trimmed braid coat lined silk.

Price **$100.00**

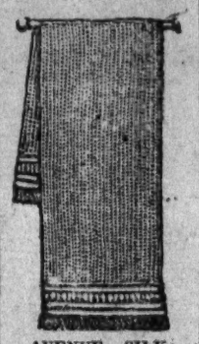
LADIES' COSTUME

Smart, in nigger gabardine long coat with pleated hips superior finish

Price **$125.00**

JASON unshrinkable underwear combination
HNSS, Knee Length White and Natural
Sw. 11.50 W. 12.00 Os. 12.75 pair
HNLS, Ankle Length
Sw. 12.75 W. 13.25 Os. 13.75 pair
VESTS HNSS, White and Natural
Sw. 7.00 W. 7.25 Os. 7.50
HNLS.
Sw. 7.25 W. 7.50 Os. 7.75

$1000 new English wool in all colours 3 ply, 4 ply and double knitting all $8.50 lb. 60 cts. per ounce skein.



AVENUE SILK SCARF
Extra heavy knitted silk in beautiful Paisley design.
Price $9.50 each

CARTER SILK SCARF
All pure spun silk Black and White stripies. The height of fashion.
Price $19.50

ALDERSHOT WOOL SCARF
Pure soft wool in khaki suitable for morning wear.
Price $2.00 each

EVERYTHING FOR BABY

Children's Bootees and Gaiters, all pure wool in all sizes and shades.

SILK & WOOL HOSIERY

Jessfield Silk Hose Pure Silk Stocking, full fashioned leg. Shades, Black, Suede, Grey, Tan, Nigger and Pink.

Price **$4.00** per pair

Finest and Sequin Trimming, we hold the finest stock in the East. Please inspect and judge for you self.

NEW VEILING
We hold the latest creation in veiling and veils direct from Paris.

Course Wire Mesh all silk embroided large floral design.
Price $3.50 each

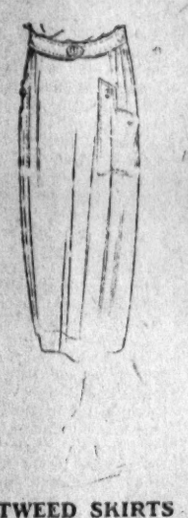
RUSSIAN NET PURE VEILING
Pure silk thread in Black, White, Pink, Saxe, Champ, Navy, embroidered fancy design and tursed edge.
Price $1.25 to $2.50 yard.

Autumn down for Children. Protect the Young folks from the cold Extra strong fleecy lined Combinations.

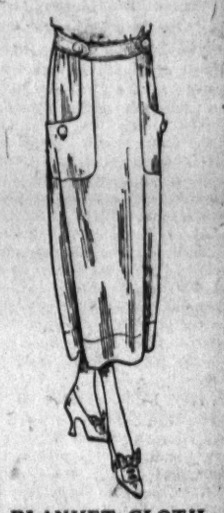
HNSS Knee Length

Sizes	2	3	5	6
	2.70	2.80	3.00	3.25

Vests	Sizes			
	2	4	6	8	9
	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.10	3.20



TWEED SKIRTS
Choice selection of these in assorted colors
Price from $10.50 to 19.00



BLANKET CLOTH
Skirts, smart cut for present wear with striped hem.
Price **$23.00**

SMART COAT

Of Velour cloth with mole coney collar in Fawn, Copper Blue Navy.

Price **$80.00**

COAT FROCKS

A large selection just to hand in best quality material, well made

Price from **$75.00**

LADIES' TUNIC BETTS
English patent leather fancy fleecy lacing. Price **$1.50**

NON SPLIT LEATHER
Black and Saxe with White lacing Price **$1.50**

WHITEAWAY LEATHER BELT
Extra strong Fancy Black and White Lacing at back
Price **$1.20**

LADIES' DUPLEX FABRIC GLOVES
2 buttons, shade chamois, White, Pastel.
Price **$2.00** pair

SUEDE GLOVES
Superior quality 2 button for Grey and Black.
Price **$5.50** pair

LADIES' CASTOR GLOVES
Ideal for everyday wear. 2 buttons, White and Natural.
Price **$1.75** pair

LADIES' SKIN GLOVES
Ebex perfectly cured made in extra heavy weight.
Price $7.50

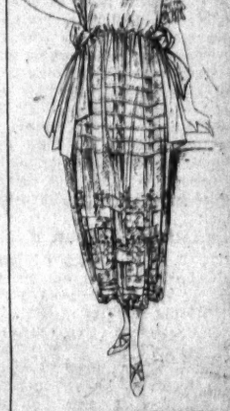
PARIS POINT GLOVES
Specially selected skin 2 dome Black Tan Grey and White.
Price $4.50 pair

LADIES' KID GLOVES
Medium weight 2 button. Black points
Price **$3.00**

LADIES' FANCY COLLARS
Fichue long lapel in all soft colourings.
Price **$2.75** each

WOOL VENETIAN COLLARS
Beautiful range of new colours with trimming of black patent leather.
Price **$2.50**

BLANKET COAT
As sketch, large collar heavy check cloth.
Price $65.00



EVENING GOWN
In very fine net, over silk, a charming model.
Price $85.00

RAIN COAT

Latest style with coloured cuffs and collar absolutely waterproof.

Price **$19.50**

LADIES' RAINCOAT

New trench model with belt and patch pockets well tailored colour fawn.

Price **$37.50**

The Largest Stock Of The Smartest And Newest Dress Materials. A New Display Of which Is Made Daily In Our Spacious Piece-Goods Department

DRESS FABRICS

VENETIAN CLOTH
A pure wool cloth in all the newest shades
50 inch **$8.50**

SEDAN CLOTH
A pure wool French cloth with a satin like face
54 inch **$10.50**

GABADINE
All wool gabadine in 16 different shades. This is a cloth of exceptional value
52 inch **$7.50**

PLAIDS
A nice selection of the newest plaid materials in light weight for pleated skirts etc.
54 inch **$12.50**

Every Requirement For Evening Wear For The Coming Season

Newest Goods Just Arrived By Special Post

Gauzes in Silver Oxypised Gold and Dullgold 24 inches wide $8.50 yard
Chiffon Velours in all Shades Pure Silk Pile 38 inches wide $15.00 yard
Chiffon Velour in Black Only 38 inches wide $14.50 yard

VIYELLA Take Advantage Of This Offer Only Possible Whilst Present Stock Lasts

VIYELLA In All Plain Colours Including White Pink Lavender Sky Mauve Rose Turquois Grey

500 Patterns to Choose from to be cleared at prices which are less than today's minimum selling price in London which is 6/11 yard

OUR PRICE 31 INCH WIDE $1.45 yard

Coatings of Every Discription in Stock and Arriving Daily in all the Newest Fabrics and Colours in Plaids Checks and Plain Colours

THE ARGYLE TWEED
for Hard wear
Width 40 inch Price $2.75

THE DURHAM TWEED
All wool in Plaids and Heather Mixtures
Width 54 inch Price $5.50

THE LOTHIAN TWEED
A heavy all wool tweed in heather Mixtures
Width 54 inch Price $8.50

A HEAVY ALL WOOL CHEVIOTT
Serge in 16 different Shades
With 52 inch Price $5.75

CREAM AND NAVY SILK STOCKINETTE GOWNS
the latest models from Paris
Price from $125.00

WOOL SPORTS COAT
With striped color and cuffs, smart shape.
Price **$32.00**

DAY GOWNS
In the new wool stocknette material smart cut, selection of shades.
Price **$65.00**

HEAVY WOOL KNITTED COAT
In Saxe Fawn and Sky.
Price **$67.00**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

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BRITISH SCIENCE SEES U. S. FIRST TO GO BANKRUPT

Financial And Political Matters Obtrude On Einstein Theory

London, Aug. 28.—The doors of British laboratories, studios and observatories were opened this week to throw the light of pitiless publicity on the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in Cardiff. There were revealed, incidentally, realms which were not dreamed of in the philosophies of Dan and Beersheeba, much less contained within those reputed wide limits.

Learned gentlemen discussed before sections of the association such abstract, academic subjects as Einstein's theory of the magnetic deflection of light, sources of subatomic energy, and the probable future duration of this world in view of its horrible "rocks."

'EVERY DAY' SUBJECTS

But whether the British scientific man has taken a practical turn because of his practical employment during the war, or whether British journalists succeeded in effecting a triumph in translating the proceedings into everyday language, the conference did consider such man-in-the-street subjects as why a boy "muffs" a ball, the probability of the kippered herring holding out to supply the British breakfast tables, the gross inadequacy of the political decisions embodied in the Versailles treaty, the Irish coercion bill and which nation will "go broke" first in view of the present international economic chaos.

Incidentally, bets were on America in the last named cheerful contest, while is so far as the Versailles treaty was concerned that document, upon which labors of ethnographic squadrons in the Hotel de Crillon and other headquarters were supposed to have been lavished without regard to cost, met with complete scorn from other ethnographic experts in Cardiff, who insisted that the Government ought to have hired them.

DARK OUTLOOK FOR U. S.

Dr. J. H. Clapham of King's College, Cambridge, was the prophet of evil for America. He asserted that the United States, as a newly established creditor country, was in the same position as England after the Napoleonic wars, with a huge exportable surplus of food, iron and steel products, and unwilling to accept foreign goods in payment for them. Although he predicted a general industrial and commercial depression in all countries with inflated currencies. England, he said, was in the best shape with regard to currency inflation and America in the worse generally, on acount of her unaccustomed role as a creditor nation.

"She has cut off one of the chief means of payment in kind through prohibition, thus cutting off wines from France, for instance," he said. "While she can accept payment in gold for a time, she will soon see the truth of the adage that a country which won't buy, neither shall she sell.'"

ANTHROPOLOGIST SPEAKS

It was Prof. Karl Pearson, in the anthropological section, who first attacked the anthropological aspects of modern statesmanship, instancing British relations with Ireland, India, Egypt, Italy and America as proof that the Government ought to hire some man handy in the anthropological aspects of national psychology. He had also to admit to his ethmographical brethren in Downing Street that 'it was only necessary to study the peace of Versailles to see that it was ethmologically unsound and not possible of being permanent."

He would not go so far as to say that, if the science of man had been developed to the same extent as the physical sciences in all European countries, there would have been no war, but he did venture to say that it would have been a war of a different character and that European society and culture would not now hang in the balance, as they do at the present moment certainly do. He declared that the outbreaks of science would not cease until the troglodyte mentality was bred out of man.

DISCUSS WORLD MAP

The president of the geographical section, John McFarland, dealt with the changed map of the world as a result of the peace treaties, which he outspokenly criticised even to the point of condemnation of some of the decisions reached by the peace makers. He stated that if Poland would insure her position she must forget the limits of the former empire, turn her back upon the Russian plain and set herself to the development of the Vistula basin, where alone would she find strength and safety.

Miss May Smith described a machine for testing the mental effects of alcohol and drugs. The test consists in the subject making dots in red circles on a tape which passes slowly before his field of vision, the stages of the mental disturbance being clearly visible on the tape, whether after the subject had taken alcohol, drugs or strong tea.

The test, however, had no influence on a "Paddy" in the audience, who had recently become a "pussyfooter." Miss Smith enforced her arguments by the use of a magic lantern, the first slide she showed depicting a highly magnified drop of drinking water which, as usual, was full of matter that had been killed. The verdict was "I had rather drink them things dead than alive."

TO FIGHT CANCER

Prof. Stanley Gardner, in the zoological section said that the greatest problem of medical science was the eradication of cancer. In order to do this, he said, the zoological side of the subject must be studied carefully. He asserted that a typically cancer stomach had been found in a rat. He asserted that a host of cockroaches had been brought to Europe from America in sacks of sugar.

U. S. IMMIGRATION TOTALS 34,000,000

Statistics For 100 Years Show Influx From Every Foreign Nation

Washington, Sept. 4.—Thirty-four million immigrants have entered the United States in the past century. In the same time the population of the country has increased 97,000,000.

Until the world war the effort of immigration on the population increase was very marked, amounting no more than 50 percent in the decade ended in 1910. It exceeded 40 percent in ten years ending with the present year and immigration bureau officials are of the opinion that had the war not intervened the percentage for this decade would have been greater than that of the last.

The estimated increase for the ten years ended this year (1920) is 14,000,000, while the total number of immigrants during this period was 6,100,000. The percentage ratio thus was only about 43 percent this being due to the falling off in immigration during the four years of the world war.

FOURTH FROM BRITAIN

Of the 34,000,000 immigrants entering the country in the last 100 years, nearly one-fourth of them, or 8,205,675, came from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Germany furnished the second largest number, 5,495,539, and Italy the third largest, 4,100,740. Austria-Hungary was next behind Italy, with 4,068,448, while Russia was fifth with 3,311,406. The Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have sent 2,134,414 of their citizens to the United States.

The total of immigration from France in the 100 years has been 523,806, the largest number from that country, 20,126, coming here in 1851. Switzerland has sent 256,707 persons to the United States and the Netherlands, 214,508. British North America, including Canada, has sent 834,450, and Mexico 217,256.

FEW BELGIANS CAME

Belgium and Rumania have sent the smallest number of any of the European countries, the total for the former being 76,587 and for the latter 76,222. It was not until 1894 that the nationals of these two countries as well as those of Portugal, Greece and Turkey, began coming across the Atlantic in any appreciable numbers.

The total for Portugal is given by the Immigration Bureau as 159,702, for Greece 352,883 and for Turkey 311,404.

Chinese immigrants have numbered 288,998, beginning in 1853 with 42, and virtually ending in 1883 with 8,031. The peak was in 1882, when 39,579 Chinese arrived. Chinese exclusion laws became effective about that time.

Immigration from Japan was first taken note of in 1892 and reached its peak of 30,226 in the year 1907. In 1919, 10,064 Japanese entered the United States, while the total for the twenty-seven years was 229,030.

From countries not specified, including parts of Poland, Serbia and many others, have come a total of 2,100,000.

THEY CAME EARLY

At the outset England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales furnished the bulk of the immigrants, the largest total from the British Isles, 272,740, coming over in 1851. By that time there also was a large flow of immigrants from Germany, the total in 1853 being 215,009, or the largest in and one year except 1812, when the high mark of 250,630 was reached.

Immigration from the British Isles began to decrease in 1851, fluctuating between 32,000 and 160,000. In the twelve years preceding the world war the number of immigrants from those isles averaged about 80,000 annually.

The tide from Germany began to turn in 1887, and since that time the number of immigrants arriving here has steadily decreased, reaching the low mark of 35,734 in the year before the world war.

ITALY STARTS OVER

At about the same time that immigration from the British Isles and Germany began to decrease that from Italy. Austria-Hungary and Russia advanced rapidly. It was not until 1891 that the number of immigrants from Italy passed the 50,000 mark. It averaged slightly bettter than that toal for the succeeding ten years and then increased almost every year, attaining a record of 285,731 in 1907. The year before the world war it was 283,734.

Immigration from Austria-Hungary exceeded 50,000 in 1901, went to 100,000 in 1902, reached the high mark of 338,452 in 1907, and was 278,152 the year before the war. Russia did not pass the 50,000 mark until 1899, and it was not until 1902 that immigration from that country exceeded 100,000. The high mark, 291,040, was made in 1913.

SCANDANAVIA WEAKENS

The peak of the movement from the Scandinavian countries was reached is 1882 with 105,326. It gradually decreased thereafter until it was only 26,851, in 1895. The total the year before the war was 29,391.

In only six years of the 100 has the total of immigrants entering the country exceeded 1,000,000. Twenty thousand more than that number entered in 1905, in 1906 the toal was 1,100,000, and in 1907 it reached the record of 1,285,349. The million mark was not reached again until 1910, the total for that year being 1,041,570.

Two years again elapsed before the million mark was reached, the total for 1913 being 1,197,892. In the year that the world war began 1,218,480 aliens passed into American ports, but in the first year of the war this total had decreased to 326,700. In 1916 it was 298,826. In 1917, 295,403, in 1918, 110,618 and in 1919 it was 141,132.

French Burglars Use Chlorine Gas

Paris, August 28.—Not the least after result of the war is the increase in crime in nearly all the belligerent countries, but a group of French burglars have supplied the climax by using army poison gas projectors in order to silence watchdogs at isolated chateaux.

At Massy burglars left an empty chlorine tank and two gas masks after ransacking a farm house while the occupants slept in peaceful confidence. Two gas strangled hounds completed the picture, but there is little clue to the identity of the daring burglars.

As a result of this the French army has received orders to make an inventory of all gas apparatus on hand and to take strictest measures to prevent the disappearance of any of it.

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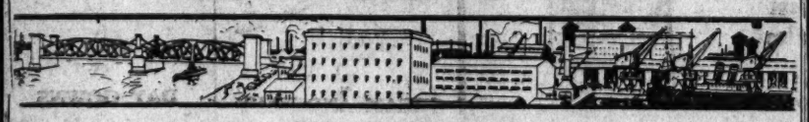

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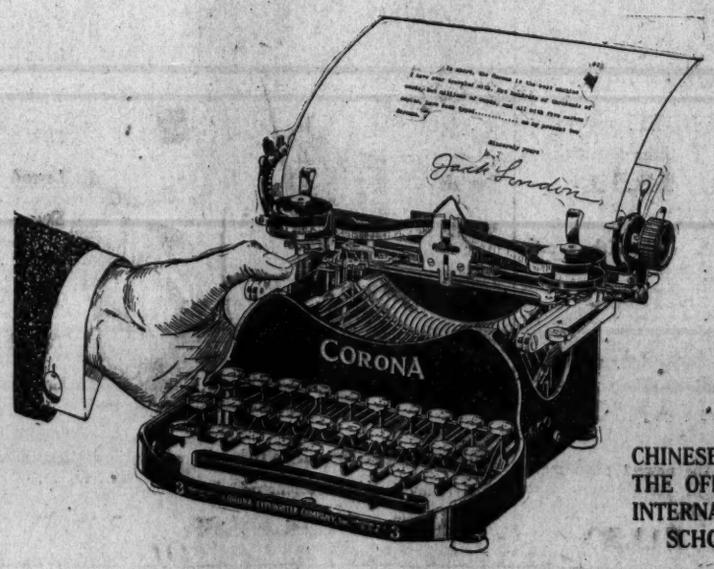

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Airplane To Bring U.S. And England Closer In Spirit?

Nay, Nay! Says G.K. Chesterton

BY GILBERT K. CHESTERTON
(Brilliant English Essayist)

London, August 13.—There was recently a highly distinguished gathering to celebrate the past, present and especially future triumphs of aviation. I rather think it was a dinner; but anyhow it was not a feast. Some of the most brilliant men of the age, such as Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. J. L. Garvin, made interesting and important speeches, and many scientific aviators luminously discussed the new science. Among their graceful felicitations and grave and quiet analyses a word was said, or a note was struck, which I myself can never hear, in the most harmless after-dinner speech, without an impulse to jump up and scream and smash the decanters and wreck the dinner table. I hear it again when so thoughtful a man as Mr. Garvin talks of aviation as altering all international policy, especially in the relation of England and America.

For I not only resent the suggestion that a machine can make me bad, I resent almost equally even the suggestion that a machine can make me good. It might be the unfortunate fact that a coolness had arisen between myself and Mr. Fitzarlington Blenkinsop, inhabiting the suburban villa and garden next to mine; and I might even be largely to blame for it. But if somebody told me that a new kind of lawn-mower had just been invented, of so cunning a structure that I should be forced to become a bosom friend of Mr. Blenkinsop, or even the business partner of Mr. Blenkinsop, I should be very much annoyed. I should be moved to say that if that was the only way of cutting my grass I would not cut my grass, but continue to cut my neighbor.

DEUS EX MACHINA?

Or suppose the difference were even less defensible; suppose a man had suffered from a trifling shindy with his wife. And suppose somebody told him that the introduction of an entirely new vacuum-cleaner would compel him to a reconciliation with his wife. It would be found, I fancy, that human nature abhors that vacuum.

Healthy human beings will not be ordered about by bicycles and sewing machines; and man will not be made good, let alone bad, by the things he himself had made. I have occasionally dictated to a typewriter; but I will not be dictated to by a typewriter. Nor have I ever met a typewriter, however large and complicated, who attempted to usurp such a position.

Yet this and nothing else is what is implied in all such talk of the aeroplane annihilating distinctions as well as distance; and an international aviation abolishing nationalities. This and nothing else is really implied in Mr. Garvin's prediction that such aviation will almost necessitate an Anglo-American friendship. Incidentally, I may remark, it is not a true suggestion even in the practical or materialistic sense; and Mr. Garvin's phrase refuted Mr. Garvin's argument.

He suggested that international relations must be different when men could get from England to America in a day. Well, for a long time past men could get from England to France in a day. Men could get from the coast of England to the coast of France very quickly through nearly all the ages during which those two coasts were bristling with arms against each other. They could get there very quickly when Nelson went down by that Burford inn to embark for Trafalgar; they could get there very quickly when Napoleon sat in his tent in that Boulogne camp that filled England with the alarms of invasion.

MR. CHESTERTON'S FANCY

Are these the amicable and pacific relations which will unite England and America, when Englishmen can get to America in a day?

The shortening of the distance seems quite as likely, so far as that argument goes, to facilitate that endless guerilla warfare which raged across the narrow seas in the Middle Ages; when English invaders burned the crops in Brittany or French invaders carried away the bells of Rye. I do not know whether American privateers landing in Liverpool, would carry away a few of the more elegant factory-chimneys as their substitute for the superstitious symbols of the past, or whether it would be considered a corresponding calamity, if English raiders burned large quantities of the manufacturing machinery of New York.

But anyhow it is anything but self-evident that people cannot fight each other because they are near to each other; and if it were true there would never have been any such thing as border warfare in the world. As a fact border warfare has often been the one sort of warfare which it was most difficult to bring under control. In plain words, we have been congratulating ourselves for centuries on having enjoyed peace because we were cut off from our neighbors; and now they are telling us that we shall only enjoy peace when we are joined up with our neighbors.

We have pitied the poor nations with frontiers because a frontier only produces fighting, and now we are trusting to a frontier as the only thing that will produce friendship. But, as a matter of fact, and for far deeper and more spiritual reasons, it will not produce friendship. Only friendliness produces friendship. And the thing which produces friendliness lies far deeper in the spirit of man.

Suicide, As Seen In Dream, Proves True

London, August 21.—How a vision of a drowning friend came to a man in his sleep has just been related in an inquest held in Balderton, near Newark. A machine hand disappeared, and that night a friend, according to the testimony, could not sleep. Constantly the vision of the man appeared before him, and when he dozed he saw the man in a mill pond.

So strangely did the vision haunt him that the following day he could not work. When he had seen in his sleep he found his friend sitting upright in the water, his head just above the surface of it.

The verdict was that the man drowned himself during an attack of temporary insanity.

Says Woman's Dress Indicates A Relapse Toward Paganism

London, August 15.—"The tendency of society to excess, particularly these tendencies displayed by women in dress, reading and dancing, indicate a relapse toward paganism," said Bishop Gailer, of Tennessee, who is now in London.

"The feminist movement, with its insistence on the entire independence of women," he said, unquestionably is responsible for this condition. By day the women try to compete with men in the business world, and in the evening try to maintain the feminine lure. This is truer of the English women than of the American.

"The presence of a woman in Parliament is a mistake. She cannot fulfil her duties as a mother and also attend the meetings of the legislative branch of the Government."

French Hoard Coin In Fear Of Panic

Millions In Metal Money Disappears In Spite Of Heavy Output

Paris, August 21.—Parisians are getting tired of the excuse constantly heard here: "I am sorry; I have no change; take stamps"—an excuse one hears whenever a five franc note is offered in payment of a taxicab fare or in the purchase of small articles, even in the largest Paris stores, where thousands of coins are taken in daily.

The question of what is becoming of French coins is demanding the attention of the prefecture of police, but the police are unable to get evidence of any wholesale trafficking in small coins.

Even the issuance of "shinplasters" by the Paris Chamber of Commerce failed to solve the problem, as these "shinplasters" gradually disappeared or have become so ragged, because of the inferior quality of the paper upon which they were printed, that they will no longer withstand the constant handling to which they were subjected.

On the other hand, the Bank of France is turning out 10,000,000 small nickel coins every month which, with the return of French silver from the Swiss border, where it is no longer accepted, should assure cashiers in shops of plenty of change. However, an investigation has proved that the amount of small coins on hand remains just as low as it was last winter, when a buyer of clothing or footwear frequently had to pay for his purchase with postage stamps.

The only explanation which seems to explain the shortage of small coins is that the French are so worried over the financial situation that they are unwilling to accept paper money and are hoarding every coin they get against the possibility of a financial crisis, although Frederic Francois-Marshal, Minister of Finance, is constantly trying to convince the public that there is nothing to be feared in so far as France's financial position is concerned.

VICTORY SLOGAN CONTEST DECIDED

From the many answers received in response to our offer of five cash prizes for the best slogans suggested for use in our advertising of the

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a committee, headed by Mr. Harold C. Norman, Advertising Manager of "The China Press," has finally selected the following five best efforts:

1st prize, $50: Mrs. A. S. Reynolds, 29 Medhurst Road
"Quality means Victory"

2nd prize, $20: Mr. J. Thompson, c/o Gordon & Co., 110 Szechuen Road.
"Give Increased Contentment."

3rd prize, $15: Mr. Charles Piens, 134 North Szechuen Road Ext.
"Jumped into favor on account of their flavor"

4th prize, $10: Mr. N. Martyn, 106 Avenue Road
"G. I. C." The "Cig" for Me Is "Victory"

5th prize, $5: Mr. Li Tsu Hui, c/o Sing Kee & Co., Chih Siang Lane, Nantau.
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FRANCE SURE TO GIVE PRESIDENT GREATER POWER

Move To Remodel Constitution To Meet Defects Is Gaining Impetus

PREMIER NOW DICTATOR

American System In Part To Be Basis For Radical Reform In Organic Law

Paris, Aug. 28.—Revision of the French constitution, with a view to giving greater power to the Executive, is under serious consideration, and it is regarded as practically certain that some changes in the organic law will be undertaken with the restoration of normal conditions in France.

Premier Millerand was one of the first and foremost advocates of this revision of the constitution during the last campaign—perhaps when he had little expectation of ever becoming Premier. Curiously enough M. Millerand is now, as Premier, nearer being dictator, than was even Premier Clemenceau, because of President Deschanel's illness and the absence of any provision in the constitution for a Vice-President.

Only this week, when the possibility was considered of sending a detachment of French troops from Upper Silesia to Danzig to transfer the shells from the ships to the trains which were waiting to transport these munitions to the Polish front lines, a move that would have added fuel to the Socialist flame of objection. Premier Millerand prepared to meet any internal trouble by assuming the portfolio of the Minister of the Interior during the absence of Jules Steeg.

VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP

Radical French journals referred to this fact and asserted that in view of the illness of President Deschanel and with members of Parliament scattered for the summer, Premier Millerand is virtually dictator of France's foreign and interior affairs.

Discussion of constitutional reform at this time was precipitated largely as the result of a speech by Premier Millerand just before Parliament adjourned.

"When we shall have reestablished our finances and definitely restored peace in the world, we will introduce in this republican regime certain improvements, the utility of which has been demonstrated in our recent experiences," he said.

This somewhat cryptic remark has been the subject of much French discussion, which would indicate that the changes which will be advocated are:

CHANGES PROPOSED

1. A constitutional provision for a Vice-President, who would be the President of the Senate, as in the United States.

2. A provision giving the President the right to actually choose his advisers instead of this right being assumed, as it is now, by the President of the Council, who in turn, while theoretically named by the President, actually is designated by the heads of the two Chambers.

3. A provision giving the President the right to name many of the functionaries who are now appointed by Parliament, a system which has tended to excessive parliamentary government, from which, according to the complaint, France now suffers.

4. According to the departments of France a greater degree of autonomy along the lines of State government in the United States.

PRESENT SYSTEM WEAK

There does not seem to be any idea of making the French Government a replica of the American Government, or, in other words, of substituting the American permanent Cabinet system for the present French system of a responsible Ministry, but the excessive weakness of the system applying to the French Executive and to the dictatorship exercised by 600 members of Parliament over French interior and foreign affairs is now seen to be at fault and is portentious of many evil situations.

The French seem to be entirely over their fear of a monarchical restoration. Public opinion seems now to be tending toward a Government that would be half way between the one now in effect here and that in the United States.

A drastic change which is advocated by the Labor Party but which is decried elsewhere is for constituting a single Chamber of Parliament, with its decisions governed by a majority vote, which would override even a Presidential veto. But it was pointed out, this would do with the necessary political balance and yield political affairs to the more youthful members without recourse to the staid, solemn consideration of lifelong diplomatists.

Governor Of Afghanistan Fears Spread Of Bolshevist Influence In His Country

Calcutta, September 23.—Bolsheviks have entered the city of Bokhara, capital of the semi-independent state of the same name, lying between Russian Turkestan and Afghanistan. The Soviet troops met with no resistance, the Emir of Bokhara fleeing before they entered the town. There has been much looting in Bokhara.

The Governor of Afghanistan is alarmed by the approach of the Red influence and arresting all persons suspected of Bolshevist connections.

BIG SALES OF GEMS MADE IN STREETS

Shabby Looking Men Carry Great Wealth In London's Open Air Market

London, Aug. 28.—Go into Hatton Garden any time between 10 and 4, except Saturdays and Sundays, and you will meet men carrying in the aggregate anything from half a million to a million pounds' worth of diamonds.

These men are dealers in diamonds and their market is provided by the doorways and pavements of Hatton Garden and another thoroughfare, Charles street, which runs at right angles to it and parallel with Holborn, London.

LOOK IMPECUNIOUS

Looking at many of the men, you would not think they were worth a dime. Nearly all are Russians. Many have long, shaggy beards and longer and shabby overcoats. Yet in honesty they must contribute to the income tax. They buy and sell parcels of diamonds, loose diamonds wrapped in white tissue paper and of a wondrous lustre. One habitue never has less than $250,000 worth in his pockets.

Business is conducted on simple lines. One man approaches another. They stand on the curb or in a doorway and a parcel of gems is exchanged for a roll of bank notes. That is all. No questions, no entries, no books. A parcel may change hands three or four times a day, with a big profit on each transaction.

TRUST EACH OTHER

Dealers in "the Garden," as they call it, trust one another implicity in business. It would be useless for one to ask another for the loan of $50. That is not business. But ask for a parcel of $50,000 worth of diamonds for a probable customer, and it is handed over readily enough.

Stolen diamonds find their way into the Garden, but not by direct means. They go through so many hands that by the time they reach the Garden the purchase is an ordinary trade transaction, the diamonds cannot be identified, and it is almost impossible to trace them back to the thief.

ARE ALL EXPERTS

The dealers are experts. From hundreds of stones they readily pick out those cut in Amsterdam. The Dutch cutters are the best in the world.

Light yellow (or Cape) diamonds can be made into bluish-white stones like unto the finest Kimberley or Brazilian gems by the mere process of dipping them in hot water tinged with blue. Thus treated, they will keep their false face for a long time. But do not try to deceive the street dealers. They know.

The majority of these street merchants are teetotallers, accomplished chess players and fond of a gamble. At the end of the day they deposit their precious diamonds and notes in safe custody and go to their unpretentious-looking homes.

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1st Prize	**$2500**	**4th Prize**	**$165**
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3rd ,,	**220**		

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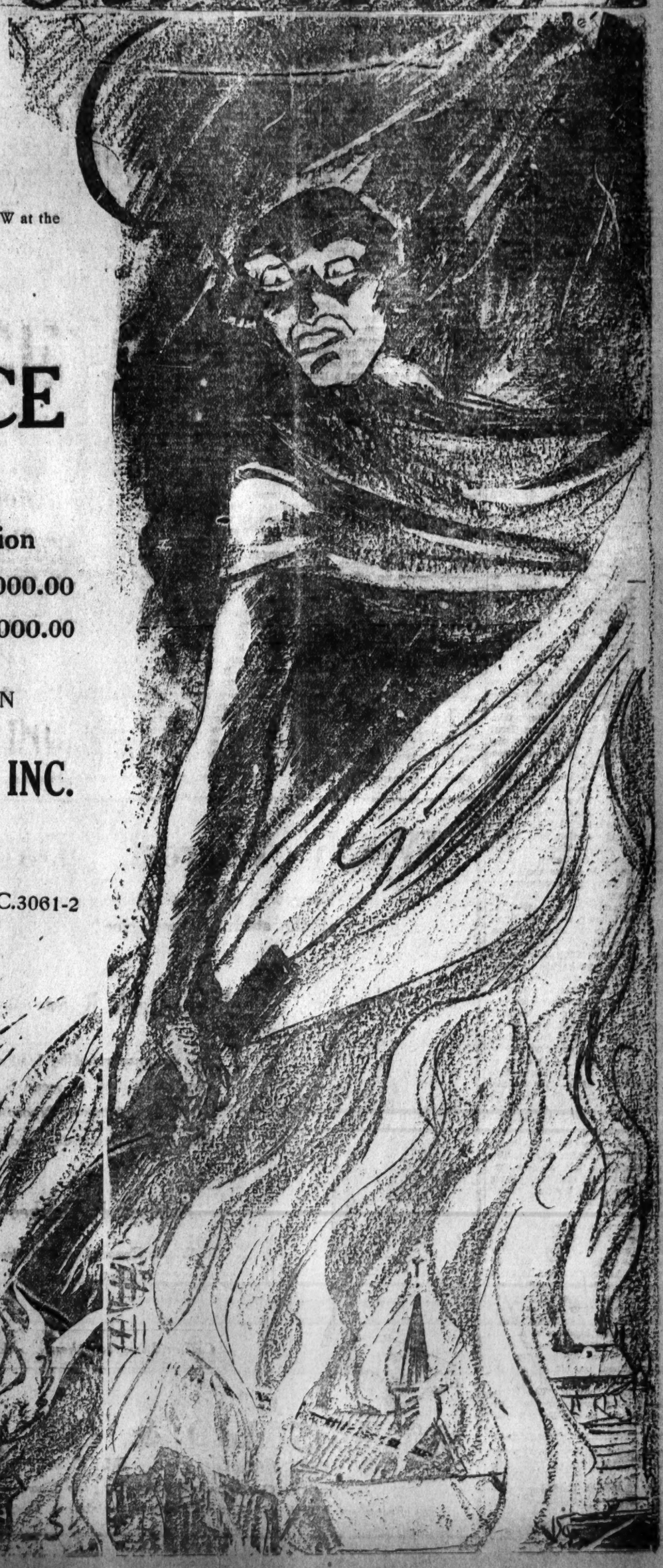

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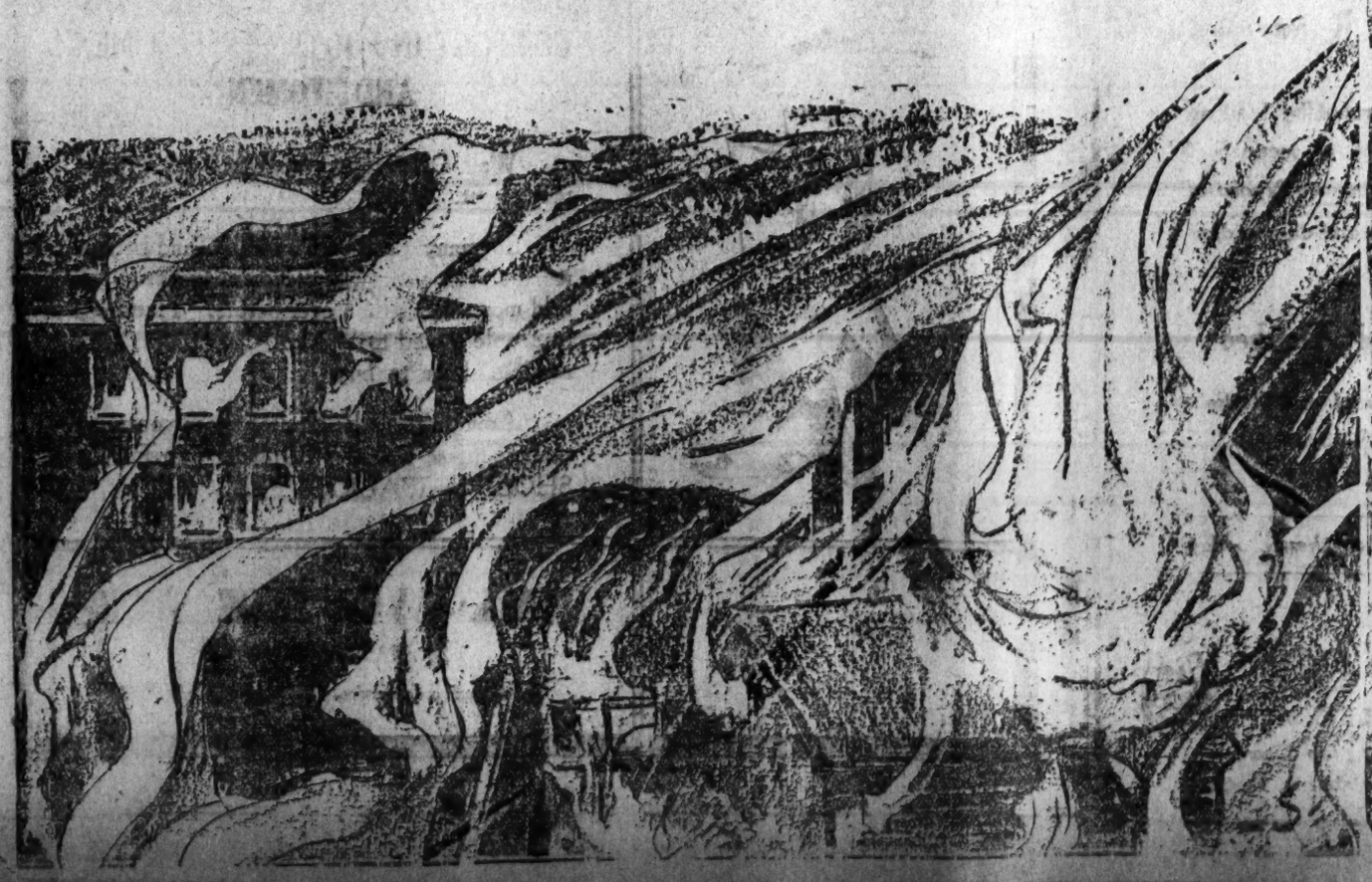

A Rainy Sunday In London

BY JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER
(*New York World*)

There are duller places of a rainy Sunday than London. For instance, Glasgow, where, during the bad old times, drunkenness diversified the monotony of the Sabbath. But popular belief to the contrary is difficult to eradicate. Americans at the week end here make a beeline for the Continent. Anywhere out of London! What a mistaken notion. One Sunday in August I awoke to find the big town awash, not precisely a novelty, as St. Swithin is, this summer anyhow, the patron saint of the British Isles. Nevertheless, as I swallowed strong tea and defied the doctor by eating marmalade, I pondered. Mark Twain's story of the man whose shack on the mountain side had been swept away, followed by a landslide of his real estate, came to my mind. "This is becoming monotonous," exclaimed the patient suffering as he rode an avalanche into the valley of death. Rain is rather too much of a bore after it has been falling forty days without intermission. To tolerate it, to enjoy it, one must boast the optimisim of a Mark Tapley, the fortitude of a storm king and the aquatic habits of a duck. And yet—!

* * *

And yet I was acclimated and felt as did the late Abbe Liszt, who always marched in the rain with a furled umbrella, answering remonstrances thus: "If the weather doesn't bother about me, why should I bother about the weather?" Why, indeed! Strictly speaking, the visitor here will be embarrassed by the multitude of offerings on a rainy Sunday. The time will pass only too quickly. Dull? Perish the idea! I got out of doors betimes that wet Sunday and rode down Chelsea way, then dismissing the taxi I walked the river side, catching now and then tantalising glimpses of the elusive dome of St. Paul's. The Thames hereabouts is as sinuous as a serpent, and on this particular occasion as hissing. The rain hissed as it struck the placid stream. It fell straight downward as a political platform after election, and despite its density it did not blur horizons. I could see the Surrey side, see the bridges, see Adelphi Terrace, where, at the corner of Robert Street, lives my venerable friend George Bernard Shaw, and wondered how he of all men could endure the whiskey advertisements across the river. I also noted that the Cecil was in the hands of the repairers, and justly estimating the speed of the average England workman I was sure that by the spring of 1921 this hotel, admired of Americans, would be thrown open to them.

* * *

How it rained! Such a consistent downpour. Not a moment of relief. Umbrellas were in the way. Race the music. No wind, only tons and tons of liquid refreshment; even the most hardened Prohibitionist would have revolted. And yet they talk, such gassy talk, of making Great Britain dry! Why, the very elements fight this puerile nonsense. Without alcohol people would perish like flies in a thunderstorm. But I wasn't thinking of rum. I was hiking to Victoria, where I wished to attend mass at the Westminster Cathedral, the most exotic erection in London. That eastern looking spire may be seen from the remotest parts of the city. It evokes the Orient with its pillar-like rectitude and its curious striping. With my eclectic tastes in the matter of religions I had visited the Great Synagogue in St. James's Place, Aldgate, on the Jewish Sabbath; also the interesting Portuguese and Spanish synagogues at Bevis Marks, E. C., and Lauderdale Road, Maida Vale. Sunday I reserved for Christian divine service, and I went to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's later in the day. Merely to skim the surface, the London churches would demand a month of Sundays to study them. I also managed to see the inside of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. It was still raining and the inner man began to grumble for other than spiritual refreshment. Golly! how hungry you are every few hours in this metropolis. No wonder the English drink tea and consume buns in the short interims when they are not putting away more solid fare.

* * *

However, this is not to be an Odyssey of my digestions; that story will keep for warmer weather—unless my material dries up before I finish. After a chop and a bottle of indifferent claret—French wines have not yet regained their old savor—I peered from the window and saw the obstinate, heedless rain. As far as post-prandial satisfaction went I might as well have sumptuously dined on black pudding, eel pie and gingerbeer, like the smart little boy in "The Moonstone." No particular flavor reminded me that a French chef had designed my meal. What to do? I had the entire afternoon before me. The pictures, of course. I could go to other churches in the evening. I soon found myself at Burlington House, at the 152d exhibition of the Royal Acadamy of Arts, staring—and shuddering—before the 1,477 pictures and sculptures listed in the catalogne. I have seen worse academies, though not many. But that was to be expected. It is an optimistic critic who thinks he may find the needle of good art in this haystack of mediocrity.

* * *

As mid-Victorian as ever, there were special coigns or horror where the largest crowds assembled. Unhappy (Sir) William Orpen has concocted one of those huge "machines" which follow in the wake of war or solemn state functions. Now, Orpen is a first class man and, like Lavery, unfitted by temperament for such debauched art, but I fancy it was a "royal command." The handle to his name is the beginning of the end, artistically considered. "A Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay" is the title to this ineffable muddle of faces. You see seated left to right Signor Orlando (Italy), Mr. Lansing, President Wilson (United States), M. Clemenceau (France), Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour (Great Britain). Standing: M. Hymans (Belgium), M. Venizelos (Greece), the Emir Feisal (Syria), Mr. Massey (New Zealand), Gen. Smuts (South Africa), Col. House. Gen. Botha, M. Siangi, Mr. Hughes (Australia), Sir Robert Borden (Canada), Mr. Barnes and M. Paderewski (Poland). The panorama is lent by the Imperial War Museum.

* * *

If a certain strenuous American patriot had seen this absurd canvas he would have revised the figures of his epigram concerning "four pitiful old men." There were a dozen, at least, and, while I don't mean to be pert or irreverent, I confess that a more depressing collection of seemingly incompetent men I have never seen in a bunch before. Mutt and Jeff are intellectual by comparison. Poor Paderewski! He looks like the wraith of his former golden presence. He bartered his artistic inheritance for a mess of nasty political porridge. Plato was quite right in banishing from his ideal republic all poets. They are marplots when in office. Look at d'Annunzio. And Paderewski, spoiling a great artist only to become a mediocre statesman. Prof. Masaryk seems an exception as President of Czecho-Slovakia, but whispers hint that seams are appearing in that hastily patched up ark of Bohemia.

* * *

Time leaves no impression on the art of the British academician. Movements come, movements go, but the English painter annually sends in his stereotyped picture, which is duly praised and sold. In all matters of art the English are nothing if not uncritical. I see them standing before canvases by (Sir) Luke Fildes or W. B. Leader actually discussing the merits of such commonplace stuff. Art critics like George Moore in the past, or Paul Konody of the Sunday Observer, in the present, avail little against the mounting flood of bad taste. Nor are we in the United States much better. I always pick out a fellow Yankee when I see him in front of an Alma-Tadema at the Tate Gallery or admiring the sloppy richness of a J. J. Shannon at this academy. (Sir) John Lavery has gone off since he was taken into royal favor. Nowadays he is all prettiness. Why in the name of Apollo or Apelles, Augustus John, the most individual of British painters, wishes to join the august band of mummies who call themselves Royal Academicians I can't say. Goodby to his artistic significance if he does.

I shall spare you further gossip about this exhibition, of which the drawings, engravings and etchings are the most interesting contribution. When I had made my rounds as conscientiously as I could, I went to the National Portrait Gallery to see the newly-arranged rooms of modern pictures. I particularly wished to see the Henry James of John Singer Sargent, that portrait which an art-loving Suffragette had slashed several years ago at an Academy show. Repaired, this head and bust of the greatest American novelist—who died as he had lived, an Englishman—now hangs near a group of portraits by Watts, its solid modelling, sober, rich tonalities, and vital expression killing the woolly paint, fumbled drawing, and over-expressive portraits of Matthew Arnold and Coventry Patmore by Watts. Sargent is never rhetorical; indeed, he sometimes errs on the other side, for he can be matter of fact. Watts is both sentimental and rhetorical. His best portrait is that of Swinburne; as for his original compositions, they are pastiocios and depressing because of their mediocre craftsmanship. The square brush-work of Sargent puts to flight all these "imaginative" British painters and their "papery" phantasms. Rossetti wears badly, John Millais the best, and he is as hard as nails. Where, you ask yourself at the Tate Gallery, newly re-opened, are the modern landscapists to be mentioned in the same breath with glorious John Constable or old John Crome? Or figure painters like William Hogarth, the greatest of British painters, whose genius has been obscured by fashionable face-painters like Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough and Lawrence? I purposely refrain from including Raeburn in this group. He was stronger, more sincere than all of them. And Hogarth, as far as sheer paint and characterisation go topped them all. Whistler was right on that point, despite his critical vagaries. To return to the James portrait. With his unfailing instinct for character, Sargent has painted the writer uncompromisingly American. He might be a United States Senator, this face with the shrewd, kindly eyes that magnetically rivet your gaze. All in all, I prefer the Jacques Blanche portrait of James. In the corner between the Arnold and James portraits stands a marble portrait bust of Samuel Lover, famous Irish author, and grandfather of our Victor Herbert. He is depicted as a handsome gentleman of the old school. The bust is by Foley.

* * *

The National Gallery has been rearranged, many pictures of the British school having been sent over to Millbank to the Tate Gallery. Turner, Hogarth, Constable and others look very well in their new surroundings. But the National Gallery is the lodestone for art-levers. One must go to Madrid to better Velasquez, Goya, Murrillo, Zurbaran, and other noble specimens of the Spanish school. Whether the Venus regarding herself in a mirror is genuine Velasquez—and Mr. Greig, a critical authority, doubts that it is—it is a beautiful picture. Two vistas are fixed in my memory: at the end of one is a ravishing Botticelli Madonna, not one of his "peevish" Madonnas, but a creature of exquisite girlhood; and at the end of the other vista hangs that entrancing Hobbema, the "Mittelbarnis Allee," a road with its processional populars that beckons you to follow its slender perspective. The walls of the galleries are variously tinted to lend atmosphere; sometimes not successfully. Little pictures have their destinies and I fancy the van Oost, "The Boy With a Muff," has given more pleasure than the ateliers Raphael not far away. I missed two out of the three authentic Jan Vermeers that used to hang in a cabinet gallery before the war. But the public picture galleries are slowly opening, thanks to the tenacity with which the Government is hanging on to them. The Wallace collection, with its Watteaus, Lancrets and Paters, I didn't see this year for the same reason—closed doors. With difficulty the Tate Gallery was rescued from the hands of the official philistines—who cling to a "soft thing" as do our politicians at home.

* * *

What was new and of thrilling interest were the twenty-seven original William Blake drawings and water colors recently acquired, which hang in one gallery, so that the spiritual impact of their presence is positively overwhelming. Here is "Nelson Guiding Leviathan," "Satan Smiting Job," and the tremendous illustrations to the Book of Job and to Dante's Divine Comedy. I still adore Botticelli's illustrations of Dante, but there is no mistaking the profounder note of the mystic English poet. Blake is the Beethoven of British art, nay, its Bach. Profound, tender, childlike and mystic, he with Dante was a man who had descended into the very pit of hell and returned to earth there to relate his terrific experiences in his two arts. You forget all about the affected, decorative Pre-Raphaelitic Brotherhood, the "literary" mysticism" of Brune-Jones, Rossetti, Watts and the rest of the talented amateurs in the appalling presence of Blake and his eternal verities. He, like Moses, saw the Promised Land, but was doomed to die without its confines. But his Mount of Horeb towered above all the others.

Nothing to see in London on a rainy Sunday? Why, bless your innocent heart, I've hardly begun my story before I must end it.

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"Three years ago I suffered a great shock by the sudden death of my mother. My nerves were seriously affected, and at times I hardly knew what I was doing. I had severe headaches, and was subject to fits of depression. I was frightened at my own shadow, and a knock at the door would startle me.

"I was in this highly nervous state for a long time, and began to think I should never get better, when I was recommended to try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Soon after commencing them there was a noticeable improvement. I enjoyed food and felt brighter.

"I kept on with the pills, and my nerves grew steady: I was no longer troubled with headaches or depression. I am now in better health than I have been for years."

Mrs. Morton's daughter-in-law here added her experience of Dr. Williams' pink pills. "Owing to shattered nerves as the result of air raids, I got completely run-down and became so weak that I had to take to my bed. Doctors diagnosed my trouble as anaemia, but their medicines did not seem to do me good. Then I commenced Dr. Williams' pink pills, and they banished the anaemia, and make me fit and strong."

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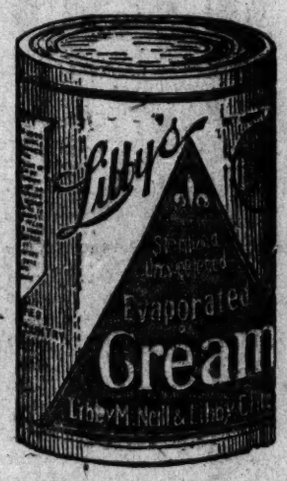

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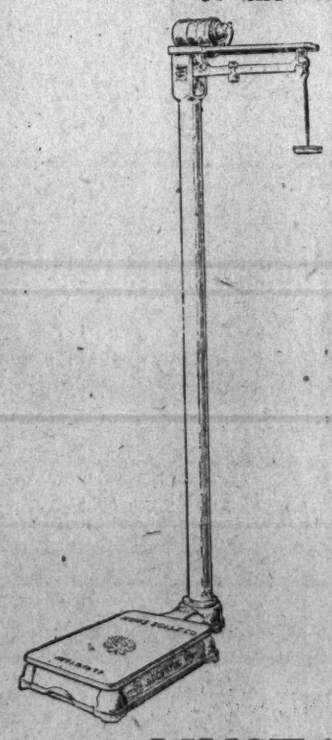

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Washington Observers Believe He Would Also Pledge Nations

EXPECT HARDING TO BACK

Feel Root Will Urge Nominee To Accept Tribunal As Center Of Program

Washington, August 28.—Elihu Root's plan for perserving peace between the nations of the world is understood to contemplate the imposition of the economic boycott as the primary means of compelling recalcitrant Government to accept the decrease of a permanent court of international justice, to the organisation of which Mr. Root is committed. The nations of the world, according to the understanding of Mr. Root's plan, would bind themselves by treaty to accept the decisions of the new court.

The New York Times gave today an outline of the plan for a permanent court of international justice, drafted by the Jurists' Advisory Committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. Mr. Root was a member of that committee and he is returning to America with the prospectus of a scheme for the reorganisation of the program for maintaining peace that is contained in the League covenant.

Senator Harding has indicated that he would accept the Root scheme as embodying the policy of the Republican Party in the effort to find a means of preventing future wars.

The speech delivered at Marion today by Senator Harding throws further light upon the scheme that Mr. Harding has in mind for a revised means of keeping peace between the nations. In the light of additional information obtained today as to Mr. Root's proposal, and with the guidance furnished by Senator Harding's speech and the outline of the plan for a new world court printed in today's New York Times, it is possible to reconstruct the Harding international policy for preserving peace, which according to his own statement, he will seek to bring about as soon as he enters the White House.

OUTLINE OF HARDING POLICY

The Republican international policy as Senator Harding would have it appears to be as follows:

1. Immediately upon the incoming of the Republican Administration President Harding would call into conference either a committee of the Senate or "the most experienced minds of this country from whatever walks of life they may be derived and without regard to party affiliation" to formulate "a definite practical plan" for a world court "with teeth in it" to be submitted to the consideration "of the controlling foreign powers."

2. The League of Nations to be reconstructed by those entrusted with the formulation of the new plan for preserving peace.

3. The foundation of the reconstruction to be "a world court of justice supplemented by a world association for conference," which would be "a society of free nations . . . . so organised as to make attainment of peace a reasonable possibility."

4. The use by this world association of such machinery of the League of Nations as the world tribunal "can use properly and advantageously."

The quoted portions of the above are from Senator Harding's speech on international affairs today. He did not give any specific details of his plan, explaining that this lack of illumination was due to his belief that "it would be clearly unwise to undertake specific suggestions or to attempt to pass upon such suggestions now." It is possible however to supplement Senator Harding's general statement of his ideas as to how world peace should be preserved by the information at hand as to Mr. Root's plan which Mr. Harding is understood to favor as the foundation of his new international policy.

The plan for the formation of an international court of justice proposed by the committee composed of Mr. Root and other distinguished jurists appointed by the Council of the League of Nations comprises the following procedure:

1. The continuance of the present Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice at The Hague for the purpose of arbitrating disputes between nations brought before it voluntarily.

2. The creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice to which disputes between nations may be brought on complaint and whose decisions will be binding upon the parties in any case.

3. The new court to be selected from a list of nominees made by the Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice, the selections being entrusted to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations. (Senator Harding indicated in his speech today that certain machinery of the League might be retained if it served a useful purpose.)

4. The classes of cases of which the new court would be authorised to take cognisance for compulsory adjudication to be those defined in Article 13 of the League of Nations covenant (which definition was approved by Mr. Root before its incorporation in the covenant) as follows:

"Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration."

5. The League of Nations to determine what measures shall be taken to enforce the decrees of the new court.

Mr. Root's plan is supposed to embody the proposal to organise the Permanent Court of International Justice outlined above with the possible exception that the present League of Nations would be empowered to enforce the decisions of the court. In addition, according to the understanding here, he would require that the nations of the world should obligate themselves by the treaty to bring disputes between nations before the new court and pledge themselves to be bound by its decision. It is also understood that he is in favor of the economic boycott as a means of enforcing the court's decrees upon nations that decline to accept them.

The Republican plan also contemplates a conference of nations whenever it shall become necessary to take steps for preventing war, the nature of these steps being left to the determination of the conference or "association of nations," as it is termed by Senator Harding.

DISAPPOINTED WITH SPEECH

There was expectation that Senator Harding, in his speech at Marion today, would outline in a definite way the plan he had in mind, generally supposed to be the so-called Root plan, as a substitute for or a reconstruction of the League of Nations. That he failed to be sufficiently specific is a disappointment to those who looked for an illuminating program that would make clearer the difference between the Republican and the Democratic positions on this issue of the Presidential campaign.

In some quarters here there is a disposition to believe that Senator Harding has not definitely determined his international program, and there is a suspicion that his failure to be definite on the subject in his recent talk with Professor Irving Fisher of Yale was, in part, responsible for the organisation of the Cox and Roosevelt Independent League, composed of Republicans and independent advocates of the League of Nations, that was announced by Professor Fisher during Cox's visit to New Haven yesterday.

Mr. Harding, it is realised, is embarrassed by the danger of offending the two wings of his party in the Senate on the League of Nations issue. On the one hand are the irreconcilables, lead by Senators Hiram Johnson and Borah and on the other the Lodge reservationists and reservationists of various types. The irreconcilables would find cause for joy if Mr. Harding would throw over the League of Nations in its entirety. Some of the reservationists desire the retention of the League of Nations with restricted powers.

The speech creates the impression that Mr. Harding will not propose any definite substitute for the League, even after he has had an opportunity to consult with Mr. Root, who will soon arrive in America. There will be surprise here if Mr. Root does not advocate that the Republican candidate accept the Court of International Justice specifically as the basis for the Republican program for preserving the world's peace.

5,000 IMMIGRANTS ENTER U.S. DAILY

Increasing Inflow Has More Than Balanced Tide Of Outgoers

Washington, August 18.—More than 5,000 immigrants are arriving daily at Ellis Island, the Department of Labor announced today in reporting that the tide of emigration which set in after the armistice had been more than balanced by the increasing inflow of immigrants.

Only the lack of transportation facilities and the difficulties of immigration from Central Europe, officials of the Department of Labor said, have prevented the outstripping of all previous records during the last year.

Despite these unfavorable conditions, approximately 800,000 immigrants arrived in the United States during the twelve months ending June 30, as compared with 141,132 during the corresponding period the year before and the record of 1,285,349 in 1907.

Foreign steamship companies have reported to the immigration authorities that all available accommodations for a year in advance have been booked by prospective immigrants.

Hard To Restore Nelson's Flagship

London, Aug. 23.—The Victory, Nelson's flagship, which is still in commission in the British navy as the flagship of the commander in chief, is being completely overhauled in the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Navy purists are insisting that when the Victory is rigged and her wire rigging discarded for stout Manila shrouds, her original aspect will be restored. They contend that wire rigging is much out of date as a torpedo net.

The Admiralty is having some difficulty, however, in carrying forward the work on the Victory, as few of the bo'suns and riggers now on the active list know the art of the marlinspike as applied to six inch Manila cables, which used to form the bulky standing parts of the old "windjammers." It is nearly fifty years since Manila served for this purpose, and although Portsmouth Navy Yard Officers have tried a number of "youngsters" who have been in the service for forty years in the work of making eyes and splices for mastheads and channels in Manila, they have been used to together [illegible] strand and left a number of "Irish pennants" about the [illegible] that would have made "Jack" Fisher roar from his peaceful Norfolk grave.

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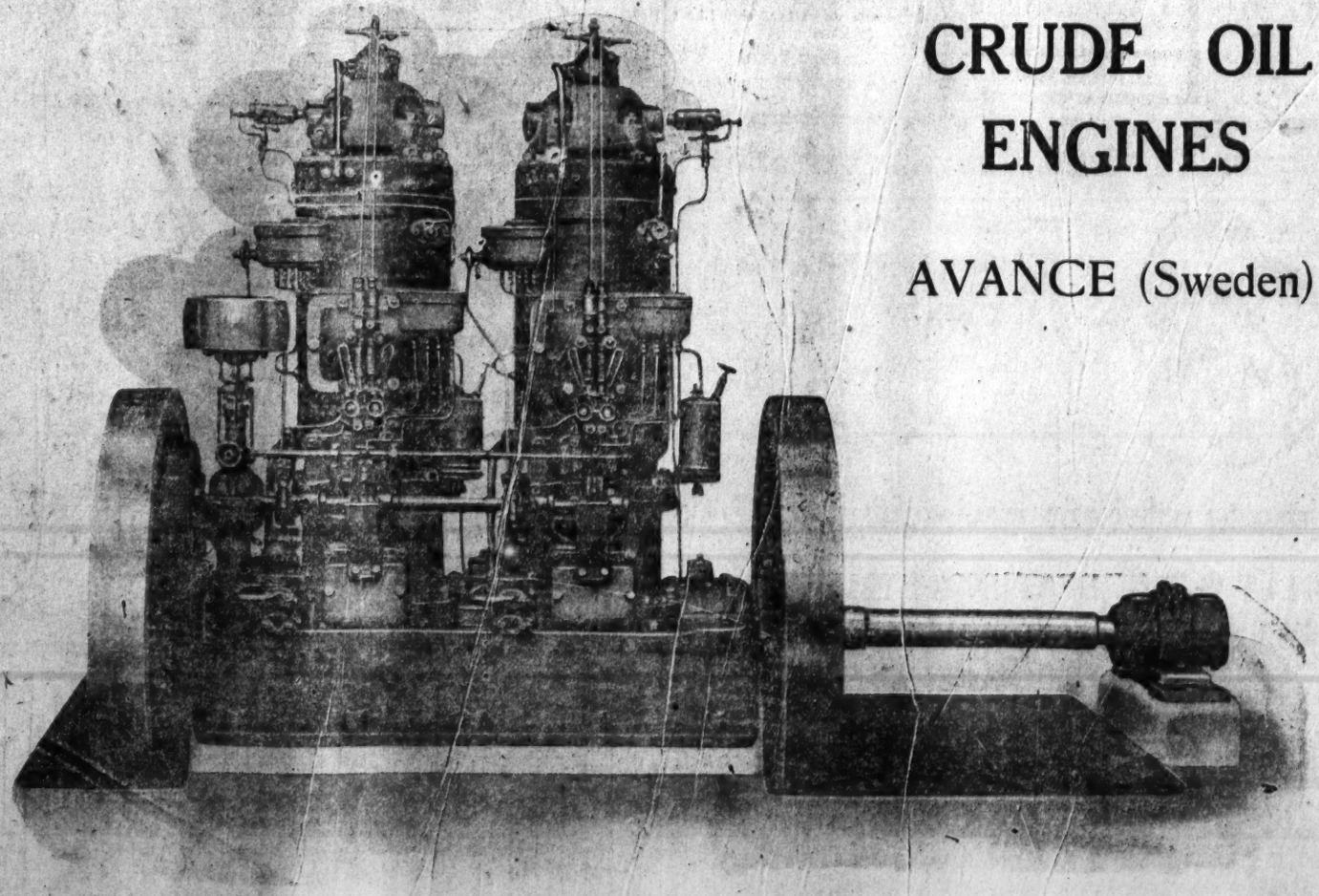

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BLAMES IT ON FOUR DIVAS

But, Cheer Up, For A New Generation Is Coming Which Will Solve All Problems

New York, August 29.—"I see turmoil and trouble, revolution and counter revolution all over the world. It is not confined to Russia and Poland. There I see the contending forces swaying backward and forward, but ahead I see a similar struggle everywhere. The electric waves of the Four Divas, which started the vibrations which resulted in the world war, have not yet spent the vibrations which resulted in the World War, have not yet spent their force, and capital and labor will clash in all lands. It does not make any difference who is elected President, Harding or Cox, for the incoming President will cut no figure in the world events. Nor can the struggle in Ireland be foreseen as to result, for the condition existing there will exist everywhere.

"And it is not until the world has to battle with starvation and pestilence that this condition will stop, to give way to the struggle for existence, first against these natural results of the chaos which has existed, but also to maintain the supremacy of the white race."

So speaks Mrs. Eleanor Lambert, clairvoyant, student of vibrations, auras and other supernormal forces visible only to the gifted. As has been recounted in The World on previous occassions, Mrs. Lambert was credited with predicting the infantile paralysis epidemic, the World War, the influenza epidemic and various other events of tragic nature.

A reporter for The World asked her, at her apartment, No. 253 West 44th Street, why it was that all prophets seemed to foresee only evil events.

"That is true of most of the published prophecies, yet not all of my prophecies have been of that nature. I think I am different from the others. Here is my prophecy for 1920," handing the reporter a printed slip—"and I predicted the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco before they had given it a thought out there, so you see I can foresee pleasant things, as well as tragic ones."

The prophecy of 1920 reads:

"After great upheaval there will come seven great world movements of reformation, and they will be the factors in all subconscious life, whether mortal or immortal. From the land of ideals will the guardian angel bring her measure of sex rhythm to the over-soul to herald a new race, with the master consciousness of an invisible jubilee, and ring in the new born theme of 'Peace on Earth, Good-will to Man.'

"Behold! In these color motives the peace vibrations of the mass mind, through seven great movements of reformation behind the League of Nations, which, to be effective, must express the harmony of the subconscious world and be the signal between mother love and happiness."

A PSYCHIC MASQUE

Mrs. Lambert sailed on the Aquitania yesterday, where she is going to organise and stage a psychic memorical masque. She has been composing music for it, and she hopes its presentation will hasten the great development in psychic power which is being made by the human race unknown to itself.

"Why, in fifty or a hundred years from now, passing over will be an incident to which no one will attach great importance, so complete will be the development of communication between the living and the souls which have passed on.

"My Psychic Masque is a memorial to the victims of the war. These forces are now resentful and the making us suffer because we have failed to live up to the principle for which they gave their lives. We can meet them through music and help to set them at rest, and gain ourselves in the doing of it. The mystery theme of the masque will be to prepare for the readjustment which is coming. A great wave of dynamic energy will focus in three parts of the globe—one part in Rusia, one in the Orient and the apex of the trangle in Mexico. Reflections of this energy will be registered in the most sensitive portions of the earth's vibrations.

BUT THERE IS HOPE

Despite all the trouble and the growth of Bolshevism that Mrs. Lambert sees at the forked ends of the divas' electric waves, the outlook is not without hope. The hope is in the new race consciousness, the new generation of children.

"It is going to be a generation that will be brilliant with genius. The guardian angel of the race (she is pictured as a woman angel, with wide-spreading wings stretched before a man and woman, symbols of the human race) is standing guard. The new race will produce men of great power; not the power of wealth but the power of mind. They will grapple with the problems the world must solve, the hunger and pestilence and the yellow races, and they will solve them by science and diplomacy rather than by force. It is these things which will make the League of Nations an actuality, that will force the white races to a realisation that the beautiful ideals which have been evolved but which have not been realised must be given life. They may not be rich men. They may be born poor, but will triumph over their handicaps as Lincoln did, and will fill their appointed places in the great scheme of things."

She puts the time in which the league will actually begin to function about fifteen years hence.

"Music is a great force greater than people realise," she said. "It was the music of Wanger that made the Germans think they were a super-race. Wanger didn't mean it to. He was a level-headed man; nevertheless he put his nature in his music. But the German people never could interpret Wagner. The beautiful rhythm of his music, its good forces, were all wasted on them. They got only the great climaxes, with their thundering tones, and they unconsciously began to think themselves veritable sons of thunder themselves. But they were not, and in their great test they failed."

Mrs. Lambert, who in a Californian, is not at all the type that one would expect to see as the priestess of her cult. She is not a spiritualistic medium and does not give seances or circles, being content to propagate her beliefs and her experiences through lectures.

New York Zoo Gets Big Shipment Of Wild Animals From Asia

More than 800 birds and 200 specimens of wild animals from Asia were added to the collection of the New York Zoological Garden, when the transport Minnesota reached New York recently. In the big collection were five black apes, one of which is shown in the picture, called Hollock gibbons. The apes have white eyebrows and walk upright like a man. In the collection was a wild white ass from the slopes of the Himalayas in India. There was also a panda bear cat, supposed to be the smallest bear in existence, and which is only eighteen inches high. Among the reptiles were diamond pythons, several whistling vipers and two species of cobra. The collection was one of the biggest ever received at the New York Zoo.

AN ULTIMATUM

"I want a Tibetan Fox Skin and that's all there is to it. Why Lilly has a Tibetan Fox Skin and you should see the difference between it and the other fox skins. If you don't go to the Chinese Post Office and buy a money order for $25 and mail it at once to MR. ELLY WIDLER, TA TSIEN-LU, SZECHWAN PROVINCE, I shall never speak to you again. Now here's a kiss and be a good boy and don't forget to write to Widler for that fox skin."

There is no other skin like a Tibetan Fox Skin.

MARCO POLO.

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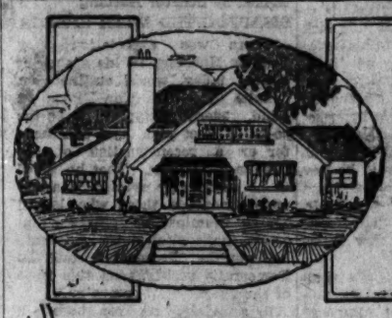

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PARIS LOSES VEFOURS, OLD RESTAURANT

Tavern Dating From 1750, Is To Be Supplanted By Private Lunchroom

FAMOUS FOR GOURMETS

Last Relic Of Joyous Days Of Palais Royal Will Disappear Soon

Paris, August 28.—The last relic of the joyous days of the Palais Royal is soon to disappear when Vefour's Restaurant, long a favorite of American tourists, will be supplanted by a private lunchroom for the employees of the Bank of France. The closing of Vefours merely adds another instance to the steadily growing list of historic sites which are being occupied by financial firms.

Vefours originated in 1750, when it was known as the Cafe des Charters, and for more than a century it provided the gathering place for generals, financiers, wealthy strangers and gourmets of all nationalities. It was here that M. de la Reyniere, Berchoux and Murat held their gastronomic parties, calling the chef to their tables and directing personally the culinary experiments which were to be prepared for the following day and submitted to their expert for approbation.

MANY ARE GONE

With this disappearance of the last witness of the gastronomic reputation of the Palais Royal French writers are recalling the graduul disappearance of dozens of smaller restaurants which grew up and thrived for various periods under the shelter of Vefour's reputations. No longer can one find the sign of the "Trois Freres," where Napoleon dined with Barras and discussed over provincial dishes the political problems of France, nor is there any trace of the former glory of "Fevrieres," where Le Peletier was assassinated during the famous midnight supper.

Even the memory of the Galerie European has faded away, although in its halls it was once possible to dine—with wine—for less than two francs, obtaining epicurean delicacies which in a Paris restaurant today would cost not less than 100 francs.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

The inevitable trend of the restaurateurs toward the Boulevards has aroused the sympathy of lovers of what was once the most charming quarter of Paris. Although the Palais Royal itself and its adjacent buildings, have been filled by small flats occupied by families of very moderate incomes, with here and there a discreetly elite modiste appealing to foreign buyers, there is an all pervading sense of desolation as one walks beneath the shady arcades which once sheltered happy throngs of the highest social lights of Paris life. One is forced to meditate. "This once was Paris. Today it is but the sepulchre of a former greatness."

The suggestion is being advanced that the interiors of the Palais Royal be modernised and the ancient spirit of the district revived, but France's expenses are too heavy for such an outlay, and it seems certain that the Palais, with its gardens, playgrounds and fountains, is destined to lose its atmosphere of history and romance, following the invasion of Business where Pleasure once prevailed.

Once Leading Physician Who Washed Dishes In New York; His Widow And Daughters

Financial reverses are thought to have caused Dr. Harry E. Campbell, sixty-two years old, once a leading physician of Pittsburgh, to quit his big practice and go to New York three years ago to end his days as a dishwasher in a New York restaurant. Dr. Campbell was found dead on the floor of his room in New York several days ago. His death was due to natural causes. The photographs of Mrs. Campbell and the two daughters were found in the effects of the aged physician. Mrs. Campbell and a daughter are thought to be in Europe. Reports of Dr. Campbell's death created quite a sensation in the fashionable suburbs of Pittsburgh, where the once-noted physician practised for years.

FRENCH TO USE BIG ZEPPELINS IN FREIGHT LINE

Government Plans Relief Of Rail Congestion By Use Of Air

FIRST TRIAL SUCCESSFUL

Craft To Be Surrendered By Germany Will Be Pressed Into Early Service

Paris, August 21.—Zeppelins will be used to relieve the congestion of freight traffic on the French State railroads, according to a plan approved by the Ministry of Aviation last week. The Ministry expects to put half a dozen one time German airships in operation within the next two months. The first Zeppelins that will be delivered to the French at Maubeuge will be used entirely for study in connection with the feasibility of constructing a reserve fleet of airships to patrol the French borders.

Manned entirely by a French crew, one airship belonging to France already has covered more than 3,000 miles without accident.

Zeppelin L-113 is to be delivered to the French by the Germans on September 1. It will be used for long voyages between Paris, Tunis, Casa Blanca and Dakar, transporting foodstuffs and raw materials, with which French ports are clogged, while industries are waiting to resume reconstruction work. The L-113 has a capacity of 75,000 cubic yards of gas and is nearly 100 feet long. It is possible to operate the ship with a crew of fifteen, although forty men are required to anchor her.

The Government does not intend to construct intermediary hangars, but will place along the route between Paris, Tunis, Casa Blanca and Dakar huge blocks of concrete with iron rings attached to them, where the ship may be moored.

If the venture is a successful one a private company will be subsidised and authorised to construct airships. Estimates by experts are that airship transport charges will not be more than those applying on carload lots by rail, while delivery by air will be much quicker.

HAIR IS PLANTED ON BALD HEADS

Frenchman Devises Grafting Process That Makes Wigs Unnecessary

Paris, August 28.—The planting of hair on bald heads is the latest victory of French medical science. There is, therefore, no reason any more for wig makers, according to Raymond de Passot, who has just revealed the success of his scalp grafting experiments to the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

M. de Passot notices that baldness never affects seriously the temporal occipital regions. By cutting rectangular strips of hairy skin from these portions of the scalp and grafting them on th bare areas he quickly has a series of fertile patches which can be brushed in a way that the rest of the bald spot is covered. By using longer and narrower strips from the front backward, a bald man may even be able to have a permanent center parting.

FOR WOMEN, TOO

But Paris would not be Paris if the women were overlooked in any beautifying movement. Not far from the opera district a "face hospital" has been opened, frequented by many well known women who have been delighted to find that by enduring five days painful incarceration of the face in a special mould, they are able to drop their wrinkles and at least twenty years from their appearance.

Those who have been through the rejuvenating experience shudder at the memory of hours when "it felt as if the flesh was being eaten from their cheeks," but when the physicians began to remove the curative mask, nothing but a sense of elation remained. "Look at me, said one willing victim, "I'm 50 years old but I haven't wrinkle, my flesh is as rosy and fresh as a debutante's. Oh, but I'm going to have a happy time this season."

But every rose has its thorn. Treatment has to be renewed every four or five years, at great expense and with reduced efficiency.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder.

This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

Do not delay in doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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MARRIAGES

WARD-CLIFFORD; ON Saturday, October 9th at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Frank Stanley Ward to Ethel May Clifford. 32748

DENEGRI-CHIRIELEISON; On Saturday, October the 9th, 1920, at St. Joseph Church by the Rev. Father Le Cornec, Miss FRANCESCA DENEGRI, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri of Shanghai, to Major ENZO CHIRIELEISON of R. Italian Artillery, Rome, Italy.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalms, 11, 113; Lessons, Jer. xxxi, 23-37. 1 Peter ii, iii, 7; Anthem "In Thee is gladness" C. V. Stanford. Hymns 207, 215, 281. Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Psalms 120, 121, 122, 123. Lessons. Jer. xxxv. S. John xiv.; Hymns 273, 528, 266. Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Psalms 11, 113. Lessons Jer. xxxi, 23-37. 1 Peter ii, 11-iii, 7; Hymns 207, 215, 281, 540. Preacher, The Lay-Reader.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. Water Lawrie, D.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Arthur Moore.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral. Chant 111; Anthem Magnificate (Bunnetet in F); Hymns 82, 10, 552. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Isaac Mason; Chant 78; Hymns 74, 42, 296, 550.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, 7:30 a.m.

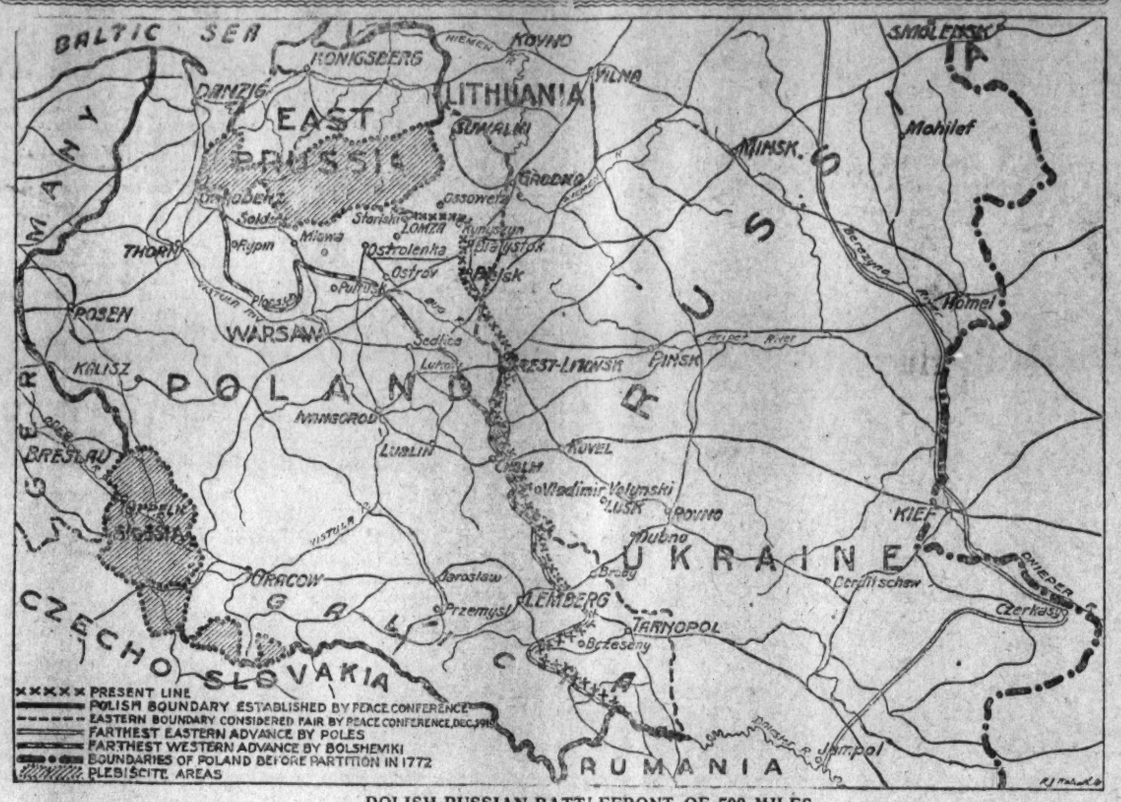
St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Community Church.—(American Song Service). Five o'clock Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Speaker, Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, Secretary, China for Christ Movement. Subject "Why He came." Special Music. At this meeting a final opportunity will be given to those who wish to sign as Charter Members.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road. (Kelly Walsh Bldg. Top Floor).—Sunday Serday Service 11 to 12 a.m. Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public corgially invited.

Where Poland Must Stop To Assure Her Own Safety

Analysis Of The Military Situation From The Black Sea To The Baltic Indicates That Pilsudski's Victorious Army Must Not Try To Go Beyond The Peace Conference Boundary



POLISH-RUSSIAN BATTLEFRONT OF 500 MILES

Scene Of The Counteroffensive Which Has Resulted In The Bolshevist Armies' Disorderly Retreat From The Gates Of Warsaw, Followed By A Modification Of The Peace Terms Proposed When Poland Seemed To Be Defeated

BY COLONEL FITZHUGH LEE MINNIGERODE

(*Note: This article deals with the Russo-Polish situation up to Aug. 29*)

To visualise the present military situation on the Polish front it is necessary, first, to make a careful analysis of the conditions within the new State; conditions that are essentially military assets or military liabilities. These are conditions which affect the army at the front in direct ratio to the esprit and morale of the entire people. First to be taken into account is the fact that Poland feels keenly her isolation from the nations that gave the new republic birth. Sandwiched, as she is, between Soviet Russia and the defeated and still revengeful Germany, she has suffered a bad attack of "nerves," and the present successful counterstroke against the Bolsheviki is not a sufficient tonic to completely rehabilitate her. She needs the moral and physical support of the Allies, and until she receives more than we have so far been giving her, we are not justified in feeling that the danger point has been passed, or that her present situation does not contain the seeds of future disaster.

Trouble of an internal complexion is well within the bounds of possibility, even probability, because the ever wide-awake Bolshevist propaganda is making itself felt everywhere within Polish borders. Unrest is marked in Bosnania especially. It has served to keep the armies from enjoying that perfect faith in the nation behind them that is the first great essential for the success of combatant troops.

Again the ravages of typhus remain undiminished and the effect of this scourge throughout the entire nation must necessarily have a very deteriorating influence. Also the uninterrupted supply of the sinews of war, the receipt of munitions, is as necessary to continued success as the proper handling of the combat divisions in battle.

As an effect to these liabilities there exists a fine feeling of nationality among the truly Polish element. In fact, there is something of that splendid fire of a nation resurrected and fighting to defeat not only an armed enemy, but a condition of servitude, certainly a condition of national impotence. Recent despatches bearing the earmarks of correctness tell of the magnificent spirit of the Polish women. This spirit will do more to bolster up the esprit of the fighting man than any other one thing. It is the heart of a nation. Let us, however, bear in mind that this feeling is limited to the Poles and does not exist in large numbers of the inhabitants within the Polish State.

The recent exceptionally heavy fighting in the Warsaw sector has produced the tendency to leave the other fields out of the estimate of the situation. But to do this will inevitably lead us into a heavy fog and keep us blinded to the ultimate goal, which is the complete defeat of the Red armies, certainly the complete defeat of any Red army that continues to threaten Poland.

The activities in the South of General Wrangel's force, reputed to be about 70,000 well organised men, is undeniably a thorn in the side of the Soviet power. Any serious break of the Bolshevist lines here would most likely be followed by open hostility on the part of the Kubans and the Don Cossacks to the east and northeast of General Wrangel's present position. Wrangel is making every effort to come to friendly terms with these elements, and should he succeed it will mean a heavy draft upon any reserves that the Soviet Government can raise. Moreover, Wrangel's position is a very strong one. The Crimea at his back renders him comparatively safe from any force that might threaten from the north. Since the Crimea is to all purposes an island, connected to the mainland by two very narrow and easily defended necks of land, it would be next to impossible for an enemy—no matter how strong—to hope for success here, unless the command of the sea were held. There is no hope in Moscow for this.

In fact, of all places from which to start an offensive against Moscow none holds out better prospects for ultimate success than the very territory, at present occupied by Wrangel. The roads and railroads are good. Water communication via the Sea of Azov, Black Sea and Don River contributes its advantages. No doubt exists that the Kuban-Don Cossack-Crimea triangle is the finest base for operations against Northwest Russia. Open hostility against the Moscow Government of the Kubans and Don Cossacks would shut out Russia from getting oil and manganese from the Caucasus region.

There is another side, too, to the possibilities that lie within the sphere of General Wrangel's position. The economic side of the equation, from the standpoint of the Soviet Government, is now that Government's weakest point, and its remaining economic strength is contingent upon command of the southeastern black earth area. Wrangel, occupying a line on the littoral of the Sea of Azov, threatens the Bolshevist domination of this region. Consequently, from a purely military viewpoint, the promptest and most efficacious means of breaking the military power of the Soviets is for Wrangel to establish an alliance with the Don Cossacks and with them absorb the Donetz coal basin, thereby cutting off the total coal supply from the Moscow Government. The Kuban country, however, must be in agreement with Wrangel before this can be done. Hostility in this area would prevent a successful advance from the Sea of Azov.

The strength of Wrangel's position realised, it is not difficult to understand why certain powers are backing him. It is equally evident why Wrangel is making efforts to conciliate the Kubans and Don Cossacks. And it is not less clear why the Bolsheviki are so agitated over Wrangel as to make it one of the special peace terms that he be turned over to them.

A gap—about 100 miles long—separates General Wrangel's left—the Rumanian front, west of Odessa. But, in order to capture the Donetz coal basin it is not absolutely essential that this gap be closed. Wrangel can accomplish the move by pivoting on his left flank and maintaining his left wing on the Dnieper River. This movement would still close the source of Soviet supply of coal, all and manganese. Recent authentic reports indicate that there has been some rather heavy fighting in the vicinity of Novgerod between the peasants and the Soviet forces.

I have gone at some length into the purely Russian situation in order to bring out the danger that lies within the Russian borders. These things are as much to be considered in summing up the situation as any other strength that might be brought to bear against the Red forces. Wrangel is a valuable asset and may well become the rock against which the Soviets will come to grief.

There is to be borne in mind, however, the fact that these Red armies have an uncanny way of getting success out of apparent failures. We cannot look back on the initial successes of Denikin, Judenitch and Kolchak and their subsequent complete defeat without a feeling that the Soviet Government is a pretty capable concern in the business of "coming back."

Returning to the Polish front, it was almost a foregone conclusion that the rapid advance of the Red armies toward Warsaw would slow up. It is the old story of troops advancing faster than the supplies could be brought up. I had expected to see the affair settle down to trench warfare for a period of several weeks. Warsaw is not easily defended, but for a while it seemed that the defense of Warsaw, rather than the assumption of an offensive on a large scale, was what we were going to witness.

A successful counter-attack is, of course, the best defense, but it is invariably accompanied with considerable risk. It did not seem that the Polish army was in a position to strike so hard and so successfully. The presence of General Weygand (who was Foch's Chief of Staff) was unquestionably the thing needed to bring order out of chaos. Weygand's was the directing hand from the moment the Polish armies began to advance. His was the brain behind the lines and his was the conception that brought victory out of a very doubtful situation. Recent despatches announce that he has returned to Paris. This may be unfortunate for the Poles. The Soviet forces have been soundly whipped, but they have suffered serious reverses before and seem to find a speedy method of recovering. The immediate danger to Warsaw has been lifted, but the Red army is still able to rub shoulders with the area west of Elk, the Masurian Lake region, which by the recent plebiscite has become unmistakably Prussian. Herein lies a danger.

The Red forces have been pushed back from the line Graudenz-Brodnica-Rypin-Plonsk, and from this point the line cuts almost due north to Mlawa, then southeast to Brest-Litovsk. From Brest-Litovsk south there has been no apparent change until we reach Sokal, about 200 kilometers from Litovsk. From here to the Rumanian border the Reds have forged forward with a view to threatening Lemberg.

This is an extremely difficult country and admits of defense much more readily than the country in and around Warsaw, which is very flat. South of Lemberg the Reds have pushed a sharp salient as far west as Stryj.

This sector was greatly weakened by the Poles when they withdrew every available division that could be spared to aid the defense of Warsaw. The Reds' advance, therefore, has been accomplished without very much fighting. It would seem that the Soviet leaders intend to keep alive their threat toward Lemberg, and with this in view it would not be surprising to see another sharp salient pushed west nogth of Lemberg. This might easily go as far as Przemysl without seriously threatening the city of Lemberg.

Recent cables indicate that the present battle line runs from the Prussian border (the area recently awarded Prussia as the result of a plebiscite) at a point south of Suwalki east to Grodno, which was taken by the Poles with apparent ease and had been used by the Soviet Army as a base, south through Bialystok, Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk. This line coincides very closely with the boundary which was considered fair by the Peace Conference in December 1919. It is, however, far short of the boundaries of Poland before the partition of 1772.

It is difficult to guess what a Polish Army flushed with victory is going to do. If the Poles attempt to push their lines as far east as the old line of 1772 it is going to be an extremely difficult proposition—especially with the Russian Winter but a few weeks away. Winter has been Russia's defense in times fraught with far more danger than the present situation holds, and I cannot help feeling that General Pilsudski will hold his present approximate lines and await the next move, either by the European Powers or the Soviet Government. To push forward in the face of Winter, increasing greatly his line of communications and extending the front from the boundary of Lithuania at or near Dvinsk to the borders of Rumania, is surely playing into the hands of his enemies and taking a great risk with no adequate returns in sight.

In summing up the entire existing situation it is evident that Warsaw and the real Poland are safe. A blow has been struck at the Red armies that it will not be easy to recover from quickly. Winter works both ways, and I look to see the fighting diminish and the Poles remain in the approximate positions that they occupy today.

There is little doubt that immense numbers of prisoners have been taken and that material of great value has fallen into the hands of the Poles. The most trustworthy figures, however, show that the Bolshevist forces operating in and around Warsaw did not exceed 200,000 and it is a safe prediction that the total loss to the Red army has probably not gone beyond the hundred thousand mark.

This, however, is a stupendous reverse. The coming of Winter will likely see Bolshevist activity directed against General Wrangel in the south of Russia, and upon what happens there probably depends whether or not the Soviet Government can endure.

Topics In Brief

We see a bank advertises itself as "progressive and conservative." It might confide its formula to Harding.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

Funny the price of woolen clothing always fluctuates with the price of cotton.—*New York World.*

"Babe" Ruth has reached the quantity stage in the production of homeruns.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

In these profiteering days it is not so much the heat as it is the stupidity that annoys us.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

In political matters much may be said on both sides. And, to our sorrow, it always is.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE FAMINE

What China Can Prove To The World

(*Note: The following article written for our annual Chinese edition by Hon. Charles R. Crane, the American Minister to China, ought, also, we think, appear in the regular edition, where it will reach our English-speaking readers.*)

BY MINISTER CRANE.

AMONG China's problems, the most pressing at this moment is that of the famine. It will be remembered that forty years ago a catastrophe of somewhat the same proportions and caused as is the famine of today by drought, swept over much the same region. In that famine of 1876-1878 some seven million people died.

The situation in China today is very different from that of forty years ago. It is reasonable and fair to expect that the famine problem will now be met and be handled more effectively. At that time there were no railways and telegraphs, there was no great grain reserve in other parts of the country, there were no plans for public works which could be made to afford employment, there was nothing that could be done except to secure and send in by slow transportation and at great expense such quantities and qualities of foodstuffs as could be purchased at a distance.

Now there are railways running right through the affected area and connecting them directly with other parts of the country in which there are abundant excess supplies of grain. The telegraph and post office make it easy to inform the whole country and other countries of the local needs and to direct the collection, transportation and distribution of funds and supplies. Plans for public improvements, particularly conservancy works and highways, are already available. Work can be begun at once on projects which will give useful employment to the people who have lost their crops and are without resources.

The achievements of the Great Yu in the valley of the Yellow River may well be referred to as an example and an inspiration for present effort. Surveys made by some of the foremost engineers of our own generation are ready, waiting only capital and labor for the construction of conservancy works, roads and railways. By bringing in food, by turning the people to building dikes, cutting canals and laying highways, prompt and proper measures will contribute at once to relieve the suffering which is imminent, to safeguard against recurrence of famine, and to lay the foundations for greatly increased prosperity in the future.

China has the sympathy of the world. She will have help. At the same time her every action is being closely scrutinised. The methods which she adopts and the adequacy with which she handles the famine problem will constitute something of a test of her progress. Concentration on this problem; co-operation of all parts of the country, all parties and all classes of society; success in averting the tragedy which threatens thirty-five million people will do more than can any amount of political and military maneuvering to create confidence at home and to confirm the impression abroad that China is animated by a new spirit.

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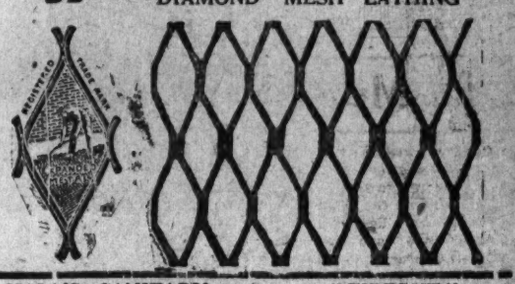

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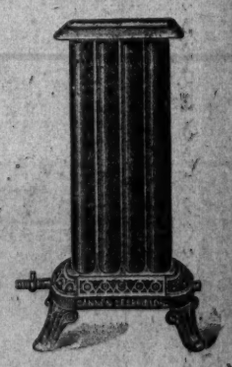

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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

In presenting Western arts to peoples of different racial habits to our own we are likely to impress them in other directions, and in ways we little expect. The opera of the Western world will be a strange spectacle to those races whose standards in ordinary life are not our standards. We can ignore one peculiarity of opera if we like; but what if the people to whom it is presented have little opportunity to correct the balance of their impressions in ways that European or American audiences have? What if the plots and stories of operas be taken as representing our standards of conduct?

Shakespeare's plays, for instance, can be read and acted by the girls of a European high-school. What are to us breaches of delicacy can be omitted without injury to the plays: Shakespeare's obscenities are merely verbal. Almost every opera however, would not merely have to be altered; the whole story would have to go, and another be re-written bodily to make it fit reading for inexperienced minds.

I am not here subscribing to the picturesque delusion that Oriental races are like children, unaware of the facts of life. In comparison with them most of us are mere babies in this respect; but this essential feature of opera stories must be kept in view when we thrust our art-forms upon them, expecting them to find only what we would have them seek.

* * *

Excepting such operas as "Hansel and Gretel," "grand" opera is invariably concerned with passion, infidelity, jealousy, and revenge—what may be called the "pathological" aspects of human emotion. Recently there has been a marked tendency to revert to stories with the diseases of eroticism carried to hysterical heights. Along with this hereditary "taint" of opera has lately developed a serious artistic blunder in giving the "dignity" of musical setting to passages of dialogue which music can only render ludicrous. A panama hat, a syphon of soda water, may be acceptable properties in modern opera, but the *sung* request to have the hat hung up on a peg, or the soda to be added to another "peg", indicates a precipitous decline from the artistic sense of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," or from the Wagnerian heroic myths. Small wonder if the import of music its peculiar power to heighten tragedy, to give wings to emotion of every kind, is misunderstood. When we offer our operatic works to those whose knowledge of our best art is practically nil, we are likely to achieve at once much less than we intend, and much more.

* * *

I had a useful, and therefore rather exceptional talk with a pianist not long ago. Amongst other things he said that everyone who plays should learn to play in the dark, or with his eyes shut. The practice "opened the player's eyes to how much he needed to keep them shut" in order to feel and to listen. Most teachers realise that to read "at sight" a pupil cannot be always looking at the keys, and that to play in the dark gives him the power to keep his eyes where they are wanted—on the copy.

* * *

My companion was exceptional in another way. He admitted that the public's applause of a player was largely based on a mistaken idea of the piano as an instrument and on the player's "gifts."

He said something like this: We get credit for producing effects much as a conjuror is credited by children with being a real magician; whereas most of our success and all our effects can be thought out, once the piano is understood. The rest is listening and work, work and listening.

I thought of my own impressions of the piano as a boy. I had a small pianette to practise upon. Its tone was short and thin, so that neither pedal affected it appreciably, except to make it rather more unpleasant. Most youngsters have had similar experiences. Then one day we hear a fine piano finely played, if we are lucky. Next we get at a fine instrument ourselves. At first we are all in the dark. We have now to think seriously of what we are doing and the nature of the instrument. We have now to think not of becoming Rubinsteins or Liszts, but of how precisely Rubinstein and Liszt acquired the command they did, and how their wonderful effects were obtained.

* * *

Perhaps the first thing we learnt was that the right-hand pedal is not a "loud pedal," and the left-hand pedal is not a "soft-pedal." (Blessed are the pupils of the teacher who never allows the first of these wrong names to persist.)

The right-hand is the damper or sustaining pedal. It has a complete technique of its own, which enables disjointed hand and finger action to be made perfectly smooth in sound, and it adds all the "over-tones" of any notes sounding so long as it is depressed, or until the sound is exhausted. It is never used between phrases, and it can, when improperly understood or badly used, undo all the attempts of the fingers to make phrases clear.

How often is this beautiful device used to cover up inaccuracies, or kept depressed through changes of harmony! We are all familiar with the horrors of defective pedalling. "The more I play, the more I realise that the pedal is the soul of the piano," said Rubinstein. I think his splendid book "A Guide to the Pianoforte Pedals" is now out of print; but there are several modern books embodying his clear and beautiful treatment that are seldom read. Because teachers and even pupils say: "Pedals. Oh yes, I know all about them," and then sit down to misuse them.

* * *

The acquirement of pedalling depends first on the knack of lifting the foot exactly as the keys go down, and depressing it again before the keys rebound. And yet players who have been at it for years have never discovered the fact, or scarcely ever succeed in doing that!

As for the left pedal, it is less improperly called a "soft" pedal; but it really acts like the mute (sordino) on the tone of a violin. It is used in *forte* playing by several composers, and both pedals are employed together by a player who understands them. This, of course, would hardly be the case if one were "loud" and the other "soft."

Unfortunately the left (*una corda*) pedal is only affixed to "grand" pianos. The fakes on most uprights get nothing of the effect intended, and should generally be avoided. Lastly, the left pedal should never be used to make soft playing easier, but only when the *sordino* tone is required.

If a piano posseses a third pedal, we should leave it entirely alone until the other two are perfectly managed.

* * *

Two other facts about the piano appeared to us to escape notice fairly generally. The first is that the hammer is obliged to leave the string before the key reaches its bed. Technique and touch must be adapted to meet this, and the fact must be constantly in mind in order to play "on to the string." This sounds very simple, and is familiar to every apprentice of the piano factory; but it has entirely escaped the notice of the "schools" of players who get (or fancy they get) "pressure" touches.

The other fact in piano construction is that upper two octaves or so of the instrument are unprovided with dampers. This too is recommended for notice to the players (and composers) who pretend to distinguish between *legato* and *staccato* in these regions. At this frozen altitude sounds may only be varied by differences of impact: duration is constant, i. e. quite short.

* * *

An understanding of these facts may not in itself guide a student to artistic achievement, but it will light him on the way. Without some recognition of the natural of the piano, which is in many cases the very opposite of the casual view most people are content with, artistic use of it is as impossible as any other attempt to use a beautiful piece of mechanism without understanding its capabilities.

* * *

The piano is the only important instrument known to us for which the notes are not written on one plan. Debussy, for instance, generally writes his notes as long or as short as he wants them to sound, leaving the player to discover how this is to be managed. Other composers write notes, especially extreme notes, only as long as they can be touched by the fingers, leaving the player to find out how long they are meant to be kept sounding as music. The pedals are very rarely marked at all, and the old pedal marks are actually misleading. For an instance of the knowledge required of a player a simple example is the final chord of many a modern piece of music, or almost any modern song accompaniment. The basses of many of these endings are not written in at all; the player is left to hold the bass of a chord written, perhaps, several bars back! Some knowledge of theory as well as sound musical instinct are required in all such cases, of which the above is the most obvious example.

* * *

And what of the control of tone required in part-playing as in Bach, the evanescent prominences of one 'voice' over another required by the Frenchmen, Cesar Franck, Scriabine and others? That is what my friend meant when he said "shut your eyes and listen," "work and listen, listen and work," when you have thought out the nature of the instrument and what you are trying to do with it.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY.							
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Choysang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dunera	..	A16.00	..	..	..	15.00
H'kong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez	Dunera	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	..	..	11.30	..	..	10.00
Foochow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy & Swatow Hongkong	Taishun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Hanasaki M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.30
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Chenkiang	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, October 12.							
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo, and T'sin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Nligata M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	do	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Nagasaki	do	..	..	..	..	9.30	9.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Chefoo	Chinkiang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Wednesday, October 13.							
Amoy	Ichang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Kobe	Mishima M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Ichang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Thursday, October 14.							
Hongkong	Sunning	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30

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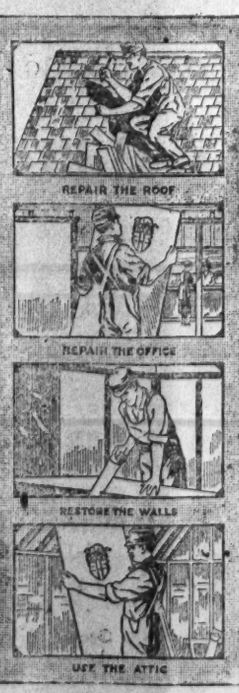

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The Anglo-Japanese Alliance Is Only A Shadow, Says P. W. Wilson; Will Britain Now Have To Restrain Japan, Not Defend Her?

Mr. Wilson is a former member of the British Parliament and for a considerable time was Parliamentary reporter for the London Daily News. He is now that paper's American correspondent.

BY P. W. WILSON

CONFUSED by world chaos, many Americans have yet to realise that a great diplomatic fact, namely the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been reduced, partly by circumstances and partly by the conduct of the Japanese themselves, to a mere phrase, without meaning and without substance. In the Pacific Ocean a new day has dawned, and with it a new balance has been established between the Powers. The proof of this is the establishment of an ever-enlarging American Navy on the west coast.

Under one year's notice the Anglo-Japanese Treaty expires in July of next year, and it is true enough that neither party has yet repudiated it, but it is now only a question of a decent funeral. And in any event the treaty has ceased to involve any definable obligations. Japan is free and so is Britain. And in the Far East both Japan and Britain must deal with the United States.

How completely things have changed is best shown by a brief word about the history of the alliance. Twenty years ago Japan saw Russia creeping into Korea, and was determined to have a treaty either with Germany or Britain.

She came to Britain first and arranged matters. As a result, when she fought Russia no other power intervened against her. That was how the alliance was born. But look at the position today. The Germany of the Kaiser and the Russia of the Czar have disappeared forever. So far from Russia creeping into Korea, it is Japan who creeps not into Korea alone, but into Vladivostok and Saghalin and Shantung. The tide of aggression has changed from West to East. It is now a matter of restraining Japan rather than of defending her.

Japan's victory over Russia made Britain nervous about India. In 1905 she, therefore, agreed to a second and stronger treaty, in which it was laid down that she would help Japan, not against two assailants as hitherto, but even against a single assailant. Many people, especially in Canada, were very uneasy about this undertaking, because they feared that it might involve Britain in differences arising between Japan and the United States. As a safeguard against such a complication, therefore, Viscount Grey in 1911 had introduced into the treaty a reservation which exempted Britain from having to fight any country with which she had a general arbitration treaty. With the United States she has such a treaty, and, therefore, the United States, though not expressly named, is placed entirely outside any promises made reciprocally by Britain to Japan. That is, of course, satisfactory, but in view of the fact that Japan and the United States are now the only Powers that count in the Pacific, the reservation means that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has the heart cut out of it.

JAPAN A RICH NATION

The treaty did not mention finance. But it was natural that under the alliance Britain, before the war, should lend a good deal of money to help in the development of Japan, which was thus a borrower while Britain was a creditor. But today Japan is in the happy position of a country that has redeemed its external debt and has so vastly increased its resources as to be able to lend large sums to the Old World. Moreover, in China Japan has gained control over raw materials and is thus becoming independent of assistance from Europe. The economic landmarks of the alliance have thus disappeared.

The military position has also been transformed. Before the war Japan could argue that with Russia and Europe an armed camp, her maintenance of conscription was a necessary precaution. But today Japan is surrounded by countries which detest conscription and do not practise it. Australia, New Zealand, the entire American continent and the Chinese Empire are all getting along without compulsory service, and Japan thus stands out in Asia, even more prominently than Germany did in Europe, as the citadel of armed force. As a sovereign power she is within her rights, but Britain is also within her rights when, having herself returned to a voluntary army, she tells Japan that conscript armies are as great a peril to the peace of Asia as they have proved to be to the peace of Europe. Unless Japan drops conscription she now knows that she cannot hope for a continued alliance with Britain.

Twenty years ago it seemed as if Japan would be the champion of Asiatic races against the tutelage of European imperialists. There were days when the Emperor William feared the Yellow Peril, and when many thought that the next war would be fought by the East against the West. Indeed, this idea was expressed only last week at the convention of colored peoples in New York, when a speaker said that Europe would soon be fighting Asia, while Africa would seize the opportunity to drive out the white man.

Japan has falsified these somewhat lurid hopes. Where she might have had the leadership of Asia she is today disliked by none so thoroughly as by Asiatics. The fiercest agitator in India would not wish to exchange the ills he feels under British rule for the fate of Korea and China, whose friendship is essential to Japan, has been utterly alienated. In Asia, therefore, Japan is isolated, save in those regions where her genius for penetrating other countries has made her the master. She is, of course, ever formidable. With her wealth and ingenuity she can at any time cause trouble by propaganda in India, if she wishes, and the defeat at Versailles of her proposal that race equality be recognised by the League of Nations has put a weapon into her hands. The British Dominions either exclude or differentiate against Indians as well as Japanese. And there is here, therefore, a common grievance against western civilisation. But Japan has so treated other Asiatics as to weaken the Asiatic bond of sympathy.

ENGLAND'S ALTERNATIVES

Britain must here make a choice. An alliance with Japan may save her Indian empire from certain risks of internal disturbance, but, on the other hand, it is repugnant to public opinion in her self-governing dominions. An occasional banker in Canada who has investments in Japanese securities may deprecate the prevailing sentiment but, taken as a whole, the English-speaking democracies have only submitted to the alliance with reluctance which has recently much increased. Taking Canada, as an instance, it is clear that any naval policy pursued by the United States in the Pacific must include the Canadian as well as the American seaboard. And what distinction can be drawn between the attitude of Australia and of California toward immigration?

Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that during the negotiations proceeding over Saghalin, Sir Auckland Geddes as British Ambassador, with other British diplomatists, should have placed their information at the disposal of the State Department at Washington, and so intimated to Japan that in her discussions with the United States she must not rely on British support. For Japan this has been a severe blow, and the blame lies with her reactionaries. Like Prussia before the war, she is still a feudal autocracy, governed by soldiers in the name of a divine Emperor, with an absurdly restricted franchise which her ruling chiefs decline to extend, and a gagged press. Her diminished prestige among progressive nations is mainly due to the folly of these militarists. They are the men who drenched Korea in tears and blood, practising on the people nameless tortures and persecuting Christians as such. They are the officials who are smuggling opiates by the ton into China and establishing, sometimes in actual proximity to missions, new houses of ill-fame. These abuses of power are unworthy of a country so enlightened as Japan, but unfortunately the people of Japan have yet to make themselves masters in their own house. The country is today seething with agitation for constitutional liberty, and if the reformers succeed in breaking the absurd divinity of the Mikado, which is the cloak for all the infamies of despotism, the Japanese will emerge from their ordeal, possibly impoverished but none the less one of the greatest of free nations.

JAPAN'S POPULATION

Friends of Japan, like Dr. Gulick in this city, have done good work in stemming the tide of mere prejudice which sometimes tends to distort a fair estimate of Japan's difficulties. No one, I think, can avoid the conclusion that with a population increasing annually by 600,000 persons, Japan will become intolerably overcrowded unless her people emigrate. Every year her paddy fields, intensively cultivated, are subdivided into smaller plots, until they are as inadequate to the sustenance of life as the congested areas were in the west of Ireland before there was agricultural organisation. If America and Australasia are to be closed to the surplus Japanese it follows that Asia must furnish the needed outlet.

That is admitted even by Japan's critics. But the question is, on what terms her people are to settle on the mainland. Are they to go there as traders and farmers, asking no privilege beyond the privileges of all foreigners, or are they to claim the rights of conquerors, shutting off all save themselves and ruling the other inhabitants as inferiors? Behind all the diplomatic struggle of the past ten years this has been the issue. Is it to be a closed door in Asia or an open door?

It is for the open door that Great Britain like the United States must take her stand. The British Empire itself would never be tolerated, if within its varied frontiers the open door were not in the main the rule. But it is, of course, very difficult to get the Japanese reactionaries to see things in this light. They are not alone in cherishing the old delusion that one nation's gain by trade must be another nation's loss; whereas, in fact, all commerce assists itself and the rest as well.

VALUE OF THE CONSORTIUM

Mere argument will not convince the Japanese that this is the case and equally futile will be abuse. As the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is worn to a shadow, something constructive must be found to take its place. Hence the importance of the financial consortium recently negotiated by Mr. Thomas Lamont by which the United States, Japan, Britain, France and possibly Belgium shall mutually furnish approved loans to China for works of real value in that somewhat inefficient land. This consortium, if it is properly managed, should prevent the wild scramble for concessions, the bribery and corruption which too often accompany and disgrace speculations in spheres of influence, and the greed that exploits at exorbitant rates of interest the natural resources of a "protected" province solely for the enrichment of certain favored persons in the protector country. The consortium secures for Japan a place in the sun without her having to resort to any of these well-known artifices.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the collapse of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance means any hostility to Japan. There are many friendly nations with which Britain has no alliance, and the League of Nations, where Japan has a leading place on the council, is intended to supersede as far as possible special alliances which have worked such mischief in the past. Japan claims that she has scrupulously observed the terms of the Alliance, and this is true. But at every stage she has driven a hard bargain. First came the division of the Pacific islands. And this has placed the Caroline and Marshall groups, lying off the route to the Philippines, in Japanese hands. Then there were the twenty-one points pressed on China, secretly pressed, at a crisis when Europe was not in a position to influence the situation. Again, during the final days at Versailles, Japanese demands on Shantung were driven home and could not be resisted. Finally, within the last few months, Japan has marched into Vladivostok when the American forces marched out, and has accelerated her absorption of Eastern Siberia. Japan may argue that she has only played the usual game, but her friends are entitled to reply that she must play it if at all without their help.

INTRIGUE WORTHLESS

Germany has found that this game is not worth the candle. All the intrigue and the aggression will not bring Japan one tithe of the prosperity and contentment that would come from a good understanding with her English speaking neighbors. The militarists have scored heavily in acquired territories, but Japan herself is convulsed with social unrest. Her sudden wealth is ill-distributed. And Socialism is making headway. Her affairs are following the invariable rule that determines the fate of military autocracies at all times and in all climates. If Japan recognises this in time she will escape the disasters that have overtaken the Russian and the German and Austrian tyrannies. But if, goaded on by certain jingo journals, she seeks a solution for her domestic difficulties in foreign adventure, she will find herself overwhelmed abroad and afterward the stern medicine of revolution will terminate the divine rights of her dynasty at home. The Prussian junkers preferred war to the justly demanded extension of the suffrage. Let us hope that in years to come the Japanese junkers will find it impossible thus to lead a gallant people over the brink of the precipice.

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PLAN CLINIC AT SEA ON CATTLE DISEASE

Experiments Of British Will Be Directed By Noted Stock Experts

London, August 28.—Novel features characterise a series of experiments about to be made by the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the movement to exterminate the foot and mouth disease among cattle. This disease has been particularly prevalent among live stock in England during the last two years.

For some time the Ministry of Agriculture has been preparing for exhaustive research work against this enemy of live stock, and experts, not only of England but of the Continent, selected because of their special knowledge of the subject, have been invited to join in the research work, which includes experiments in connection with every phase of the disease.

WILL DO ALL WORK

One of the novel features which will characterise these experiments is that the work will be done at sea, since the foot and mouth disease is held to be contagious, and no chances will be taken that would make possible its spread. It is the purpose of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Agriculture that obsolete vessels be used for the experiments, and that these vessels be equipped with laboratories and all facilities for the carrying on of the work, which will be begun immediately.

There will be no publicity in connection with the experiments until they are completed. Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture stated that it was "too serious a matter to limit the work, which would be done by able and earnest men," and that they should be at liberty to carry on their experiments "without interference." For this reason the position of the floating laboratories will be kept secret, and special isolation quarters will be provided for the workers.

WEED OUT IMMUNES

Although it is impossible for officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to forecase the result of the investigation, they expressed the opinion that it was quite certain a valuable amount of data would be obtained which would be of great benefit to stock breeders. For example, it was said, it may be found that certain breeds of cattle are immune from the foot and mouth disease, just as certain varieties of potatoes are immune from the wart disease.

In this connection it was recalled that the work of the Foot and Mouth Commission in India in 1912 was rendered abortive by the discovery that Indian cattle were not subject to the disease.

Charming Wife Of New Democratic National Chairman

A charming portrait of Mrs. George H. White, wife of the newly appointed chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. White, whose home is in Marietta, Ohio, succeeded Homer S. Cummings.

VERSAILLES OPERA MAY BE RESTORED

Famous Theater Of Louiv XV. Proposed As Home For Musical Allegories

Paris, August 28.—Asserting that the Paris Opera is not large enough to meet Paris requirements, a movement has been started here to remodel the Theater de Versailles as a second Opera. It is proposed to concentrate these productions dealing with historical subjects, ballets and allegories, thus leaving the theater in the center of Paris to be devoted to grand opera exclusively.

The scheme has progressed to the point where the Senate has appointed M. Chaussemiche, who is connected with the Opera, to make an investigation and report on the cost of modernising the building on which Louis XV. spent millions of francs.

CAN HOLD 2,000

Since the Commune the theater has been at the disposal of the French Parliament and has been used only occasionally for State receptions or General Assemblies when a President was elected. According to Senators, the theater will hold 1,200 persons easily, and the capacity can be increased to 2,000 if another balcony is constructed.

Situated immediately in front of the left wing of the chateau of Louis X.U., mirrored in an artificial lake and almost entirely surrounded by the most charming verdure, the Theater de Versailles as the home of opera would present an exceptionally attractive place for American visitors, in as much as it is close enough to Paris hotels to permit lovers of opera to go there in automobiles and return to Paris for a late supper.

SUPERFICIAL FINISH

The interior of the theatre is marble and gilt. It is somewhat superficially decorated, after the manner of other monuments of the reign of Louis XV., but gaudiness is expected as soon as one sees the King's monogram, which is still intact over the front entrance. The interior is little changed from the days of Louis XV., although, to quote the words of some French critics, "there were some depredations under Louis Philippe, committed under the guise of 'restorations.'"

The stage is one of the largest on the Continent, being fifty-five feet deep and a hundred feet wide, with all the necessary machinery intact. Only an electric lighting plant is necessary to modernise it.

It was reported that the Senate would be asked to provide a fund of 1,000,000 francs for this work and to put the new Bayreuth on its feet, when a group of prominent French theatrical managers will be ready to carry it on and demonstrate that it will be a profitable venture.

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Stenographers Get Jobs By Lure Of Peek-A-Boo Waists

Philadelphia's Blondes And Brunettes Vamp Civil Service Examiners, Official Says

Philadelphia, August 14.—The bars have been raised at the City Hall here against bewitching blondes and fascinating brunettes who seek to vamp their way into administration jobs.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has discovered that applicants for positions as stenographers and clerks have endeavored to pass the qualifying tests by ogling the examiners with alluring smiles.

When Woodruff entered a room several days ago where an examination was in progress, he was surprised to find the fair applicants paying little attention to the questions put to them by the examiners.

"How do you spell idiosyncracy?" an examiner asked one golden haired damsel, dressed in a cobweb waist, knee-length skirt and "all-over" stockings.

She blushed and her eyes flickered but she could not spell the word and the youthful questioner became embarrassed at her evident distress.

"Perhaps—er—that is a trifle difficult," said he. "I'll ask you a word not quite so hard. How do you spell Horse?"

Mr. Woodruff, after hearing this, issued instructions that hereafter no applicant will be considered who appears for examination in a georgette blouse or peek-a-boo waist of filmy texture, flesh-colored stockings or other startling apparel. Rouge sticks and powder puffs are also forbidden.

"I am going to see that girls come to these examinations properly clothed and that they do not use their physical charms on these examiners," said Mr. Woodruff.

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All in "Daredevil Jack"

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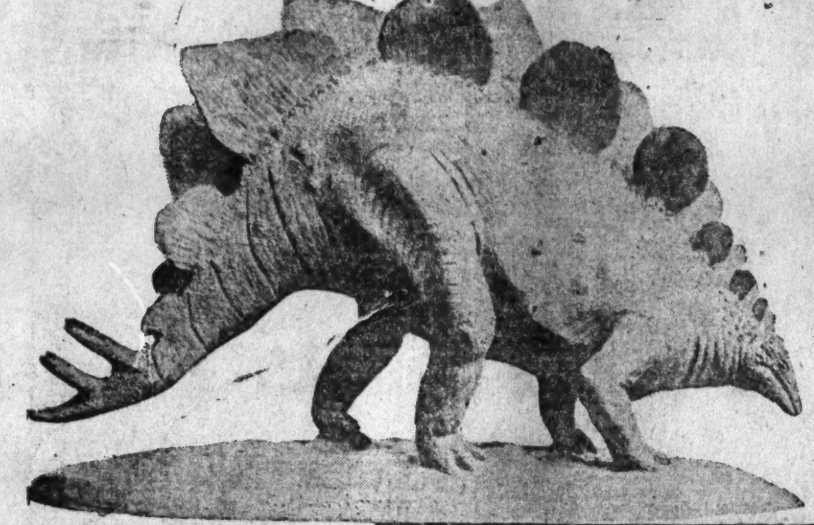
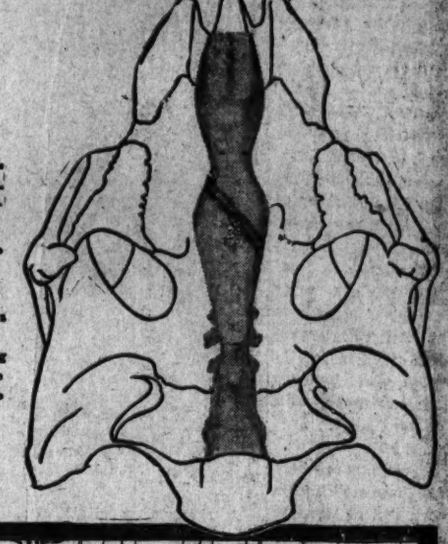
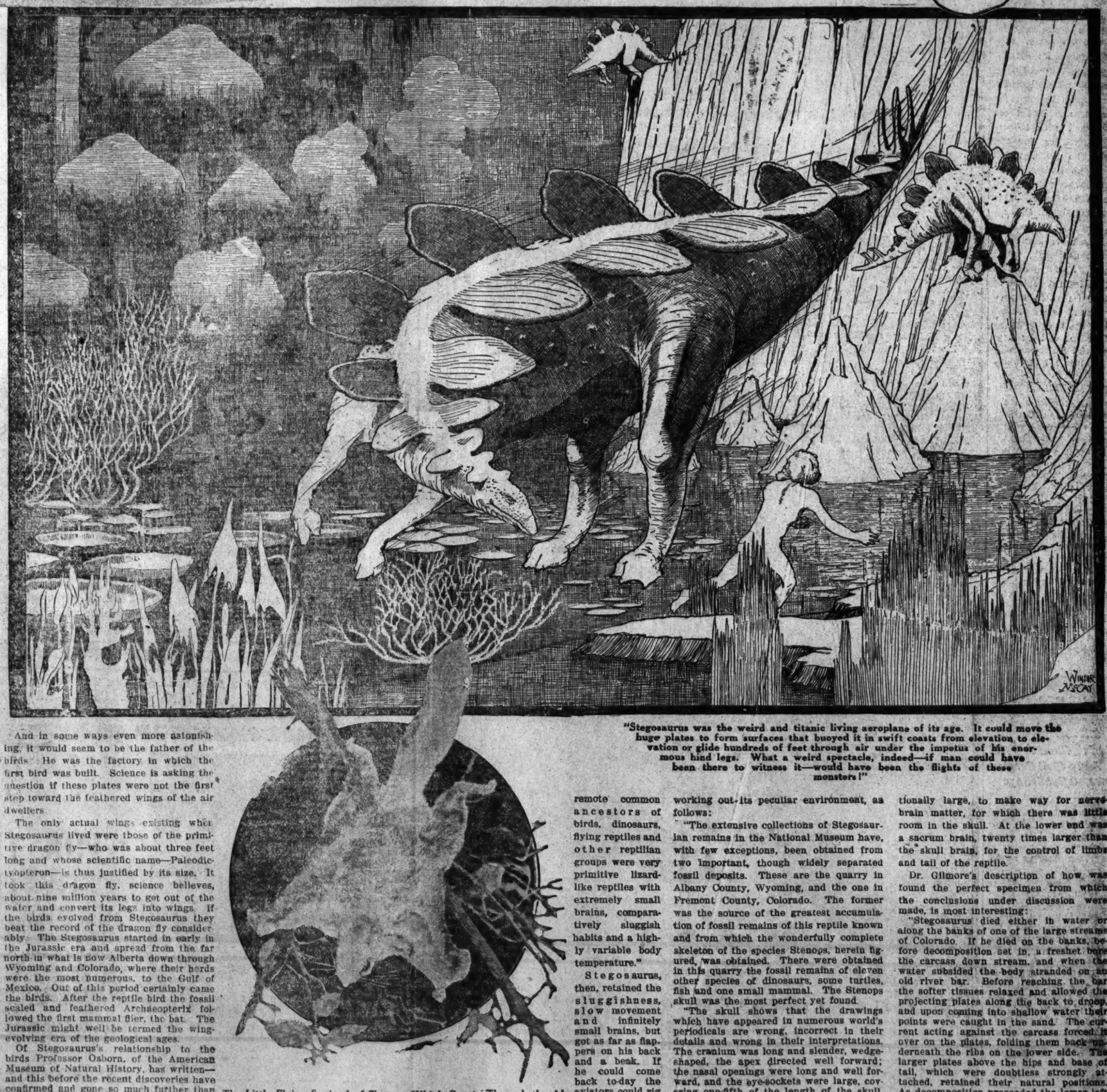


The Reconstruction of the "Father of All the Birds," Showing Its Bird-Like Head and the Movable Plates Which Served It as Gliding Planes. (Photo Reproduced by Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.)

Science Reconstructs One of the Weirdest of Prehistoric Monsters with Hollow Bones, Great Air Cavities Within Them and a Series of Enormous Plates Along Its Back for Coasting Through the Air Like Some Gigantic Gliding Machine



The Outline Shows the Shape of the Skull of the Gliding Stegosaurus; in the Centre Is Seen the Little Two-and-a-Half-Ounces of Brain Which Controlled Its Movements.



"Stegosaurus was the weird and titanic living aeroplane of its age. It could move the huge plates to form surfaces that buoyed it in swift coasts from elevation to elevation or glide hundreds of feet through air under the impetus of his enormous hind legs. What a weird spectacle, indeed—if man could have been there to witness it—would have been the flights of these monsters!"

By Dr. W. H. Ballou.

BACK about a million or so years ago, during what is now called the Jurassic Period, when most of the earth was a steaming swamp, Nature carried on what was certainly her most fantastic experiments in animal making. This was the time of the dinosaurs, gigantic reptillian creatures whose weird, nightmarish shapes were strongly suggestive that Mother Nature had an extreme case of creative indigestion after a course of cosmic Welsh rarebit. As a matter of fact she was specializing in bulk at that time at the expense of brain. Ages afterward she had learned her lesson and the dinosaurs were wiped out.

But among this collection of monsters none has so interested modern men of science, who by studying the fossil book of the earth are restoring this erased page, than the creature named Stegosaurus. Stegosaurus ran from fourteen to twenty-eight feet between the shoulders of his forelegs and those of his back legs. His tail ran about the same length. Neck and head ranged from six to ten feet. The average Stegosaurus was about thirty feet long from the tip of his bird-beaked head to the end of his pronged tail, and stood about twelve feet high at the hips. The forelegs were extremely short; the back legs almost three times as long and in a manner kangarooish. It was not, however, his size that aroused the curiosity of science and set Stegosaurus apart. It was a most extraordinary equipment of huge plates in double file all along its back.

For nearly half a century every paleontologist in the world has attempted to explain the reason for these plates and there have been more harsh words passed over the remains Stegosaurus than over any other animal past or present.

This controversy has now been set definitely at rest by the astonishing discovery that in the Stegosaurus Nature was trying her apprentice hand at the first aeroplane!

This discovery came about through the finding of a perfect specimen with skull and the masses of skeleton bones joined together just as they were in life, a specimen so complete that from it the experts of the National Museum at Washington, where it was sent, had no difficulty in reconstructing the whole musculature of the creature and what they believe to be almost a photographic appearance of it in life.

The first inkling of the truth came when it was certain that the series of mysterious plates which ranged from just behind its head two-thirds down its tail were not attached to the spinal column, as had been thought. They were not bone, but of a horny nature, flexible and easily manipulated by the muscles of the great body.

The plates were, in fact, gliding surfaces immeasurably like those of the planes of to-day, which could be raised or lowered at the instance of their owners, carrying the huge bodies through the air in gigantic leaps or enabling their owners to glide down through the air from one elevation to a lower one. Furthermore, it was found that the weight of this dinosaur was not nearly so great as had been surmised. Its great bones were hollow, like those of the birds, and contained large air chambers. There is evidence that the plates or planes were very light and buoyant.

The little flying squirrel progresses through the air to-day somewhat as this dinosaur did ages ago. Its skin forms a surface by which it is enabled to volplane from heights to the ground or from limb to limb of the trees. Back in the steaming Jurassic time the Stegosaurus was the weird and titanic flying squirrel of its age. With its huge plates placed alternately on each side of its back it could depress these to form planes that buoyed it in a swift rush from elevation to elevation, or that like the old gliders from which the aeroplane was evolved, lifted up the body under the driving impetus of the enormous hind legs, carrying it in flight for hundreds of feet. A weird spectacle, indeed, if man could have seen it, must have been the soarings of these monsters. But many thousands of years had still to pass before even the hairy ancestors of man could evolve.

Of course, the Stegosaurus could not fly like the birds. Even if the reptile had flapped its plates ever so swiftly it could not have risen above the ground by their means alone. It had, nevertheless, partial command of the air and so is entitled to be considered the father of all heavier-than-air machines.

And in some ways even more astonishing, it would seem to be the father of the birds. He was the factory in which the first bird was built. Science is asking the question if these plates were not the first step toward the feathered wings of the air dwellers.

The only actual wings existing when Stegosaurus lived were those of the primitive dragon fly—who was about three feet long and whose scientific name—Paleodictyopteron—is thus justified by its size. It took this dragon fly, science believes, about nine million years to get out of the water and convert its legs into wings. If the birds evolved from Stegosaurus they beat the record of the dragon fly considerably. The Stegosaurus started in early in the Jurassic era and spread from the far north in what is now Alberta down through Wyoming and Colorado, where their herds were the most numerous, to the Gulf of Mexico. Out of this period certainly came the birds. After the reptile bird the fossil scaled and feathered Archaeopterix followed the first mammal flier, the bat. The Jurassic might well be termed the wing-evolving era of the geological ages.

Of Stegosaurus's relationship to the birds Professor Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, has written—and this before the recent discoveries have confirmed and gone so much further than his own conclusions—that the partly armored dinosaurs, "known as Stegosaurs, are related to the iguanodonts and belong to the bird-pelvis group, Ornithischia. The small Triassic ancestors of this great group were herbivorous, ornithischian dinosaurs."

So, not only the Stegosaurs, but also their ancestors, were evolving flight functions. We know with fair certainty that out of this group finally arose the living fossil, the ostrich—part reptile, part mammal and part bird—which, although it has wings, cannot fly, but uses its wings as an aid to swift walking and running. Also out of this group arose the living fossil diving birds, such as the penguin, which, although it cannot fly in air, can fly under water by aid of its wings, and swiftly, too.

The Little Flying Squirrel of To-day, Which Coasts Through the Air by Means of the Wide Surface of Skin Beneath Its Legs, Precisely as the Gliding Dinosaur Was Enabled to Do by Means of Its Movable Planes.

Note, by the way, in the illustration of Stegosaurus, the crouching attitude of the bird just before it leaps into the air.

And with all of its handicaps to flight, it went on specializing in functions of flight for the benefit of its descendants, carrying on with a considerably larger scale, the evolutionary processes of its ancestors. Of these Professor Gregory states:

"Each year we hold a seminar on this subject, in which the rival claims of the dinosaurs and other reptilian groups to close kinship with birds are considered. Far back in the carboniferous ages the remote common ancestors of birds, dinosaurs, flying reptiles and other reptilian groups were very primitive lizard-like reptiles with extremely small brains, comparatively sluggish habits and a highly variable body temperature."

Stegosaurus, then, retained the sluggishness, slow movement and infinitely small brains, but got as far as flappers on his back and a beak. If he could come back to-day the aviators could rig him up in a few minutes.

Further evolution toward life in the air was made by Stegosaurus in hollow bones and hollow air chambers in some of its larger bones, making for skeletonic lightness, and also showing that his weight, estimated by his bulk, has been largely overestimated. Dr. Barnum Brown reduces to several tons, hollow-boned dinosaurs accredited by their discoverers with twenty or more tons. In the bulk of an animal the chief weight lies in its bones rather than its flesh and cavernous abdomen. Dr. Gilmore has presented the interesting features of this great reptile as shown by reconstructing its entire skeleton, listing its associate creatures and working out its peculiar environment, as follows:

"The extensive collections of Stegosaurian remains in the National Museum have, with few exceptions, been obtained from two important, though widely separated fossil deposits. These are the quarry in Albany County, Wyoming, and the one in Fremont County, Colorado. The former was the source of the greatest accumulation of fossil remains of this reptile known and from which the wonderfully complete skeleton of the species Stenops, herein figured, was obtained. There were obtained in this quarry the fossil remains of eleven other species of dinosaurs, some turtles, fish and one small mammal. The Stenops skull was the most perfect yet found.

"The skull shows that the drawings which have appeared in numerous world's periodicals are wrong, incorrect in their details and wrong in their interpretations. The cranium was long and slender, wedge-shaped, the apex directed well forward; the nasal openings were long and well forward, and the eye-sockets were large, covering one-fifth of the length of the skull. While the horned dinosaurs, with skulls from seven to nine feet long, were the largest-headed vertebrates ever known, the Stegosaurs are the smallest-headed, when the great bulk of their bodies are considered. The eye cavities are larger than the brain case. An alligator has a brain ten times larger. The elephant has a brain of eight pounds, or twenty times larger than that of Stegosaurus.

"The jaws have 184 functional teeth, so small and weak as to be a source of wonder and conjecture as to the real feeding habits. (This was a step forward to get rid of teeth and substitute the sheath bill of birds.) They would at least indicate that their food consisted of the most succulent plants."

The neutral, or spinal canal, was exceptionally large, to make way for nerve-brain matter, for which there was little room in the skull. At the lower end was a sacrum brain, twenty times larger than the skull brain, for the control of limbs and tail of the reptile.

Dr. Gilmore's description of how was found the perfect specimen from which the conclusions under discussion were made, is most interesting:

"Stegosaurus died either in water or along the banks of one of the large streams of Colorado. If he died on the banks, before decomposition set in, a freshet bore the carcass down stream, and when the water subsided the body stranded on an old river bar. Before reaching the bar the softer tissues relaxed and allowed the projecting plates along the back to droop, and upon coming into shallow water their points were caught in the sand. The current acting against the carcass forced it over on the plates, folding them back underneath the ribs on the lower side. The larger plates above the hips and base of tail, which were doubtless strongly attached, retained their natural positions. As decomposition proceeded the lower left side bones settled in the sand, spaced much as in life, while the bones of the right side were piled above the back-bone, above the upstanding hip bones. The action of the current laid out all of the bones in the same direction. Sand speedily covered the settled skeleton, making conditions right for fossilization.

"During the oncoming ages the sand accumulated to a depth of thousands of feet, the great pressure finally consolidating the skeleton into hard sandstone, in which our perfect fossil was found imbedded."

Crude aeroplane or glider as the Stegosaur was, the principle of all flight was there in the parallel rows of flaps upon his back. Certainly he was the factory in which the first bird was built.

$25,000,000,000 IS NATION'S NEED

Equivalent Of National Debt Required For Rehabilitation, Says Senator Calder

CONSTRUCTION IS FIRST

Railroads, Housing, Factories And Public Utilities In General Must Be Restored

New York, August 29.—The investment of about $25,000,000,000 or the approximate equivalent of the national debt, is necessary to rehabilitate the basic national plant, which includes the railroads, housing, factories and public utilities in general, according to Senator William M. Calder, Chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Reconstruction.

Senator Calder classed deferred construction as a part of the war debt of the nation, and a first creditor which must be satisfied, before adequate earning power for the payment of the war debt can be created.

"The cause of many of our difficulties," he said, "has been Federal interferences, and the cure must be not only in the removal of these Federal interferences, but in the encouragement of construction work of all kinds by the Federal Government in order that the health and earning power, and therefore, the credit of the nation may be restored.

"What can this committee recommend to break down the barriers between the willing buyer and the willing seller? From testimony of experts and practical builders, manufacturers of materials, of bankers and engineers, it appears that the initial obstacle is transportation. Many propects have been started but cannot be completed because they cannot get transportation for the necessary materials, while the season for building to relieve conditions during the coming year is fast slipping by."

After telling of the release of railroad cars for the building industry and the creation of committees in the chief industrial centers of the country to expedite the transportation of materials for necessary construction, Senator Calder continued:

"As to taxation, it has been represented to this committee that this is the basic difficulty in the construction industry, for the tendency of the times seems to have been rather toward trading in the products of the old plant than investment of money in a new and more efficient plant.

"A revision of the taxation system, which would throw the burden of taxation upon expenditures rather than upon savings, which would not discourage private initiative and would not throw capital into exempt securities, has been strongly urged.

"The attention of the civic committees throughout the United States should be strongly directed against profiteering in finance. The man who is willing to build a home should be given long-term accommodations in loans equal to those accorded the farmer under the Farm Loan bill. Investors in property should not be harassed by bonus requirements, which are now being resorted to by money lenders. I am sorry to say, in order to evade the usury laws.

"I cannot too strongly draw your attention to the necessity of immediate correction of this abuse, for its effect upon the cost of housing, upon rentals and upon labor will be nation-wide and will offset all the work which can be done by patriotic citizens to relieve the congestion in housing.

"I am pleased to say that encouraging reports have been received from throughout the country as to the increasing efficiency of labor. This efficiency should be met with a corresponding efficiency and a non-disposition to profiteer in the production of materials.

"The price of building materials has practically doubled since the war, and while in some cases this is due to profiteering on the part of the producers, it is in many cases caused by speculation due to the uncertainties of transportation. It must be borne in mind that the increased cost of transportation has greatly affected the basic costs of building materials."

Senator Calder said that builders calculated that the average cost of materials today was $2.40, as against $1 prior to June, 1918.

"In granting the increase of 40 percent to the railroads," he continued. "I am glad to say that the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing the building industry, has recommended to the carriers that they give consideration to the hardships imposed upon the building industry and grant relief where necessary.

"This committee has already taken the initiative and made representations to the carriers as to the ultimate effect of greatly increased cost of building materials upon housing and other construction, it being argued that the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of its basic industries, and that, if construction is hampered, the country cannot grow; and, therefore, in the long run the carriers will be deprived of business which might otherwise fall to them through general prosperity.

"The car shortage, which has been used by unscrupulous coal operators as an excuse for extortion is, I hope, no longer a menace. Deliveries in the Northwest are said to be no longer a menace.

"The public must bear in mind that, while the railroad facilities are taxed, relief in the East is always available through the use of idle vessels under the control of the Shipping Board which have carrying capacity ample to relieve any emergency in New England.

"The exports of coal from the United States, while now averaging upward of half a million tons per week (approximately five times the normal amount), may be curtailed at any time by the Interstate Commerce Commission through orders directing the use of cars for other purposes. A temporary restriction of exports to a sufficient extent to curb coal speculation and relieve the car shortage has already been urged by this committee.

"It has been recognised by the coal operators themselves that it is to their advantage to make and carry out reasonable contracts. It now seems that the public may help itself in stopping coal gouging by insisting upon reason contracts.

CLEAR UP DOUBTS OF CZAR'S DEATH

Two British Correspondents Get Details Of Family's Assassination In Siberia

NATIVES SAW ELEVEN SHOT

Yurovski, Who Directed Execution, Reported Later To Lenin And Was Promoted

London, Aug. 27.—All possible doubts that former Emperor Nicholas of Russia and his family were assassinated in the basement of their prison house at Ekaterinburg on the night of July 16, 1918, seem to be dispelled by the accounts of two independent investigators which are published here. One is printed by the London Times and was written by its former Petrograd correspondent, Robert Wilton. The other appears in the magazine Nineteenth Century and After, and is from the pen of Captain Francis McCullagh of the British army, who, before the war, was a widely known newspaper correspondent.

Both spent several weeks at Ekaterinburg, and talked with natives and soldiers who witnessed the affair through the windows of the ill-fated house. Both writers agree on the important details of the story.

VICTIMS OF MASSACRE

The victims of the massacre, they say, numbered eleven, being the former Emperor, his wife, son and four daughters, Dr. Botkin and three servants. The assassination was arranged by Yurovski, the Jailer in charge of the deposed royal family, and was carried out by twelve soldiers.

The Times' account says that these men were Letts, but Captain McCullagh declares they were Magyars, who had been placed on duty instead of a Russian guard because the Bolsheviki feared a Russian could not be trusted for the work.

Captain McCullagh's story says all the doomed party, except Nicholas, were on their knees, crossing themselves, as Yuroxski shouted the order for the execution of "Nicholas Romanoff, the Bloody, and all his family." The former Czar then stepped quickly in front of his wife and children, saying something which could not be heard, and was shot by Yurovski. Then the remainder of the party was shot down with revolvers and later the soldiers bayonetted the bodies, he said.

EARLY REPORTS CONFIRMED

These accounts confirm previous reports, but it is known the former Emperor's mother, who is in Copenhagen, and Queen Alexandria of Great Britain have both refused to give up hope of the royal family's escape until quite recently, when private reports furnished them by Captain McCullagh and Mr. Wilton, at the request of relatives, convinced them that the massacre of the former Russian royal family was carried out.

Yurovski, who had been President of the Extraordinary Commission at Ekaterinburg, is declared to have boasted to Captain McCullagh last March that he had condemned sixty persons suspected of anti-Bolshevik sentiments, and is quoted as saying:

"What are sixty men?"

After the assassination of Nicholas and his family Yurovski, it is asserted, hastened to Moscow to report the details to Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. According to Captain McCullagh he was promoted to be Commissioner of Life Insurance in the Province of Ekaterinburg and occupies the most handsome house in the town, which was confiscated from a merchant. Even the Bolsheviki of the city, however, are declared to shun him.

On the square overlooked by Emperor Nicholas's last prison the Bolshevist local government has placed a large sign, bearing the words:

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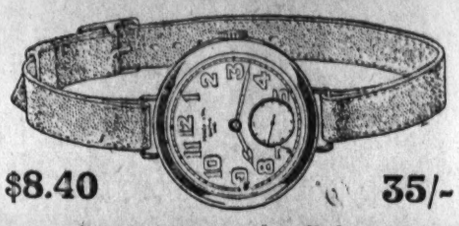

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$580 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$270 B.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton..	Hk. 175
Yangtsze	$23
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	TP. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	3128
Hongkong Fire...	$318
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	H.$205
Indo-China Pref...	$18 B.
"Shell"	150/–
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 85 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20 B.
Oriental Cons.....	17/–
Raub	$1.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$152
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 124
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 26
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 157
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$86½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Land:..	Tls. 64½ B.
Weihaiwei Land..	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 480 S.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow...	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 185 S.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 200 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 45
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 28
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 210 B.
Green Island	H.$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15¾
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$9 B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford...	$83 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	$9 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¼ S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United...	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.20 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.65
Senawang	Tls. 4
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Talping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tehong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 84
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
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Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their report dated October 8:—

Since last week what little business has been done calls for no comment. An improvement in the local share market is not to be looked for so long as trade generally continues to be as dull as in the past few months and until the financial stringency brought about by exceptionally heavy business in local Cotton Mill shares for June and September settlements has passed off.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 9, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 5/5½ = Tls. 3.66
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex.$5.06
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 95¾ = Tls. 1.04
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $1.44
Mex. Dollars Market Rate 72.1
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 250
Bar Silver 998 touch .. Tls. 111
Copper Cash .. per tael 194.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... — d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 52.46½
Ex., New York on London T. T. G.$3.52

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/5½
London	Demand	5/5¾
India	T.T.	332
Paris	T.T.	1430
Paris	Demand	1433
New York	T.T.	95½
New York	Demand	95¾
Hongkong	T.T.	73½
Japan	T.T.	53½
Batavia	T.T.	300
Singapore	T.T.	42¼

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/7½
London ....4 m/s.	Cdts.	5/9½
London ....4 m/s.	Docy.	5/10
London ....6 m/s.	Cdts.	5/10¾
London ....6 m/s.	Docy.	5/11¼
Paris ..... 4 m/s.		1530
New York ... o/d.	Docy.	98½
New York..4 m/s.	Docy.	103¼

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/7½ = Sh. Tls. 35.55
G.$50 @ exch. 98½ = Sh. Tls. 50.76
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1480 = Sh. Tls. 16.89

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,500 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $3.09

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 25,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.55

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.17½
„ 100 New „ $0.57½
Selling: 100 Old „ $1.27½
„ 100 New „ $0.60

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

Hk. Tls. 3.02	@	5/11¼	£1
„ 1	@	1563	Fr. 17.41
„ 0.87	@	103	Gold $1
„ 1	@	49½	Yen 2.25
„ 1	@	323½	Rs. 3.60
„ —	@	—	Roubles —
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 9, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Trams "B" Tls. 66.00

CAN you afford to employ a Musk Expert at Tls. 1,000 per month? Or can you afford to lose thousands of taels in your Musk business just because you haven't got such an Expert? There is no need to employ the Musk Expert and there is no need to worry about the quality if you'll only be wise and buy WIDLER'S MUSK. Forget all other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK:—Genuine Musk—minus the pods—protected by the world-renowned Trade name "WIDLER'S MUSK." A one or two-ounce sample of WIDLER'S MUSK (Minus Pods) will be sent to you on receipt of Chinese Postal Money Order. Price Prepaid $40.00 per ounce. No extra charges. Address MR. ELLY WIDLER, TATSIENLU, SZECHWAN PROVINCE.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, October 9, 1920.

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
$19.75 October
$20.00 November

Chinese Internal Loan 7th year 6%
$34.30 October

Chinese Short Term Bonds 7th year 6%
$89.00 November

Han-Yeh-Ping
$28.10 October

The Nuzu Electric Tramway Co. (Preferred)
$19.50 October
$19.90 November

The Shanghai Mutual Tel. Co.
Tls. 22.40 November

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
$55.80 October
$57.10 November

Che-Kiang Industrial Bank
$115.50 October

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 27.50 October
„ 26.50 November
„ 26.40 December
„ 26.25 January
„ 26.45 February
„ 26.55 March

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 136.30 October
„ 137.10 November
„ 136.60 December
„ 136.20 January
„ 136.40 February
„ 136.40 March

Bean Oil for Standard Kee-Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai
Tls. 10.70 November
„ 10.80 December

Honan Bean
Tls. 3.05 November
„ 3.02 December

That is Holiday, Chinese 10 Tomorrow. So our company have no Transactions.

Coal Market

In their report dated October 7, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

Japan Coal.—This market has continued quiet and there is nothing fresh to report as there has been no new business done of any sort and native dealers are not inclined to buy at the moment. There is little more to be said about the state of the coal market in Japan either as that has also been very quiet.

Fushun Coal.—This market has been a little more active of late and some cargoes have been sold for delivery to Shanghai and Outports.

Shinese Coal to Europe etc.—No further developments in this line.

Kaiping Caol.—A slight improvement is felt this week but military requisition of rolling stock is still restricting the regular transportation of coal from mines to port of loading thereby limiting local deliveries.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report dated October 9:

China Cotton.—Our market during the past week may be said to have been in a more or less lethargic state and the little business that transpired was merely on a speculative basis consummated only among the native dealers for distant deliveries, anticipating fair profits thereon no sooner a general demand arises on the part of the mills who are practically apathetic to any offerings at the present time.

The continued depression in the yarn markets and the prevailing stagnancy in trade in general appear to have affected prices of the local staple in that such have receded about Tls. 0.75 per picul lower than the level last reported and there being no definite tendency discernable as to the immediate future trend of the market due to the total absence of any legitimate demand. Tone of the market quiet.

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report dated October 7:

The situation in our outward freight markets is as follows:

To United Kingdom and Continent:—This berth has been quiet during the past fortnight but is showing signs of improvement in the way of peas and oil to Liverpool and Glasgow, tea to London and some cereals to the Continent.

To United States via Pacific and via Panama and Suez:—There is again no change to report on these berths and we are afraid there is small chance of any improvement taking place in 1920 unless something unforeseen happens.

Silk Market

In their report dated October 8, Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows:—

White Silk.—Market still very quiet.

Tsatlees.—Mountain 4. 5. Tls. 680, 660.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 790 av.

Tussah Filatures.—Gold Watch Tls. 270.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

CODE BOOKS

A. B. C. Telegraphic Code, Sixth Edition, Five-Letter Words	$35.00
A. B. C. Telegraphic Code, Fifth Edition	25.00
Keegan's International Three-Letter Code	70.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code, Five-Letters Edition	45.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code, Universal Edition	30.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, New Edition	20.00
Webster's New International Dictionary, For 1920 Edition	13.50

For Sale At

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
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SHANGHAI BRANCH
No 1 The Bund

J. W. MILLER
Manager.

Italy's Crown Prince No Longer A Boy

A recent photograph of Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, which has just reached here. The Crown Prince has grown a mustache and is no longer the boy pictured so extensively throughout the country.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 8.—Exchange quotations:

London	52.46½
New York	14.98
Belgium	105.25
Italy	59.75
Rumania	28.25
Switzerland	240,00

French War Loans:

3 percent	54.50
4 percent 1917....	69.27
4 percent 1918....	69.87
5 percent	85.97
5 percent 1920....	100.70

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, October 8.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, October 8:

Rice cleaned (Saigon)	210
Green peas (Japan)	155
Potato starch	140

Le Havre, October 8:

Cotton, First quality	465
„ Second quality	455
„ Third quality	442

Lyons, October 8:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	275
Italy	250
Syria	250
Japan	280
China	310
Canton	215

O.V.B. OREGON'S VERY BEST LOGANBERRY JUICE

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

When you leave the "Bund" follow your nose, for every nose leads straight to

YE GIFT SHOP

"Rosemary, that's for remembrance"

Something for-
Father
Mother
Grandma
Granddad
Sister
Brother

and—Oh! you know, and we won't embarass you by asking.

Certainly, we pack ready for shipment by Parcels Post or Express.

Tel. Central 2565 Cable Address "Giftshop"

P573 Nanking Road

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dunera will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, October 13, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Friday, October 15, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, October 16, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

For Comfort Buy
PARIS GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You.

When you buy PARIS Garters you are in good company—you are doing just what the most discriminating men throughout the world are doing. PARIS Garters really cost less than ordinary garters because they are made of the best materials obtainable and are designed to give you the longest wear. They are the most comfortable, too. They fit the legs gently, yet hold your hose securely. No metal can touch your skin—no tearing of hosiery—no loosening of clasps at important moments. Get the genuine PARIS—Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers—CHICAGO, U. S. A.

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government

Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed. Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai

Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

Announcement

THE BROADWAY BUTCHERY

NOW OPEN

Same has been renovated and is under Sanitary inspection by the Municipal Health Department.

Fresh meats supplied and fresh sausages manufactured daily.

Pass books with prices on application. Special rates to Hotels, Clubs and Steamers.

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31480

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you want to have a perfect fit, call on
Henry. The Tailor,
7-8 Seward Road, Hongkew
Palm Beach, Special low prices
A TRIAL SOLICITED
Satisfaction guaranteed

"CRYSTALLIA"

The "CHAMPION" Sparkling Mineral Table Water,

Prepared from the salts of one of the most celebrated natural Springs in Europe, and having genuine medicinal properties.

When taken regularly, you:

SLEEP WELL EAT WELL FEEL WELL

Prices:	quarts, doz.	pints, doz.	splits doz.
Water:	$1.50	$ .80	$ .60
Bottles (returnable)	1.00	.85	.75

Sample bottles gratis from our town office, 11 Ningpo Road.

For Out-ports: cask of	4 doz. quarts	5 doz. pints	10 doz. splits
Water, incl. bottles and packing	$9.75	$10.00	$15.50

Bottles not returnable.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
11 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
Factory: (always open for inspection) 134 North Szechuen Rd.

STAR DECORATION FLOUR

ALWAYS SATISFIES

Write us to sendyou a trial bag and you'll be glad you accepted the suggestion.

We have a quick motor delivery for your convenience.

Mow Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills,
Head Office: 49, Avenue Eward VII, Shanghai.
'Phone 1053 2538 Central.

Women Bettors Are Preferred To Men By English Bookmakers

They Always Settle Their Debts Promptly And, Rather Than Owe When They Lose, Will Borrow From Friends To Pay

London, August 13.—It is curious fact that the English bookmaker much prefers his women clients to men "punters." The reasons for this are various.

First, the woman who bets always believes in her luck, while a man will believe more in his calculations, and a bookmaker likes people who consistently believe in their luck.

A woman invariably will place the utmost confidence in a tip received from "one who knows;" the mystery surrounding the "word in your ear" air appeals to the feminine temperament. She has a weakness for following an owner or a trainer, rather than a horse, and for backing her fancy without worrying about form and past performances. Even the regular "punter" well up in racing and betting technicalities often allows cool judgment to be swayed by personal whims.

Clairvoyants are in great demand as "ones who must know." It is true that one woman won $20 at the Derby, a clairvoyant having told her Spion Kop would win. Bookmakers, however, are not yet complaining that they are going bankrupt owing to unerring divinations from beyond.

Starting price office bookmakers say that women always settle their debts promptly, unlike a great many of their men clients.

Again, a woman does not, when she loses some few dollars, immediately bet beyond her means in a wild effort to regain her losses, a common practice of the man "punter" and one which invariably ends in the bookmaker being let down and having to whistle for his money. Rather than owe her bookmaker, the woman will borrow from her friends or fib to friend husband. She seldom shows in the book as a bad debt.

The usual bets of the regular woman "punter" are 50 cents or a dollar on, say, three of four races in each day, so that her account, whether a winning or a losing one, does not often amount to more than $20 or $25.

The bookmaker likes this—the small, safe money suits him. The dashing $50 man "punter" is far too likely to lose $500 one week and then come down on the bookmaker for $700 the following week.

There are not many women "punters," however. The average woman much prefers to save her money for a day at the race course, where every dollar risked is done with the maximum amount of excitement and sensation.

Well Oiled Motor Insures Service

Improper Lubrication Sends Cars To Junk Heaps Early

"Keep your engine well oiled is the best advice that I can give to any Ford owner," says R. A. Hutchinson, sales manager for the Hudford garage, local Ford Agents.

"Although this may not sound very important and you might say, 'I do keep my engine well oiled,' it is a fact that thousands of cars go to the junk pile every year due to improper lubrication.

"It behooves motorists not only to see that oil is placed regularly in the engine, but the quality and the kind of oil should be given careful consideration. It should go without saying that motor oils should be applied to the engine which are not made and recommended by a refinery known for quality of products. The difference between good oil and poor oil is that good oil will wear itself out while keeping moving parts separated and poor oil will wear out the engine itself because it cannot keep the parts separated."

DR. OKS, M. D.
Specialist for diseases and operation of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. Central 1801
32631

Public Stenographer
Astor House Hotel
32682

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
has come
SEE HIM AT THE ISIS
NEXT MONDAY

Direct from New York
Smart Gowns
for all occasions at most reasonable prices on display at
ROOM 300, ASTOR HOUSE
from 10-12 and 2-4
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Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.
Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.
Hours 9—12 2—5
15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
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Third Floor—Take Elevator.
30645

CAFÉ PAULISTA
P468, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.
Cakes of all kinds made to order.
GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE
The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
A special line of
URAL STONES
made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.
Watches and Clocks
and
regulating and repairing of same
Engraving neatly executed.
No. 201 North Szechuen Road.
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28199

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 84 Miller Road.
Tel. N. 3961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretro scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 30)

Asbestos

All Szechwan Asbestos originates in the close vicinity of Tatsienlu. If you are interested send Chinese Postal Money Order for ten dollars to Mr. Elly Widler, Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, and he will mail you a standard sample with full particulars.

Yuen Sung Tai & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all Kinds of
FURS, RUGS, ROBES
No. C. 123 Honan Road.
Tel. C. 4048.
and
Branch Office 4 Honan Road.
SHANGHAI.
32589

New French Government Loan 6%
The Banque de L'Indo-Chine beg o inform the public that a new French Government Loan will be ssued from 20th October to 30th November 1920.
Subscriptions will be received rom this day at the following conitions:
Interest: 6 francs per 100 francs apital (Perpetual).
Price of issue: 100 francs, payble in full on the date of subcription.
Bons de la Defense Nationale; ons du Tresor; Obligations de la efense Nationale and Rente mortissable 3 1/2 %, will be reeived in payment.
The following will also be acepted in payment, but only up to ne half of the amount subscribed r: Rente Francaise 5% 1915, 916 and 1920; 4% 1917 and 1918.
The best conditions of exchange ill be granted by
HE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
31823

DR. F. FRANEK
Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases
21, Nanking Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6
Tel. C. 851
32640

The International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACES
70th MEETING
11th October, 1920
(Monday)
First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp
MEMBERS AND OWNERS are requested to wear their respective badges.
ENTRANCE TICKETS, $1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS, 11.50 a.m., 12.25 p.m. and 1.15 p.m.
SPECIAL CAR SERVICES, Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 2a Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.
TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.
By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
32684

NOTICE
The Undersigned, acting under instructions of Ministry of Navy, have, from this day, the 1st October, 1920, taken over the administration of the following nine vessels:—
S.S. "Hwah Jah"
S.S. "Hwah Ping"
S.S. "Hwah Wu"
S.S. "Hwah Kun"
S.S. "Hwah Kuei"
S.S. "Hwah Yih"
S.S. "Hwah Ting"
S.S. "Hwah Chie"
S.S. "Hwah Hsin"
C. S. YANG,
K. T. WU,
Commissioners,
Chinese Government Steamship Administration,
102, Bubbling Well Road.
Shanghai, 1st October, 1920.
32631

ACCOUNTANT
American, 35, ex-officer, practical accountant-bookkeeper wishes position, Shanghai or outport. Competent take charge accountancy dep't or of office. Address Box 931, THE CHINA PRESS.
32765

Shanghai Rowing Club
Autumn Regatta at Henli
October 23rd and 24th, 1920
PROGRAMME
Griffin Tub Sculls
Sculling Championship
Hong Fours
S. V. C. Fours
Club Fours
Griffin Fours
Junior Fours
Griffin Pairs
International Trial Fours
Club Eight
Style Competition for Griffin Fours
Sailing Race
Sampan Race
Motor-boat Race
Special train arrangements will be made for members and visitors. Announcements later.
HOUSE-BOAT MOORINGS: Members and visitors requiring house-boat berths are requested to make early application to the undersigned. Station will be allotted in the order in which applications will be received. Please state which you prefer, Shanghai Side or Quinsan Side.
By Order of the Committee
J. J. EVANS,
Hon. Corres. Sec.

EDEN HOSPITAL
Men's Department
P372 *Nanking Road*
Open to the public
Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

China Lace Guild
96 Szechuen Road
Filet, Irish, Venetian Point Lace and Embroidery manufacture and export
3134

FOR SALE
The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 20, 1920.
The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P.I., in 1885. Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 Tons.
The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value $28,000.00 U.S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office.
32505

Dah Shing Garage
Tiendong Road
(Corner of Seward Rd., Hongkew)
Tel. North 2276
Nice comfortable cars at your service. Monthly hire for office hours $60.
Tariff: 1st class, $4 per hour
2nd class, $3 per hour
½ hour for $1.
Also repairing of Ford Cars, etc.
32014

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE,
247 Avenue Joffre
French Municipal School building.
A FRENCH LIBRARY
The "Alliance Francaise," to which are welcomed all foreigners, has a large French lending library and reading room opened to members every day from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (except on Monday and Sunday afternoon)
A COURSE OF FRENCH TO FOREIGNERS
Beginning on Monday, October 11th, a French course will be organised for adults, exclusively foreigners, at Ecole Municipale Francaise. There will be 2 and if possible 3 divisions; one for beginners, one for those who have already learnt French, and the third for those who, knowing French well, want only practice and conversation on literary or commercial subjects.
All attending these classes will have free access to the library.
For each division classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 7 p.m.
Monthly fees: 10-dollars
For further information, apply to Ecole Municipale Francaise
CH. GROSBOIS,
Headmaster
Delegate for Alliance Francaise
32488

CARGO SPACE
For Durban, Cape Town, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro will be available per steamer, classed 100 Al at Lloyds, sailing hence in mid-November.
For freight, etc., apply to.
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
26A Canton Road.
32743

DO YOU KNOW THAT
you can get a good decorator and painter whose price is cheaper and whose work is better than others. If you intend to renew your house with Cream Washing, or Hall's Distemper, or your furniture to be treated with Ningpo Varnish, Polish, etc.,
Please Address
S. L. VIVONNE HSU AND CO.
44, Nanlingtee, Haining Road,
Shanghai.
32721

The Banque Industrielle de Chine
will receive from now on until 30th November 1920, subscriptions to the 6% New French Government Loan of 1920, and grant most favourable terms to intending subscribers
32507

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Municipal Notification
No. 2762
7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.
Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920 the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.
The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.
They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.
The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.
Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
By order,
N. D. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1920.
32501

ELM & CO.
Commercial Engineers and Contractors
No. 39 Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. No. 801.
CONCRETE Work, Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Factory Installation
and
Importers of Steel Sash, Steel Bars, Roofing and other Building Materials.
32695

Americans—Note!
That the Ling's System of Sweden, Chiropractic, Osteopathy, etc., and modern electricity are successfully executed at my office.
Lady nurse at hand
Edward OLSON, D.N.
Graduate of Stockholm and Chicago
52A Range Road (close by corner of North Szechuen Road)
Office hours 2-5 p.m. and by appointment.
Tel. North 393
32583

Shanghai Race Club
AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1920.
8th, 9th, 10th and 13th November
Entries for the Autumn Race Meeting, 1920, will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 3th October.
Entry-Forms are now available at the Grand Stand.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
32705

Au Chic Parisien
The undersigned having disposed of the business known as "Au Chic Parisien," carried on at 44 Bubbling Well Road, to Mrs. Ethel Cameron, hereby notifies the public that she is not responsible for debts incurred by this establishment on and after October 1st, 1920.
Accounts incurred prior to this date will be paid by her on presentation.
(Signed) Madame B. Magy.
The undersigned has acquired from Madame B. Magy the business known as "Au Chic Parisien." She hereby notifies the public that she assumes responsibility for and has carried on the business since October 1st, 1920.
(Signed) Mrs. Ethel Cameron,
Proprietress "Au Chic Parisien."
32701

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association
The foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 11th instant, on account of Chinese National Day.
32635

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.
Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.
Tel. C. 338
30857

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth
In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise during the process of ingestion there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dents instruments specially devised for that purpose.
Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.
The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.
No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

ELLIS AND KELLEY
Teachers of banjo and saxophone. Pupils solicited. Address Carlton Cafe.
32161

Dr. James Yuking,
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road.
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

新 長
全大理地治政業商國中
New Atlas & Commercial Gazetteer of China
"The book that answers my questions about China quicker than any other."
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No. 6 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 3071

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Large consignment of grey wool double blankets, size 82" by 66", weight 5 lbs. For further particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road or Phone C. 2671.
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Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
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PREVENTIVE AND CURE
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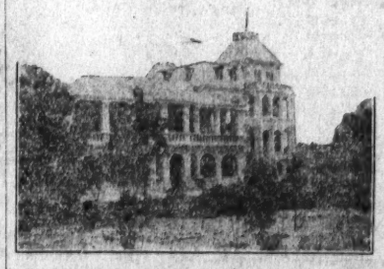
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Each room with bath attached. Ten minutes from station. Private car for use of guests.
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Proprietress

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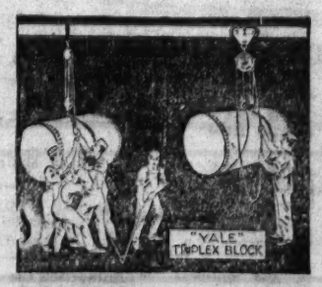

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ANCHOVIES IN OIL,
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SWEETMEAT CASTLE
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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Canton	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy
Colombo	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Puket	Yokohama
Hongkong		
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Fcs.
Subscribed Capital .72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TSENG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $22,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H.. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by	**Kup-Tls.**
Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,860.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.68
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,898.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG MIAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
13 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £1,000,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.99

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Posis New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $8,200,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican	Colon
Republic	Panama
Barahona	
Puerto Plata	Philippine
San Pedro	Islands
de Macoris	Cebu
Sanchez	Manila
Santiago	
Santo Domingo	Straits
India	Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once	Peru
(Buenos Aires)	Lima
Rosario	Porto Rico
Belgium	Ponce
Antwerp	San Juan
Brussels	South Africa
Brazil	Cape Town
Bahia	Spain
Pernambuco	Barcelona
Porto Alegre	Madrid
Rio de Janeiro	Trinidad
Santos	Port of Spain
Sao Paulo	Uruguay
Chile	Montevideo
Santiago	Calle Rondean
Valparaiso	(Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de China

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

S. LION,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve, Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital .. 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's, Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office

Cable Address:
"CHINDUSBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire.. 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .....S.$1,200,000
Paid up Capital .....G.L.£4,000,000
Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount & Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE
FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, 'BANKASIA". Shanghai Telephone Central 1825.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 7 Kiukiang Road, Telephone C. 5874-5875

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN "HOW TO SAVE"

By depositing money regularly with this Bank, you are teaching your children the habit of saving. When they are twenty years old, they will find it a great help. The following table shows handsome totals that a monthly deposit of $3 will grow into:—

Age	Amount	Age	Amount
1	$ 37.17	11	$ 710.54
2	76.88	12	821.12
3	119.98	13	943.09
4	167.53	14	1,077.66
5	220.72	15	1,226.05
6	280.44	16	1,389.58
7	348.72	17	1,569.91
8	427.73	18	1,768.70
9	519.10	19	1,987.74
10	610.17	20	2,229.39

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD
HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)
中華商業儲行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

U. S.
Authorized Capital $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.

Head Office: PEKING
President, Hon. Chien Nen Shan
American Vice President, James A. Thomas, Esq.
Chinese Vice President, Hsu Un Yuen, Esq.

Correspondents in New York:
Chase National Bank
Hayden, Stone and Company
American Foreign Banking Corporation

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and has a wide connection of important capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
11 Nanking Road
Telephones, Central 5841 and 5842.
Shanghai Manager, H. A. ALLEN
LOUIS SHEN,
SOOYII K. SHEN,
Assistant Manager.

滙海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.

Chang Chien Jr.
General Manager
S. S. Yang
Manager
C. C. Hsu
Sub-Manager
C. Chu
General Secretary
C. P. Chow
Manager Foreign Dep't

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

GEORGE FIFTH DESCENDANT TO DAVID THE KING

Secretary Of Israel Federation Says British Sovereign Is In Line

SECRET PROOF IN LONDON

Predicts Great Things To Come Through Britain Doing Work Of Jews

London, August 21.—King George the Fifth, King of Great Britain and the Dominions Over the Seas, is a descendant in the direct line from King David of Israel.

Speaking at the opening of the British Israel Congress at Kensington, Herbert Garrison, secretary-general of the British Israel World Federation, expressed his conviction that very wonderful things are coming, and coming quickly. British Israelites claimed to have the key of the Bible, he explained, and they also stood for the King, because they knew he was in a direct line with David himself.

As to whether British Israelites could prove this, Mr. Garrison asserted the proof was in a building in London. It was not Westminster Abbey, he said, but there was a building—he must not name it yet—and he had it on the highest authority that when the time arrived that building would give up its secret. Then all the world would know and rejoice.

Major-General C. A. Hadfield said that every day the belief was becoming more firmly established that Great Britain was doing the work that was allocated to Israel, and that the people of the British or Saxon race were of the stock of Israel.

During the war the members of this organisation called attention to the striking passages in the Bible and the Apocrypha that appeared to foretell the result of the war, especially in regard to the final destination of Turkey, but up to the present their forecasts have failed to materialise.

Some years back they claimed the David's descent for the late Queen Victoria, but the coming of the world war provided a much better subject for the raising of public interest, and not so much has been heard of the matter lately until Mr. Garrison made his statement.

One of the chief points of their version of the interpretation of the Scriptures centers around the Great Pyramid and certain measurements of the monument. These measurements are claimed to provide a key to many obscure passages in Holy Writ, but apparently there is a new sensation in store in the mysterious building here that was mentioned by Mr. Garrison, for he failed to mention the one time source of inspiration, the Great Pyramid.

Booze In Torpedoes Fired Across Lake

Spirituous Bombardment From Canada Is Intercepted By Prohibition Inspector

Washington, August 20.—Whiskey-filled torpedoes fired across Lake Michigan from Canada is the latest ruse adopted by bootleggers to get supplies of liquor into the forbidden territory of the United States. Several of the torpedoes filled with liquor have been captured by prohibition enforcement inspectors along the shores of the lake.

Major A. V. Dalrymple, inspector for Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, laid before Prohibition Commissioner Kramer today the details of the scheme. He asked for twenty-five more agents for the Chicago district, to make more effective the blockade on liquor shipments.

"I intercepted one of the torpedoes myself," Major Dalrymple said, "and, therefore, I know what I am talking about. The torpedo leaves the Canadian shore at a moderate speed, traveling about three feet under water. When it is near the Michigan shore it is picked up by men in a small boat who are in the pay of the smugglers. Agents under my direction captured one of these boats while the crew were engaged in taking the torpedo out of the water.

"The Great Lakes are filled with all kind of launches engaged in smuggling liquor from Canada, but we are fast getting the upper hand. We seized more than $2,500,000 worth of liquor in the district during the past few months. In the last two weeks we seized over 22,000 cases."

Berlin Produces New 'Julius Caesar'

Berlin, August 21.—Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" has been presented many times in Berlin, but never before on such a mammoth scale as Prof. Max Reinhardt produced it at his great Grosse Schauspielhaus. Probably it will be the last individual production by Prof. Reinhardt, for the time being, at least, for he has given up active control of his Berlin theaters to devote himself to contracts outside of Germany.

Nude Body Of Woman Shipped By Express; Mystery Arouses Police Of Two Cities

In an effort to solve a mystery of the death of the pretty young woman whose mutilated body was found in a trunk in a warehouse of the American Railway Express Company in New York, the police of Detroit and New York City are putting forth their every effort. The body was shipped from Detroit on June 10 by a man giving his name as A. A. Tatum, it was consigned to 'James Douglass, New York City." It lay unclaimed in New York for a week and was then sent to the warehouse for storage. The peculiar antics of a dog at the warehouse are said to have caused the Express Company employes to open the trunk, when the guesome discovery was made. The dead girl, according to New York medical authorities who viewed the body, was about twenty-five years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height, and weighed about 100 pounds. She had brown hair and eyes. The trunk in which the body was found is shown in the above layout and in the insert is shown David Demarest, an employe of the American Express Company who discovered the body in the trunk.

Cæsar" Prof. Reinhardt perhaps scored his greatest success. It was notable for great processions, effective massings of crowds and of elaborate scenic display, to all of which Shakespeare's great Roman tragedy admirably lends itself. Cæsar's triumphal progress, the tramping of soldiers, the shouts of the populace of Rome in acclaim to Rome's greatest warrior and statesman presented a most imposing spectacle.

The killing of Cæsar by the republicans, led by Brutus and Cassius, was presented as perhaps never before in the history of stagecraft. This and the scene in which Brutus and Antony address the populace were the greatest scenes of all, although the tumult occasioned by the address of Antony had the effect of diminishing the beauty and the dramatic quality of Shakespeare's work by the very realism depicted. The audience, however, gave the director-producer and the actors a great ovation.

The last act was another artistic triumph, being notable for beautiful effects of light and atmosphere and a background of moving clouds. After all, however, it was a great Reinhardt spectacle, rather than a great Shakespearian revival.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Tamaha ..... Sept. 2
Durango ..... Sep. 6
Imaly ..... Sept. 8
West Inskip ..... Sept. 9
Shinyo Maru ..... Sept. 9
West Caddoa ..... Sept. 9
Ecuador ..... Sept. 12
Brave Couer ..... Sept. 16
Satanta ..... Sep. 22
China ..... Sept. 28
Korea Maru ..... Oct. 3
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Sept. 15
Horaisan Maru ..... Oct. 3
Katori Maru ..... Oct. 8
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Sept. 1
Alabama Maru ..... Sept. 24
Arabia Maru ..... Oct. 7
For Portland
West Nivaria ..... Oct. 2
For Los Angeles
West Hika ..... Sep. 6
For Vancouver
Grace Dollar ..... Sept. 10
M. S. Dollar ..... Sept. 11
Empress of Japan .... Sept. 17
Empress of Asia .... Sept. 25
For New York
Cape May .... Sept. 13
Calcutta Maru ..... Sept. 19
Ajax ..... Sept. 26
City of Dunkirk .... Sept. 30
Tottori Maru ..... Oct. 2
For Baltimore
Elkridge ..... Sept. 24
For London etc.
Kaga Maru ..... Sep. 6
Achilles ..... Sept. 10
Jeypore ..... Sept. 11
Glensanda ..... Sept. 13
Kansas ..... Sept 14
Yokohama Maru .... Sept. 16
Awazi ..... Sept. 16
Mentor ..... Sept. 15
Khiva ..... Sept. 2
Glenariffe ..... Sept. 2
Tamba Maru ..... Sept. 3
Carnarvonshire ..... Oct. 1
Nankin ..... Oct. 6
For Liverpool
Cyclops ..... Sept. 9
Eurypylus ..... Oct. 4
Titan ..... Oct. 9
For Hamburg
Alps Maru ..... Sept. 9
Nankai Maru ..... Sept. 1
Crown City ..... Sept. 2
Atlas Maru ..... Sept. 2
For Copenhagen
Australien ..... Sept. 27
For Antwerp
Keketticut ..... Sept. 2
For Marseilles
Paul Lecat ..... Sept. 2
Armand Behic ..... Oct. 7
For Trieste
Hungaria ..... Sept. 30
For Calcutta
Tanda ..... Sept. 9
Gregory Apcar ..... Sept. 2
For Java ports
Tjibodas ..... Oct. 2

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe!
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Oct. 11
For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Oct. 11
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hanasaki Maru Oct. 10

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Oct. 10
From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Oct. 12
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata M. Oct. 10

AMUSEMENTS

Amusements

NEW HELEN
Haining Road
"THE HOUSE FOR SERIALS"
Sunday Matinee
"The Midnight Man"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
"The Mystery of 13"
13th and 14th Episodes.
SUNDAY EVENING
"The Midnight Man"
1st and 2nd Episodes
"Rifle Smugglers"
Two Parts
"Getting Acquainted"
Chaplin Comedy.
MATINEE, MONDAY
Special Programme
Monday Evening, 11th October
"Mystery of 13"
15th Episode
Two Final Parts
"Adventures of Maciste"
11th and 12th Episodes
Four Concluding Parts

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
has come
SEE HIM AT THE
ISIS
NEXT MONDAY

LYCEUM THEATRE
Nightly at 9.15
Sat. Matinee at 3.15
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
Tomorrow night "Billeted"
Thursday, Friday, October 14 and 15 "The Naughty Wife"
Tues. and Weds. "The Yellow Ticket"
Sat. and Mon., Oct. 16&18 "Lord Richard in the Pantry"
Matinee, Saturday, October 16
"Nothing but the Truth"
Popular prices: $2, $1. Children half-price
Plans at Moutrie's. Manager—Philip Carlton

VICTORIA THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
For Tonight! Tonight!
PRESENTING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
America's greatest exponent of the smile in a sparkling comedy of laughs, smiles and more laughs
"DOWN TO EARTH"
in five acts
Showing also The Mack Sennett Comedy
"LOVE LOOPS THE LOOP"
Matinee Today, at 3.15 p.m., showing
"DOWN TO EARTH" and "THE CARTER CASE"
Showing for Two Nights Only
MONDAY, 11th, and TUESDAY, 12th,
The most sensational film of the year
"The German Submarine U-35"
Actual scenes of the sinking of ships

Special Programme at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
October 10th
AND
MATINEE TODAY SUNDAY
Presenting
NAZIMOVA
IN THE SEVEN-ACT SUPERFEATURE
"EYE for EYE"
SPECIAL MUSIC
Admission Prices:
$1.50 and $1.00

APOLLO THEATRE
The Home of Refinement
Catering to the Select and Patronised by the Select
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th
PATHE PRESENTS
A COMPLETE DRAMATIZATION OF THE FAMOUS NOVEL
"WORK" by EMILE ZOLA
with
Huguett DUFLOS de la Comedie Francaise — MATHOT — Raphel DUFLOS de la Comedie Francaise
IN THE THIRD CHAPTER ENTITLED
THE "STRUGGLE"
! HE WAS DEVOTED TO THE WORK OF SOCIAL REGENERATION
HIS TENDERNESS WAS FOR THE DISINHERITED
HIS BELIEF WAS IN WORK BUT THE PEOPLE
WHOM HE LOVED SO MUCH INSULTED HIM AND CRIED
DEATH TO HIM! !
He poisons the people. He is a thief.
He is preaching the religious justice of authority
The story is one of great power and appeal
This chapter is very dramatic
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
October 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
LOVE, SIN, AMBITION
AND
THE LAW OF THE NORTH
SEE
REX BEACH'S
TREMENDOUS DRAMA in the Land of the MIDNIGHT SUN
SEVEN PARTS
GREATEST PRODUCTION
with KAY LAURELL
Muscle and Might North O'53°
THE "BRAND"
with RUSSELL SIMPSON
He Paid His Debt According to the Law of the North.
THE GREATEST OF ALL REX BEACH THRILLERS
POWER AND REALISM! DESPERATE FIGHT SCENES!
STARTLING CLIMAX!
It's a drama from the first scene, and through the story of unleashed passions there runs a tender story of love and romance; a story of two men, one woman and the unwritten law of the great northland.
YOU HAD BETTER NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE—BOOK YOUR SEATS IN TIME:
Prices as usual Booking at Robinson's
MATINEE TODAY AT 3 p.m.
"THE APOSTOLATE"
Second Chapter of Emile Zola's Famous novel "Work" and "Snub" Pollard in
"THE FLOOR BELOW"
TONIGHT AT 9.15 p.m.
Pathe Orient distributors present
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
6 parts "THE DEADLIER SEX" 6 parts
By Bayard Veiller
A story of a modern girl in whose breast flamed the spirit of Mona Lisa, Cleopatra and Sappho
"SNUB" Pollard in "Why Go Home" One-part Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung** Captain C. Smith will leave on **Sunday, October 10,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, October 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Paenho,** 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, October 11,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah,** Capt. McArthur, will leave on **Monday, October 11,** at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave on **Tuesday, October 12,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo,** 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, October 12,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing,** 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Wednesday, October 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, Oct. 13,** at 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo,** 2,664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, October 14,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo,** 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, October 15,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, October 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

MANILA & HONGKONG:—The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** of THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., will leave **Woosung on Sunday, October 10.** The tender ALEXANDRA will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For Passage, apply to G.M. JACKSON, Palace Hotel Building 19A Bund. Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. C. 181.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, October 10,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, October 11,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday, October 12,** at 3.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY & SWATOW HONGKONG.—The Str. **Taishun,** Capt. Halkett will leave on **Tuesday, October 12,** at morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen,** Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tussday, October 12,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching** Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Tuesday October 12,** at Morning For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Ichang,** Captain Isbister, will leave on **Wednesday, Oct. 13,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 14,** at noon. This steamer has extra large Staterooms (electric fans), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table, is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, $75.00 single and 115.00 return Shanghai to Canton $80.00 single and $125.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin,** Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Sunday, October 10,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Capt. MacKinnor, will leave on **Sunday, October 10,** at morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kaiping,** on **October 11, 1920.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang,** Captain B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Tuesday, October 12,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain H. A. Walkef, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 12,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. "Shin Yue", Captain Puchert, will be despatched from Shanghai on **Tuesday, October 19.** The tender conveying Passengers and Mail will leave the Customs Jetty on **Tuesday,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059.)

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The s.s. **Siberia Maru** 20,000 tons, Capt. H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Friday, October 15.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 11	1.00	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Oct. 12	—	Boston & N. York	Eldena	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct. 14	—	Baltimore	Woonsocket	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 14	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 15	3.00	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct. 16	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 22	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	—	Seattle	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 23	—	San Francisco	E. Trador	Am.	S. & Dix
Oct. 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 23	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 30	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 30	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 31	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 2	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 4	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Nov. 6	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 7	—	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 9	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Nov. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 12	—	Boston & New York	C. of Joliet	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 20	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 4	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Dec. 18	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 12	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Hanasaki Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 12	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 13	—	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Niigata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 13	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct. 16	—	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
Oct. 18	—	Moji, K., Y'hama	Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 19	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 20	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Mikawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 25	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 25	—	Kobe	Inaba M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct. 10	—	Havre, ports	†Scharnhorst	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct. 12	D.L.	Bombay, etc.	†Duners	Br.	M. M. Co.
Oct. 12	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 15	—	London	Matoppo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 16	—	Hamburg, etc.	Nagato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 18	—	London, etc	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 20	—	London, ports	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 23	—	Liverpool, etv.	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 25	—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 28	—	Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 30	—	Trieste, etc.	†Africa	Ital.	Dod & Co.
Oct. 30	—	London, ports	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Oct. 30	—	Denmark, etc.	Panama	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Oct. 31	—	Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 4	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	E. Cloud	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 7	—	London	Bloemfontine	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 8	—	London, ports	†Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 10	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 11	—	Antwerp, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	E. Admiral	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 18	—	Antwerp, etc.	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 18	—	London ..	C. of Naples	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 22	—	London, ports	†Nellore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 25	—	Liverpool, etc.	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 2	—	Antwerp, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 2	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	Lindon, ports	†Somali	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	—	L'pool. G'gow	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	London, ports	†Devanha	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 10	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 10	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 10	11.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 11	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 11	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 12	—	A. S'tow, H'kong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 12	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 12	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct. 13	noon	Amoy	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 21	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	China Mail

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 10	10.00*	Tientsin, N'chwang	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 10	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 10	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 11	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Oct. 12	11.00*	C'foo, N'chwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	D.L.	Tsingtao	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 12	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 13	11.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Oct. 13	noon	Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 16	1.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 12	11 *	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 13	D.L.	Wuhu	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Wallace, Kydd.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Messrs. T. Graham, Chahagarna, Miss Mercy.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Kiukiang: Mrs. Throop and 5 children, Misses Miller, Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Messrs. Price, F. A. Simon, Miles Hawksby, M. Malone, Mme. Price.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Miss Tollan, Mrs. Tollan and child, Mrs. B. B. Salling and child, Mr. E. Lawrie.

Per I-C. s.s. Hopsang from Tsingtao: Mr. Issacs.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Yokohama: Miss M. E. Craver, Mr. and Mrs. Samnelsen, Mstr, Samoji, Mrs. M. Gueta, Mstr. P. Gaeta, Mrs. J. Naftaly, Mrs. G. Harlos, Mstr. Harlos, Mrs. E. Hendrickson, Mrs. A. Lagmange, Mrs. Walterson, Mr. D. and Mrs. Naftaly, Miss L. and Mstr. J. Naftaly, Mstr. Naftaly, Miss Kawashima, Mstr. Kawashima, Mrs. S. Kniased, Mrs. E. Brede, Mrs. M. Marshall, Mstr. Marshall, Messrs. G. C. Blother, H. E. Evans, J. de Grueff, V. Greta, P. Naftaly, W. B. Walters, Specter, W. H. E. Haward, N. Anderson, N. I. Sminoff.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails October 11th, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails October 12th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails October 13th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails October 12th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails October 16th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails October 19th 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails October 12th, direct.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... sails October 14th, direct.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... (via Swatow) October 16th

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... sails October 16th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

CPOS
Canada - United States - Europe
Through Tickets Issued
Reservations Arranged. Itineraries Planned
Dominion Express Travellers Cheques Sold

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	Oct. 23	*Emp. of Russia	Oct. 10
Monteagle	Oct. 30	†Monteagle	Oct. 12
Emp. of Japan	Nov. 12	†Emp. of Japan	Oct. 31
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 20	*Emp. of Asia	Nov. 9
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

1921 ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS

For the season of 1921, in order to properly take care of the requirements of our passengers travelling from the Orient to Europe, we will hold in our Oriental offices an allotment of cabins on our Atlantic steamers. After 1921 sailing dates have been determined, we will be in a position to allot this accommodation.

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Shanghai	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai.
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR HONGKONG-MANILA-SINGAPORE
S.S. ELDRIDGE OCT. 24
S.S. ELKTON NOV. 28

Portland, Ore, via Hongkong and Manila
S.S. ABERCOS OCT. 25
S.S. PAWLET NOV. 1
S.S. COAXET NOV. 21

FOR DAIREN AND SEATTLE
S.S. ENDICOTT OCT.
S.S. WHEATLAND OF MONTANA NOV. 7
S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE NOV. 17

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE,
Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
63 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Colombia ... Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela ... Oct. 16
S.S. Venezuela .. Nov. 6	S.S. Ecuador ... Nov. 13
S.S. Ecuador .... Dec. 4	S.S. Colombia ... Dec. 11

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 4
For Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 25

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. DOYLESTOWN .....about ..... Oct. 11

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. WEST SEQUANA ...about ..... Nov. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
"SIBERIA MARU" ..... October 15, 1920
"TENYO MARU" ..... October 31, 1920
"SHINYO MARU" ..... November 26, 1920
"KOREA MARU" ..... December 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
"SHINYO MARU" ..... November 11, 1920

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra. Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings
for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading
to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "AFRICA" about October 30
*Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Union Building. AGENTS Telephone C. 1698

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Nov. 4
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Nov. 9
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Dec. 7

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Oct. 21
S.S. "NILE" ..... Oct. 28
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Nov. 24

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT.
Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Oct. 14
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	Oct. 28

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Marseilles and Liverpool via Ports:

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Enya,	Beginning of Dec.

For London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via Ports:

NAGATO MARU ...	12,000	Capt. K. Kurihara,	Oct. 24
DAKAR MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Kobashi,	Oct. 31

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

YOSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 18
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Jan. 5

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Sailing From Kobe)

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Nov. 6

FOR YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE

HANASAKI M.	3,000	Capt. T. Odaki,	Oct. 12
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Oct. 12
TAKESHIMA M. ..	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Oct. 19

FOR KOBE

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seno,	Oct. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Nov. 6

FOR KOBE and OSAKA via MOJI (Osaka May Be Omitted)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Oct. 23
NIIGATA MARU	5,000	Capt. T. Maatsuda,	Oct. 13
CHIKUGO MARU	6,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Oct. 16
MIKAWA MARU	5,500	Capt. J. Tsuji,	Oct. 20

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA (Via Japan Ports and San Francisco).

GENOA MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	Oct. 22

FOR SOUTH AMERICA

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Dec. 17

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Stouno,	Jan. 8, 1921

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Nov. 17
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Dec. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

and

NEW YORK SERVICE

Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

63 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL

S.S. "Eastern Admiral" Nov. 13

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM

S.S. "Eastern Planet" Oct. 10 S.S. "Eastern Cloud" Nov. 10

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "Eldena" Oct. 12 S.S. "City of Joliet" Nov. 12

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

63 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
———	———	S.S. West Jenat	Oct. 13
		S.S. Eastern Trader*	Oct. 28

*San Francisco †Seattle

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
S.S. Woonsocket	Oct. 12	S.S. Woonsocket†	Oct. 14

†Via Panama Canal

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST SHANGHAI OFFICE

Shanghai, China. 7 Jinkee Road Tel. Cent. 2557

C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager. W. B. Lunt, Agent.

Telegrams "DISTRUTH"

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. J. J. Breenemeo and child, Misses S. Emerson, C. Pocock, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Foster Kemp, H. P. Wadman, Pemberton, P. A. Grafton, R. J. W. Tatam.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Hankow: Mr. G. A. J. Alleopp; for Nanking: Capt. and Mrs. Allen.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Carey and family, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. A. Figueiredo.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Chefoo: Mr. B. Held.

Siccawei Weather Reports

8.—Large anticyclone between Thibet and Liaotung; the depression of Japan reaches Hokkaido, deepening considerably and attended with cyclonic gales; the low center of Hainan gains ground in the Gulf of Tongking Variable breezes in Shantung; monsoon along the rest of the coast. Fine weather in the N and along the coast; rain in the Upper Yangtsze Valley.

9.—Misty weather with little rain at the early hours. The pressure stands above the normal level. The breeze is backing to NNE.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KASHGAR"	October 18th
S.S. "NOVARA"	November 8th
S.S. "NELLORE"	November 22nd
S.S. "SOMALI"	December 6th
S.S. "DEVANHA"	December 13th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	November 10th
S.S. "DILWARA"	October 12th

These vessels convey a limited number of 1st Saloon passengers for EUROPE, transhipping to one of the Indian Mail Steamers at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" November 9th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN" October 30th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

S.S. "West Nomentum" October 16th.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperical Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ARGUN MARU ...	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Oct. 14	Oct. 17

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and Cuba via Japan Ports.

*HAGUE MARU ...	15,000	K. Kitano,	Nov. 13	Nov. 15

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

ARIZONA MARU ...	13,000	T. Fuchigami,	Oct. 14	Oct. 16

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	13,000	H. Tamamoto,	Oct. 6	Oct. 7

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin.

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Oct. 18	Oct. 20

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	Oct. 19	Oct. 20

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf. Tel Nos Central 2215 East 208 and 212. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The China Mail s.s. Nile sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, October 2 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on or about October 28 by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Easterling left Vladivostok for Port Said on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday, and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore, from London on September 10, was expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai Friday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera will be despatched for Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Bombay at daylight next Tuesday and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Keketticut left Singapore for Colombo on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Iconium left Singapore for Manila on Thursday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this morning, and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 8 o'clock. The Colombia sails for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan is scheduled to sail from Vancouver next Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 31.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due at Woosung from Vancouver by way of Victoria, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki at 9 o'clock last night and the tender with inward bound passengers is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock this morning. The Empress sails for Manila and Hongkong this evening and the outbound passenger tender will leave at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Tuesday morning and will leave sail for same ports on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer from Liverpool, left Singapore for Manila and Shanghai on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Dardanus, from Liverpool, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due to arrive at Woosung Thursday night. The Siberia will sail for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu Friday evening and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of September 6, left Hongkong at noon yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday morning. The Porthos will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about ten o'clock.

Vessels Due

Colombia, *Hongkong*	Oct. 10
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Oct. 16
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 13
Chungking, *Hankow*	Oct. 18
Dardanus, *Liverpool*	Oct. 14
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Oct. 10
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Oct. 13
Hangsang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 11
Hsinchang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 11
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Oct. 10
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Oct. 10
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Oct. 11
Kaiping, *Chinwangtao*	Oct. 16
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Oct. 15
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Oct. 16
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Oct. 12
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Oct. 18
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Oct. 12
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Oct. 15
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 17
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 13
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Oct. 11
Mikawa Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 17
Monteagle, *Vancouver*	Oct. 12
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Oct. 14
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Oct. 11
Niigata Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 10
Poyang, *Hankow*	Oct. 10
Porthos, *Marseilles*	Oct. 12
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Oct. 10
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong*	Oct. 15
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 18
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 10
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Oct. 11
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Oct. 12
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Oct. 16
Shengking, *Hankow*	Oct. 16
Takashima Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 16
Tatung, *Hankow*	Oct. 17
Tean, *Hongkong*	Oct. 14
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 14
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Oct. 17
Venezuela, *S. Francisco*	Oct. 15
Waishing *Hankow*	Oct. 11
Woosung, *Hankow*	Oct. 15
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Oct. 12
Wosang, *Hankow*	Oct. 16

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. SAN FRANCISCO

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Hepburn,"	U.S.S.B.	Oct. 17th
S.S. "West Ira"	„	Oct. 29th
S.S. "West Cadron"	„	Nov. 12th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Melville Dollar"		Oct. 27th
S.S. "Harold Dollar"		Nov. 6th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Melville Dollar"		Oct. 27th
S.S. "Harold Dollar"		Nov. 6th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2808

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	[illegible]	[illegible]	R.Y.K.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	K. Kojima
Mar.	22	— [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	20	— Japan	Tsun Maru 19	Jap.	
July	4	— Chinwangtao	Haodan		
July	15	—	Toro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July	19	—	Friesland	Dut.	
Aug.	8	—	Admiralsins	Am.	A. Line
Sep.	3	— Chinwangtao	Passat	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Sep.	9	— Cruise	Lishi	Chi.	Customs
Sep.	12	— Tientsin	Hainan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	13	— Japan	Taishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	14	— River ports	Aquarius	Am.	S. & Dr.
Sep.	16	— Japan	Ayase Maru	Jap.	
Sep.	18	—	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	19	—	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	19	—	Ryusho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	24	—	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Sep.	25	—	Rokko Maru	Jap.	
Sep.	26	— Hankow	Meiklang	Am.	Socony.
Sep.	28	— Cruise	St. Broeck	Br.	
Sep.	28	— Hankow, etc.	Klangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	27	—	Hainshong	Chi.	
Sep.	27	—	Turbo	Br.	A. P. Co.
Oct.	1	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	2	— Hankow, etc.	Yohvang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	2	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Oct.	2	— Nanking	Meinam	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct.	3	— Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	3	— Hankow	K. of the Garter	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	4	— Japan	Yamamitsu M.	Jap.	Ch. R. Shaw
Oct.	5	— Hankow, etc.	Meiwa	Am.	Socony
Oct.	5	— Chinwangtao	Childar	Nor.	O.Thoresen
Oct.	5	— London, etc.	C. M. Mailhol	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Oct.	5	— Canton	Tungshang	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	5	—	Salina	Am.	Socony
Oct.	6	— Foochow	Kienshin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Oct.	6	— Keelung	Nase M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	6	— Cruise	Liuhsang	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	6	—	Crown City	Am.	
Oct.	6	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct.	6	— Trieste, ports	Africa	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Oct.	6	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Oct.	6	— Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	7	— London, ports	Glenliffer	Br.	G. L. & A.
Oct.	7	— Japan	Sapporo M. 8	Jap.	M.S.K.
Oct.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Oct.	7	— Tsingtao	Yingenow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	— Hongkong ports	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	— Chinwangtao	Miyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Oct.	8	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Oct.	8	— Japan	Caroline Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	8	—	Loretta	Br.	
Oct.	8	— Japan	Gokeusan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	8	— Tientsin, ports	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	— Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	— Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Tungwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Oct.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	8	— Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct.	8	— Vladivostok	Scharnhorst	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct.	9	— Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Chefoo	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	9	— Hongkong	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	9	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	9	— San Francisco	Shabonee	Am.	Socony.
Oct.	9	— Singapore	Unda	Br.	A. P. Co.
Oct.	9	— Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct.	9	— Cruise	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Oct.	9	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	9	— Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow	West Hargrave	Am.	A. Line.
Oct.	9	— Keelung	Tamaye Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	9	— Tsingtao	Kasu	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Genoa, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	9	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Chefoo	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	9	— Hongkong	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	9	— Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	9	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	9	— San Francisco	Shabonee	Am.	Socony.
Oct.	9	— Singapore	Unda	Br.	A. P. Co.
Oct.	9	— Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct.	9	— Cruise	Fushimi	Jap.	
Oct.	9	— Chefoo	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Oct.	9	— Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Y.P.D.W.	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
	Oct. 9	Fushimi	Jap. cruiser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 236	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 237	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Sep. 13	Seb. Caboto	Ital. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	Sep. 29	Wilmington	Am. gunboat
B.N.B.	Sep. 10	Woodlark	Br. gunboat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock.

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	Range	P.M. Time	Range
11h. 0m.	8ft 10in.	11h. 20m.	8ft. 4in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	M.	P.M. H.	M.
9	51	10	15

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4 14 a.m.	4 21 p.m.	6h. 1m.	5h. 33m.	5h. 16m.	6h. 15m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For October 30.05in.
764.1 mm.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1858 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD - SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, October 11th.—Useful Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Monday and Tuesday, October 18th and 19th.—Excellent Household Furniture and accessories at 170a Bubbling Well Road.

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19th and 20th.—Good new furniture, also a large consignment of new carpets, Velvet pile, Heavy Axminster, Brussels, Plain velvet pile, Tapestry and Persian, all sizes and designs in Salesroom at 3 p.m. continuing next day at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Saturday, October 23rd.—An exceedingly valuable collection of Postage Stamps. Our expert states that this will be the most important sale of stamps ever held in Shanghai, and should not be missed by advanced collectors.

Saturday, October 30th.—Continuation of the valuable collection of Postage Stamps of the 23rd, in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS CO.

Favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 11 Medhurst Road

On Tuesday, October 12th, at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Accessories.

contained therein:

HALL. Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, pictures, etc.

DRAWING ROOM. Axminster carpet, fire brasses, brass fender, coal box, mantel piece, *red plush upholstered double spring suite*, silk tapestry covered chesterfield couch, center table, *Chinese porcelain*, brass ware and ornaments.

DINING ROOM. Tapestry carpets, brass mounted fender, fire brasses, mirror back over mantel, flower stands, book case, *mirror back sideboard*, dinner waggon, extension dining table, dining chair, pictures.

Good E. P. cutlery and glass ware.

BEDROOM. Carpets, wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chests of drawers, pedestals, bedroom chairs, commodes, fire brasses, fenders, pictures, brass mounted twin bedsteads, mattresses and linen.

Good electric fittings throughout;
Pantry and kitchen as usual,

Also

1 Fine toned iron framed piano, by T. Ramsperger & Co.
2 Salamandre stones.

On view Sunday and Monday, 10th and 11th October.

When catalogues will be ready.

IN SALESROOM
Sportsman's Auction
Will be held
On Saturday, October 16th, at 11 a.m.

Those intending to have their MOTOR BOATS, GUNS, RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, CAMERAS, DOGS, etc., sold will please send same in to us not later than Thursday morning.

"DAISY" BRAND
AND
"MEADOW" BRAND
FRESH BUTTER
in one pound pats
may be obtained from all
leading Storekeepers

TINNED BUTTER
HAZEL WOOD
BRAND
Finest American Butter in one and two pounds full weight tins
Per case of 24 2 lb. tins. $49.00
Per case of 48 1 lb. tins. 51.00

Geddes & Co.,
Limited.
IMPORTER
5 Peking Road Tel. 346

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
at
HOLT'S WHARF, POOTUNG,
on
Monday, the 18th October, 1920
at 3 p.m.
464 Drums Caustic Soda
and
at the
SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO.'S GODOWNS, POOTUNG,
on
Tuesday, the 19th October, 1920
at 3 p.m.
452 Drums Caustic Soda
(All in lots to suit Purchasers).

The Steam Launch will leave the Customs' Jetty on both days at 2.30 p.m. for the convenience of Buyers
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers
Shanghai, 4th Oct., 1920.
32607

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 25

DID YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE IN STOCK
Gd. BOURGOGNE MOUSSEUX SPARKLING MACON?
It is shipped by Messrs. Collin and Bourisset and is excellent.

Also
Messrs. Heidsieck and Co.'s (Reims)
MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE
(Red Top)

There is no reason why you should not have the finest wines, spirits, and liqueurs.
We have the best in stock always.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Tel. C. 2021 73, Szechuen Rd.

BIRTH

BELL: On October 9th, 1920, at No. 633 Route Ratard, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bell, a daughter.
32764

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Removal of Premises

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will open for business on Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, in their temporary premises at 56 Szechuen Road, situated on the West side of their present offices.

Entrance from Szechuen Road and the alleyway on the South of the Customs buildings.

32759

F. VENTURI

Italian Provisions Store
(TEL. C. 858)

My interest and responsibility in the Firm of F. Venturi has been transfefred to the COMPAGNIA ITALIANA D'ESTREMO ORIENTE as from the 30th September, 1920.
E. BERTES.

We have bought, as a going concern, the Firm of F. Venturi, and from the 1st October its business is being carried on by us, for our account.

COMPAGNIA ITALIANA D'ESTREMO ORIENTE.
Shanghai, 6th October, 1920.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 101.

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board that certain parties are negotiating for the purchase and sale of certain foreshore lands in the Lower Whangpoo near to the I Chow Embankment, now called the Military Road to Woosung (Chun Kung Road), and WHEREAS according to Article 7 of the Provisional Agreement for the Administration of the Whangpoo Conservancy adopted by the Minister of the Treaty Powers at Peking and agreed to by the Chinese Government through the Prime Minister on the 4th April, 1912 and a supplementary article No. 12 to the same, approved by the Chinese Government through the Prime Minister on the 4th April 1912 and a supplementary article No. 12 to the same, approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers and adopted January 19th 1916, such foreshore lands are under the control of the said Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and WHEREAS the jurisdiction of the Conservancy Board has been clearly defined in the aforesaid Agreement, as extending between high water lines, placing all foreshore and reclaimed or reclaimable areas under Conservancy jurisdiction, the Public is hereby notified that the title to any and all foreshore areas between high-water lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the Conservancy training works at Woosung can only be obtained through the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, to whom payment must be made of the Shengko price assessed thereby. No Shengko plan or receipt for payment of Shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

By Order of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
C. H. GREEN,
Secretary.
Shanghai, October 7th, 1920.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 27

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1865)
SHANGHAI

We Specialize In
LOOSE-LEAF

LEDGERS
BINDERS
in all Grades and Sizes

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 32 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbeach

STEWART
V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

JUST OPENED
A Fresh Consignment of Spanish Preserves in Excellent Condition

Tomato in tins	25 cents	per tin
Sardines in pure olive oil	35 "	" "
Sardines in Tomato sauce	30 "	" "
Sweet Pepper (Pimiento)	50 "	" "
Pure Olive Oil	$4.00	" "
Sausages (Vich Garriga)	$3.20	" lb.
Anchovies	60 "	" "

L. HOPKINS' BUTCHERY
Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads.
32590

Dr. JAMES T. NEWTON
Dental Surgeon
Modern Dentistry—Moderate Charges
565 Nanking Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.
FURNISHERS & DECORATORS
OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY, 11TH, OCTOBER, 1920, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
32755

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN (25), late of H. M.'s Forces, wishes to obtain secretarial or other position of trust. Educated at English Public School, general office experience, references Shanghai and elsewhere. Apply to Box 921, THE CHINA PRESS.
T.F.

AMERICAN lady bookkeeper, capable of taking charge of entire office routine, desires position with a reliable firm in Shanghai or outport. At present in charge of books of an Import and Export corporation which is liquidating. Apply to Box 926, THE CHINA PRESS.
32754 O. 12

Young married lady desires position as stenographer and general office assistant from October 15th. Experienced and capable. Good references. Please apply to Box 907, THE CHINA PRESS.
32725 O. 12

BRITISHER desires immediate position. Stenographer-typist, German, Russian languages, able take charge. Apply to Box 899, THE CHINA PRESS.
32702 O. 10

Compradoreship wanted: Chinese who has thorough knowledge of export and import business, desires to join firm; is well acquainted with all prominent outport and local dealers. Apply to Box 879, THE CHINA PRESS.
32639 O. 20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN lady desires board and room with bath, a private home. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS.
32754 O. 12

WANTED, by married couple, room and bath in central district. Apply to Box 906, THE CHINA PRESS.
32725 O. 12

WANTED, small flat, furnished or unfurnished, or room with bath, near Bund. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.
32758 O. 12

WANTED, house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, will take over furniture if necessary. Apply to Box 925, THE CHINA PRESS.
32753 O. 10

WANTED, by married couple, room and bath in central district. Apply to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS.
32725 O. 12.

WANTED, flat of three rooms, kitchen and bath, in any district not more than 15 minutes walk from Palace Hotel. Prefer furnished. Apply to Box 914, THE CHINA PRESS.
32735 O. 14.

WANTED, by American married couple, a very desirable furnished apartment or flat; must be first-class and in A. 1. location. Reply to Box 902, THE CHINA PRESS.
32711 O. 10

WANTED, small apartment or room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in central district. Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA PRESS.
T.F.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED for immediate occupation, single office in Central district. Please reply to Box 929, THE CHINA PRESS.
32762 O. 12

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

APARTMENTS

Conraught House
5 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply [illegible] G. POLLOCK

TO LET in private family in French concession, one or two well-furnished rooms with board, verandah, bathroom, hot and cold water, telephone, garage if desirable. Apply to Box 920, THE CHINA PRESS.
32745 O. 12

NICELY furnished room, suitable for married couple, hot and cold water, modern conveniences in private American family. Excellent location. Full value for your money. Apply to Box 919, THE CHINA PRESS.
32747 O. 16

TO LET, furnished sitting and two bedrooms with glazed verandah, board optional 7 Wayside Road.
32683

Comfortably furnished rooms to let, with or without board, at 55 Broadway.
32698

TO LET, a well-furnished room, with board, in private family, Quinsan district. Telephone. Apply to Box 870, THE CHINA PRESS.
32729 O. 12.

TO LET, three rooms, with full board, 36 to 37 Chapoo Road.
32703 O. 10

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let; suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
32503

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by January or February 1st, five or six-roomed furnished house. Western district preferred. Apply to Box 930, THE CHINA PRESS.
32763 O. 10

WANTED, by American couple, nicely furnished house in French or western district to be available about November 15th. Reply to Box 911, THE CHINA PRESS.
32741 O. 12.

WANTED, from 30th November, a five or seven-roomed house, furnished, in French concession or western district. Apply, stating terms, to A. M. Forrest, Chartered Bank.
32738 O. 17.

WANTED, flat or house, from four to eight room. Apply to Box 908, THE CHINA PRESS.
32726 O. 12.

American couple desire furnished or unfurnished house, December 1st. Western district or French-town. Apply to Box 912, THE CHINA PRESS.
32731 O. 12.

WANTED, small furnished house in Bubbling Well or French-town district. Apply to Box 915, THE CHINA PRESS.
32736 O. 15.

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN English in six months. English gentleman teacher, private pupils only, 9 Ezra Road, top flat.
32746 O. 10

DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher; lessons can be given at pupil's home or teacher's. Apply to Box 842, THE CHINA PRESS.
32566

British lady visits pupils—piano, violin, banjo, English, shorthand, typewriting. Apply to Box 911, THE CHINA PRESS.
32730.

RIDING school, corner of Gordon and Markham Roads, telephone West 693. Riding lessons given to adults and children. Also training, breaking in, hiring out of ponies. The office is open from 5 to 12.30 a.m. and from 5 to 7.30 p.m. Secretary.
32271

HOUSES TO LET

MODERN, house, six-roomed, with servants' quarters, garage, tennis lawn, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold water, western district. Apply to Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

One fine garage to rent, 47 Weihaiwei Road.
32734 O. 10.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young American, 20 to 24, for general office work. Large importing firm. Reply to Box 916, THE CHINA PRESS.
32737 O. 12.

WANTED, Accountant for established import and export corporation. Only first-class ability and experience in office system, exchange and modern accounting will secure the position. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply to Box 890, THE CHINA PRESS.
32685

MUSICIANS WANTED. Foreign piano and saxaphone or cello player for theatre and dance work. Apply to Box 877, THE CHINA PRESS.
32629

EXCHANGE AND MART

COLT .45 Automatic pistol, army model, 400 rounds ammunition, holster, two extra clips, cleaning outfit, $125. Apply to Box 922, THE CHINA PRESS.
32751 O. 12

FOR SALE, two police dogs Doberman Pincher. Apply to 8-B Broadway, telephone North 1657.
32749

MOTOR CAR OWNERS: Wanted, 30 cars for inspection and general upkeep. Your car always kept in good order by an experienced foreign mechanic, no car too large, no car too small, contracted by the month. Price upon application, to Box 923, THE CHINA PRESS.
32750 O. 10

FOR SALE, Browning automatic pistol, complete, same as new, $80 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 924, THE CHINA PRESS.
32752 O. 13

FOR SALE, one Lyon and Healy "Maestro" violin, including bow and leatherette case. Please apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS.
32760 O. 15

WANTED, used motor car, preferably closed model, sedan or coupe type. Give full particulars and lowest cash price acceptable. Apply to Box 913, THE CHINA PRESS.
32732.

I.S.S. Bonds at half price; two six-dollar bonds paid up for one year, half price or nearest offer. Apply to Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS.
32647

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
32579

FORD touring car, practically new, 1920 model. Will sell for Tls. 550. Apply to Box 909, THE CHINA PRESS.
32728 O. 12

Maxwell touring car, 1919 model, self-starter and electric lights. Price Tls. 750. Can be seen at the Star Garage, between 9 and 10 a.m.
32727 O. 12.

Columbia-Six Limousine, absolutely new, must be sold at once. Apply to Box 910, THE CHINA PRESS.
32728 O. 12.

WANTED, to purchase, one bass drum, with double action. One orch. drum with stand. Reply to Box 901, THE CHINA PRESS.
32710 O. 10

FOR SALE, lady's fur-coat (seal), muff and jewels. May be seen 78 Bubbling Well Road, Room 5, 5 to 7 p.m.
32637 O. 14

WANTED to buy from private owners—used autos, four and six cylinder, roadsters, five and 7-passenger touring and limousines. Must be in good condition and at an attractive price for cash. Central Garage Co. Used Car Dept., J. W. Davis, Manager.
31676

FOR SALE, five tons of egg yolk free from zinc. Apply to Box 889, THE CHINA PRESS.
32681 O. 9

WHY not buy a new Hupmobile from the Shanghai Garage Co. Ltd.?
32611

FOR SALE, well-bred Australian gelding, five years old, quiet in harness, lady can ride; also China pony, very cheap, fast. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS.

Was Cain, the First Murderer, Forgiven and Not Cursed?

"Cain and His Family"—From the Famous Painting by F. Cormon.
Sir James Frazer Asserts That Jehovah Liked Cain and Put a Mark Upon Him to Protect Him from His Brother's Ghost and Not to Save Him from Human Assailants, for Only His Parents Were Alive to Attack Him.

England's Greatest Anthropologist Asserts That Jehovah Only Meant to Protect Abel's Slayer from His Brother's Ghost and Reverses the Accepted Interpretation of Many Bible Stories

SIR JAMES GEORGE FRAZER, author of "The Golden Bough," and the most noted anthropologist in Great Britain, has now published a brilliant and controversial work in which he explains many famous Bible stories in the light of modern folklore study.

The distinguished scientist shows that the most striking Bible narratives, such as the story of man's fall, are susceptible of an entirely different explanation from the usually accepted one, when they are considered in connection with our present knowledge of folklore and ancient myths and customs. His studies on this subject are contained in a great three-volume work, "Folklore in the Old Testament," published by Macmillan & Co.

According to Sir James Frazer, we have formed a very imperfect idea of what happened in the Garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve partook of the apple. The "tree of the knowledge of good and evil" occupies the centre of the stage, but, Frazer tells us, "when we look closer, we perceive a second tree standing side by side with the other in the midst of the garden. It is a very remarkable tree, for it is no less than the tree of life whose fruit confers immortality on all who eat of it.

"Yet in the actual story of the fall this wonderful tree plays no part. Its fruit hangs there on the boughs ready to be plucked; unlike the tree of knowledge, it is hedged about by no divine prohibition, yet no one thinks it worth while to taste of the luscious fruit and live forever.

"The eyes of the actors are all turned on the tree of knowledge; they appear not to see the tree of life. Only when all is over does God bethink himself of the wondrous tree standing there, neglected, with all its infinite possibilities, in the midst of the garden, and fearing lest man, who has become like Him in knowledge by eating of the one tree, should become like Him in immortality by eating of the other, He drives him from the garden and sets an angelic squadron, with flaming swords, to guard the approach to the tree of life, that none henceforth may eat of its magic fruit and live forever."

In support of his statement that there was "a tree of life" as well as "a tree of knowledge," Frazer cites Genesis, Chapter iii., 22 to 24.

He then argues that the "tree of life" must have played a more important role in an earlier version that the "tree of knowledge" was really the "tree of death" and that God intended man to eat of the "tree of life" when he told him he could eat of every tree but one. The original story was composed to explain how death came among mankind. The name of "the tree of death" has been changed into "tree of the knowledge of good and evil" in the Bible.

The serpent persuaded Eve to partake of "the tree of death" in order that he might keep "the tree of life" for himself. Frazer quotes the myths of the Phoenicians and many ancient peoples to show that they attributed extraordinary wisdom and longevity to the serpent.

Then the author makes the remarkable discovery that the brand set upon Cain was not a disgrace, but perhaps a form of protection or a tribal distinction. When Cain was driven out of society for murdering his brother Abel, the Bible tells us God "set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Some writers think that this mark was some badge used by fighting tribes indicating that he belonged to a community that would avenge his murder. Among the fierce Bedouins to-day one of the chief tribal badges is a way of wearing the hair.

Frazer, however, believes that Jehovah was really kindly disposed toward Cain—"this first Mr. Smith, for Cain means Smith," as the author tells us. Cain was probably protected by the mark set upon him from his victim's ghost, not branded with a sign of frightfulness and shame, the former according better with the primitive estimate of a murderer's status in society. The usual interpretation that God affixed the mark to Cain to save him from human assailants is unreasonable, because there was nobody to assail him, since the earth was "inhabited only by the murderer himself and his parents."

Frazer tells us that the story of the finding of Moses in the bulrushes and his subsequent upbringing presents features which may reasonably be suspected of belonging to the realm of folklore rather than of history. The Bible tells us that Moses was doomed by Pharaoh to be destroyed with other Hebrew children at birth, that an Egyptian woman took pity on him and hid him by the Nile's brink, where Pharaoh's daughter found him and brought him up. Frazer proves that many primitive races had legends of early heroes, like King Gilgamesh of the Babylonians, who were left by cruel persons to die in infancy and then miraculously rescued.

"It has been conjectured," says the author, "that in stories like that of the exposure of the infant Moses on the water we have a reminiscence of an old custom of testing the legitimacy of children by throwing them into the water and leaving them to swim or sink, the infants which swam being accepted as legitimate and those which sank being rejected as illegitimate."

The famous story of Jacob and Esau is given a very different interpretation by Frazer from the ordinary one. Jacob bought his older brother Esau's birthright from him when the latter was famished and much in need of a mess of red pottage. Then, in order to clinch the bargain by obtaining his father's blessing, Jacob had himself swathed in kid's skins, and cheated the blind old man into thinking that he was the hairy Esau.

Most people think that Jacob's conduct was very disreputable, but Frazer explains that there was in early times a widespread law that the youngest son and not the eldest, should inherit. A legend dating from the primitive time when this custom prevailed was the basis of the Jacob and Esau story, and the younger patriarch should not be too severely criticised.

The law of inheritance by the youngest born, called ultimogeniture, is connected with the "right of the first night," which prevailed extensively in the Middle Ages, but had its origin in the prehistoric past.

Many readers have wondered why the builders of the Tower of Babel should have been suddenly stricken with a diversity of tongues and why our different languages should have arisen in that peculiar manner. Frazer explains that the tower was really one of the great temple-towers of Babylon, of which two exist to this day in ruins.

He traces the Biblical story to the deep impression produced by the great city of Babylon on the simple minds of Semitic nomads, who fresh from the solitude and silence of the desert, were bewildered by the hubbub of the streets and bazaars, dazzled by the kaleidoscope of color in the bustling crowd, stunned by the din of voices jabbering in strange, unknown tongues, and overawed by the height of the buildings; above all by the prodigious altitude of the temples towering up, terrace upon terrace, till their glistening tops of enamelled brick seemed to touch the sky. No wonder that dwellers in tents should imagine that they who scaled the pinnacle of such a stupendous pile by the long winding ramp and appeared at last like moving specks on the summit must indeed be near the gods.

Frazer holds that the mighty Samson was really a very disreputable character. The author admits, by the way, that he must have been a real character, for the Bible story is too full of exact details about his life to be fiction. It is significant, however, that there are many ancient folk tales of strong men who were beguiled by sirens and lost their strength when their hair was cut.

Samson, the learned author points out, judged Israel for twenty years, but of his judgments not one is recorded, and if the tenor of his pronouncements can be inferred from the nature of his acts, we may be allowed to doubt whether he particularly adorned the bench of justice.

"His talent," says Frazer, "would seem to have lain rather in the direction of brawling and fighting, burning down people's corn-ricks and beating up the quarters of loose women; in short, he appears to have shone in the character of a libertine and a rake-hell rather than in a strictly judicial capacity.

"Instead of a dull list of his legal decisions we are treated to an amusing, if not very edifying, narrative of his adventures in love and war, or rather in filibustering; for if we accept, as we are bound to do, the Scriptural account of this roystering swashbuckler, he never levied a regular war or headed a national insurrection against the Philistines, the oppressors of his people; he merely sallied forth from time to time as a solitary paladin or knight-errant and mowed them down with the jawbone of an ass or any other equally serviceable weapon that came to his hand.

"And even on these predatory expeditions (for he had no scruple about relieving his victims of their clothes and probably of their purses) the idea of delivering his nation from servitude was to all appearance the last thing that would have occurred to him.

"If he massacred the Philistines, as he certainly did in great profusion and with hearty good-will, it was from no high motive of patriotism or policy, but purely from a personal grudge which he bore them for the wrongs which they had done to himself, to his wife and to his father-in-law. From first to last his story is that of an utterly selfish and unscrupulous adventurer, swayed by gusts of fitful passion and indifferent to everything but the gratification of his mandatory whims.

"It is only redeemed from the staleness and vulgarity of commonplace rascality by the elements of supernatural strength, headlong valor and a certain grim humor, which together elevate it into a sort of burlesque epic after the manner of Ariosto.

"The marvellous and diverting incidents of his disreputable career probably floated about loosely as popular tales on the current of oral tradition long before they crystallized around the memory of a real man, a doughty highlander and borderer, a sort of Hebrew Rob Roy, whose choleric temper, dauntless courage and prodigious bodily strength marked him out as the champion of Israel in many a wild raid across the border into the rich lowlands of Philistia."

Frazer reasons that while Samson was a hero to the Jews, Delilah must have been a heroine and national deliverer to the Philistines—a far nobler and more admirable character than the strong man.

Many persons have been puzzled by the story in the Bible of how Joseph hid a silver cup in his brothers' sack and then sent after them and charged them with stealing the cup. When they came back, Joseph said:

"What deed is this that ye have done? Know ye not that such a man as I can indeed divine?"

Frazer explains this to be a reference to the divining cup, which was used in ancient Egypt and is still in favor among savage tribes as a means of finding out secrets.

The story of the ravens feeding Elijah, the author thinks, was probably suggested by the prevalence of these birds near the Dead Sea and their ancient reputation for wisdom, due to their power of imitating the human voice and their habit of feeding on the dead.

Frazer devotes much space to showing that a story of a great flood prevailed among all the primitive peoples of the world, including the American Indians. He argues that the Biblical story of the flood is derived from the Babylonian legend. The Babylonian narrative cannot be derived from the Hebrew, since it is older by at least eleven or twelve centuries.

Frazer is inclined to explain the Babylonian and Hebrew traditions of a great flood by the inundations by which the lower valley of the Euphrates and Tigris is annually exposed by the heavy rains and melting snows in the mountains of Armenia.

The "Tree of Knowledge" Was Really the "Tree of Death," According to Frazer, and the Serpent Persuaded Our Parents to Eat Its Fruit in Order to Keep "the Tree of Life" for Himself.

Frazer Argues That Samson Was a Most Disreputable Ruffian, and That While He Was a Hero to Some Hebrews, Delilah Must Have Been a Glorious Heroine and National Deliverer to the Philistines. From the Painting by Solomon J. Solomon.

Terrace Wraps

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Two-Tone Georgette Crepe Is the Material of This Evening Wrap. The Accordion Pleated Collar Is a Novelty.

Gold Lace Lines This Squirrel Trimmed Coat.

A Dinner Gown of Silver Edged Lace, with a Girdle of Satin and Velvet.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("*Lucile*")

THE cloak is the calyx of beauty. It is as the rougher circle of outside leaves that protects the inner petals of a flower from the dust, the wind, the thousand infinitesimal enemies to plant life that populate the air and earth. The original cloak performed the same service. It was of rougher texture than it is to-day. Its primary purpose being service it was a mere outer covering, and coarse material sufficed for its building.

But as the gown has evolved from homespun into chiffon, the cloak has emerged from its crude early state. To-day, or rather to-night, cloaks are fashioned of material as delicate or as magnificent as that of the frock they cover.

The terrace wraps which this page displays for you afford an idea of the stage which has been reached by the evolution of the wrap. I have given to them the name "terrace wraps" because they are of the kind one frequently sees enveloping dinner gowns and their owners on a stroll on the veranda or the terrace of a beautiful home in this country or in England after dinner.

Of two-toned georgette is the gracefully draped cloak which is reproduced on the left-hand figure of this group. A novelty of a pleasing sort is the draped accordion plaited collar. Bands of jeannette fur lend a strong color note to the collar and to the skirt of the wrap.

The middle figure shows a coat of two-toned chiffon. The coat is full and loose. The sleeves are wide, beginning as kimono sleeves and ending in an extended coat effect, finished by a border of squirrel fur. The wide shawl collar is also of squirrel. The lining of gold lace peeps from the edges of the cloak and at the collar, and furnishes glimpses of luxury when the wearer moves.

A terrace gown of harem suggestions is shown on the right side of the page. It is made over a slip of flesh-colored satin. Cream lace edged with a border of silver brocade is the chief building material of the gown. The girdle is made of satin and velvet. Bands of the satin and velvet are carried up in lengthwise strips to the bust line. The three-quarter sleeves and the line of the bodice from shoulder to belt are finished by a piping of taffeta. A pearl fillet, with a large central sapphire, accompanies the costume and adds a note of sumptuousness while still emphasizing the cool, chaste effect of the robe of lace. Observe the new extra length of the gown.

-:- Ideal Outdoor Clothes For Women -:-

Trousers Now Indispensable Part Of Costume—Flannel Or Silk Shirt And High Boots Also Needed—A Problem Of Many Angles

(*New York Times*)

What is the ideal outdoor costume? And can it be provided without the expenditure of a fortune? These have become important questions and, from the experience of an expert who has studied the subject, the answers shall be so enlarged that any one contemplating a journey into the wilds or outdoor life in the nearby country may know how to clothe herself with all comfort and charm.

A pair of nicely fitting breeches, a flannel or a silk shirt, and a coat, high boots and a slouch hat—these are the essentials for a sporting costume that will suit all sorts of weather, all sorts of exercise and all sorts of women, provided intelligence is used in selection. Many women, in providing out-of-doors clothes, patronise the ready-to-wear, and, having done so, put out of their minds any thought of what is individually suitable. Often the ready-made garments may be successfully altered. A tightening here, a loosening there, and the whole look of the garment may be changed. But without this attention there is not much hope for the one who sallies forth in a ready-made sporting costume of the roughing it variety. She will look untidy—loosely put together—in nine cases out of ten.

An ideal riding or hiking suit was seen on a very dapper-looking woman in the West. Young, to be sure, and very good-looking herself. It was made of a pinkish red homespun cloth, all full of knotty bits of a darker red wool. The trousers were only slightly puffy at the sides; they fitted the knee snugly from three inches below the joint to three inches above it. There was a silk shirt of black and white stripes buttoned high at the neck, and showing a bit of a black string tie between the reverse of the coat, which was made of the same material as the trousers. The hat was a regular cowboy blocked felt, with a half-inch red woven string tied around its crown. The golfing stockings of a dark gray and black, with dark red stripes at the top, were turned back just below the knee.

More often than not, the outdoor suits are made of two materials, and when they are well done in this manner there can be nothing more sporty looking. The trouble is that often a part of a combination of this sort is a makeshift—something left over from something else. A smart suit of this character was made of heather mixture coat and khaki trousers. The coat was a bluish green, toning in nicely with the greenish tan of the pants, and the tan boots with the pongee skirt and tan velour tam-o-shanter completed an extremely good-looking attire.

In the matter of coats for outing suits, there is much to be said. If they are belted they must not be too tightly done, and if they are loosely fitted in long lines, then they must not be too loosely done. Most of the coats are belted, and most of them are made with box pleats in the back to allow enough room for moving the arms with all comfort. There are pockets, many of them, for they are needed just as much as the serviceable clothes which we have just been describing.

A well done khaki coat with corduroy breeches is a very effective combination. They say the combination stands the wear and tear better than any other. Some vary the thing, wearing corduroy coat with khaki breeches all in the same khaki coloring.

A woman of middle age had an outdoor suit that seemed to approach perfection. She had a rather large and full figure. She wore khaki breeches covered by a short khaki skirt, reaching to the tops of her high boots. This little skirt fitted perfectly over the hips and it buttoned in a straight line all the way down the back. This she wore with a gray French flannel blouse faintly striped with thread blue stripes. Her hat was a dove color of blocked felt and carried out the lines of her face and figure.

The materials in themselves constitute an important consideration in dressing properly for outdoors. The materials must, first of all, be serviceable to the last degree. Then they must be so designed that they will not show the effects of dust or dirt and so that an unexpected wetting will not put them out of business. Khaki, in several materials, has proved its sterling worth to be sure, but is there any other one color that can be more unbecoming if it is chosen in all its crudity and in the coarser of materials? On the other hand, if the color is properly accompanied by a touch of red, a dash of blue in a live shade, a dressing of green, or any other relief in color, then the curse of the dull and monotonous has been lifted.

It is a fact, too, that in the woods brighter colors can be indulged in. There is so much surrounding background of tan and green to offset them and a very bright color in this atmosphere does not appear to be nearly so bright as it does at any and all other times. Witness the Indians and the cowboys! The Indians discovered this truth in a primitive time, and they have never gone back on the principle, with the result that some of their efforts at color are beautiful in the last degree.

For blouses French flannels are used. They are particularly good because they are warm and will withstand the colder breaths of air that creep into most outdoor days and evenings. Also they are not too awfully warm for the heat of the day and they can be washed and kept spotlessly clean with the least of effort. The wash silk blouses are good, too, and for the same reason, except that they are not warm, but for that emergency there is the heather mixture sweater or the one knitted of some deep, richly colored yarn.

Then, there are the everlasting khaki skirts in both flannel and cotton materials, but these, according to a former warning, should be worn with red neckties or orange neckerchiefs or bright plaid scarfs, something to relieve their dull monotony and make them snappy. The regulation gray flannel skirts are good, too, and very much to be desired when a long, hard trip is to be faced.

The standards for all outdoor wearing apparel, indeed, have not much to do with the standards for any other clothing for women. They are in a class by themselves, and unless they are chosen with a view of actual conditions, then they are sure to look out of the picture. It is difficult to hit the thing off to a nicety before one reaches the scene of action, for it is so hard to visualise one's self in these utterly unaccustomed surroundings. The stores that provide apparel for just such emergencies will help some, but a personal knowledge of the requirements is to be desired if any individual expression is to be attained.

In the woods all flossy sporting things are taboo. They are as much out of place as they are in the city streets. They must be left for tame country wear, for grassy lawns and placid lakes. For the Fall and Winter sporting clothes only the "roughing it" things will do at all either for looks or for comfort. And the same truth holds good with riding clothes. The chic, smart things of a city have no place in the woods. There something quite different is necessary, and the well-tailored city riding clothes would be laughable if worn where the forest growths are thick. Divided skirts will not do at all; for comfort and service are required.

Unrest Due To Women's Dress, Asserts Briton

Ton Bridge, Eng., August 14.—There's an old saying: "God made the world and rested; God made man and rested; then God made woman—since then neither God nor man has rested."

The cause of unrest has been discovered. Hear the words of wisdom from Councillor Clark, who thinks these are decadent times:

"In this new age the 'revue' atmosphere has not only affected bathing costumes, but wedding dresses. When clergy refuse to marry scantily dressed brides and high-born dames who go to Ascot clad in a few ounces of lace is it to be wondered at that men have lost their old-time respect for women?

"Much of the grave unrest in the country is due to the barbarous license in women's dress and to the orgies witnessed at bathing resorts."

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tammalite. Because, do you realise, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tammalite. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tammalite I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Melissande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiffish brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sufficient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time.

This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo.

There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.

Rich Lingerie To Be Fad In Fashion's New Season

New York, August 20.—The lower world of fashion will be quite as gorgeous and elaborate for this oncoming season as the upper strata. Do not be confused. We are not saying that the Bowery will go forth swathed in rich garments of metallic lace and brocade that will put even the fashion denizens of Fifth Avenue to shame. The comparison lies between Milady's sumptuous outer garments and the inner layer of intimate "undies" which the stage has taught us to roughly classify as lingerie.

It is no exaggeration to say that a proper inner wardrobe from the epidermis to the outer layer will cost as pretty a penny this year as the suit, coat, or dress that conceals all this hidden treasure. Never has there been such a season of riotously rich and lovely lingerie. For the Gotham upper crust it means real jewels, old laces, ribbons of great price, handwork involving years of labor in some far-off Eastern land, novel and freakish effects in embroidery and divers trimmings, and—most noticeable of all—a scarcity of background for all this applied wealth.

"Lingerie shall cost much and be little," is the slogan of the inner garment makers. They say that the fitted lines of outer apparel make this shortage of inner material a necessity, and that since lingerie shall be largely absent, what remains shall atone in beauty and richness.

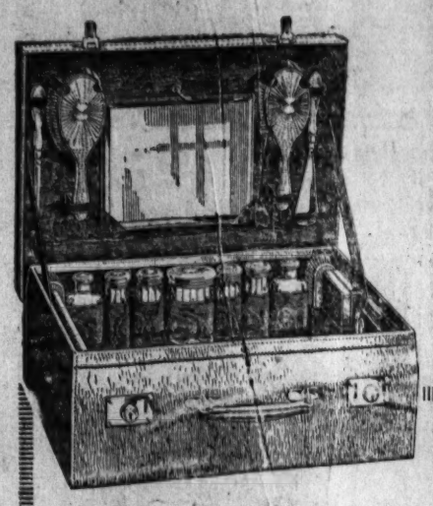
Negligees are the most opulent of all lingerie. Good taste fixes no limit to the money that can be put within these boudoir confections. A leading Fifth Avenue house shows a model of heavy, lustrous peach satin with an overdrape of the finest Chantilly lace. A top of this is a Mandarin jacket of baby blue georgette lined with cloth of silver. Festoons of genuine seed pearls drip from the loose sleeves. The skirt is pantaloon-style, and the wearer is guaranteed a ticket of admission to the most exacting harem.

Teddies and nighties favor the vogue of pastel-shaded linens and other fine cotton fabrics. Apple blossom pinks, baby blues, lemon, apple-leaf green, and orchid are favorite colors. These cottons are favored with costly handwork rather than much applied trimming. One three-figured nightie flaunts twenty rows of handtucking, six bands of drawnwork, about six feet of a hand embroidered floral motif, and a ribbon drawstring that alone is valued at twenty dollars a yard.

The last season's vogue of patterned lingerie which specialised in cerulean-hued bluebirds and butterflies is on the wane probably because our Bluebird guest has been back on his native shores for some time. Whenever any pattern is used, it is some bizarre, weird creation such as a wriggling green snake, a garment-free cannibal, or a bevy of alligators.

Petticoats are almost entirely usurped by pantalets. It is considered very smart for these silken "pettis" to hang an inch or so below the skirt. The most chic effect is considered achieved if the panties are of a vivid contrasting color, beruffled or lace-edged. The bona fide petticoats have substituted deep fringes for ruffled flounces. The fringes are of the self- material and are deemed an aid to perambulation.

The yoke fad of 1830 is back in the vogue. It is prophesied that crocheting will step into the limelight once more as the most popular feminine indoor sport. However, the most elite yokes are of rare old lace or embroideries. Scalloped effects are very good, especially if the scallops are worked in some brilliant color.



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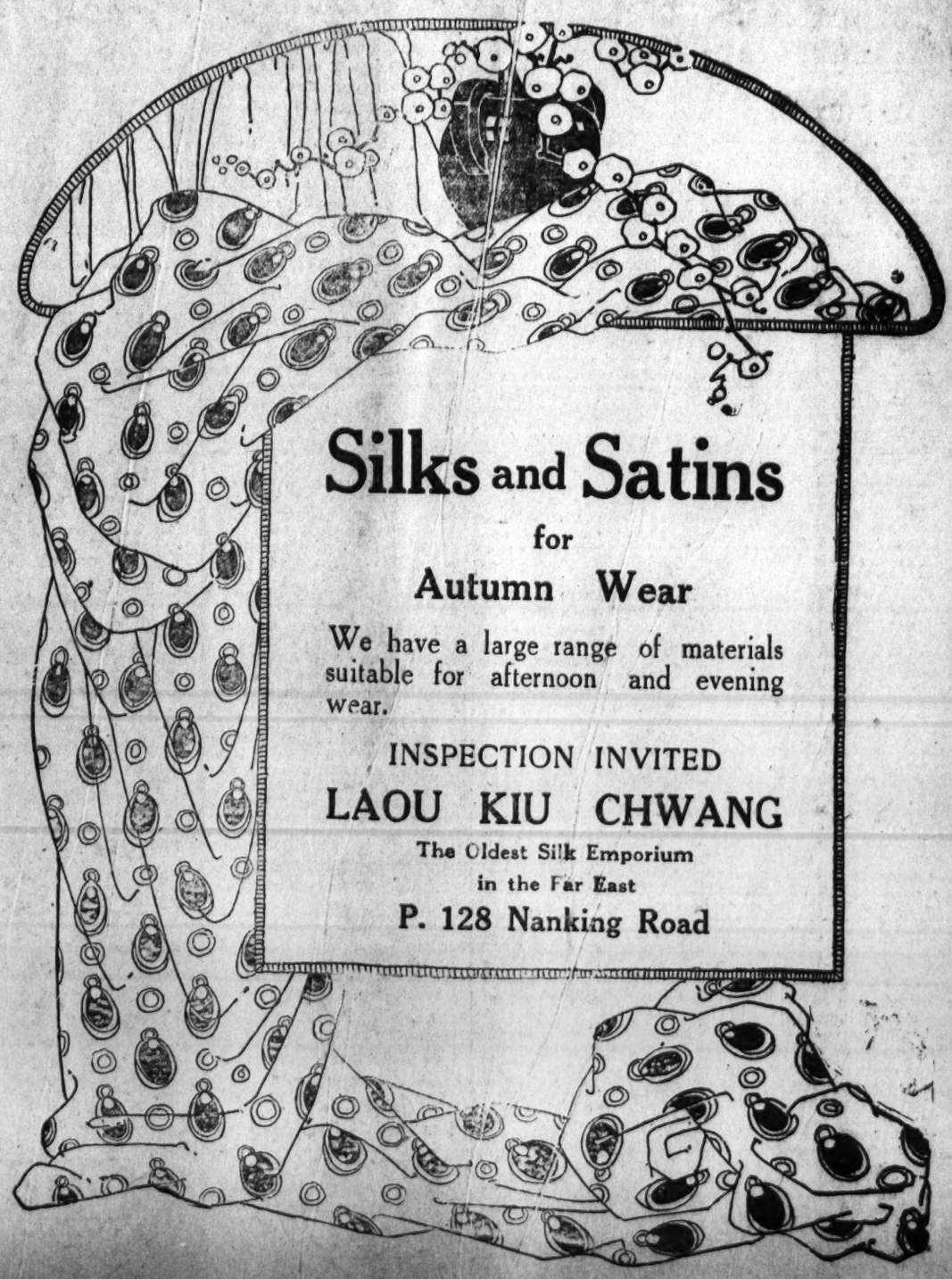

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1920

Practical Advice By Tire Expert Given To Motorists

With Present Cost Of Tires It Is Thought Appropriate To Inform Drivers On Correct Care Declares W. D. Martin

Practical advice which will aid the motorist in getting the most out of his tires is particularly apropos at this time, because of the high prices at which tires now list. It is intended that the advice given shall be eminently practical—advice that any motorist can follow without throwing up his job and devoting his whole life to the tires on his car and is given by a local tire man. Unfortunately, most articles which have been written on tires from time to time have neglected the very important consideration that, although tires are very expensive, they are a very small part of the motorist's life, and that, although there may be many things that it would be wise for him to do to the tires from time to time to give maximum mileage, at the same time the advice, if followed carefully, would entail entirely too much work on his part. The average writer apparently forgets that the motor car, while it may be the most interesting thing in the average man's life, it nevertheless is a small part of it, and tires, in turn, are a very small part of the whole car. Therefore, in a sense, tires are a very small tail on a very big dog.

It must be admitted in following out this line of thought that it is out of the question to get the average motorist to inspect his tires every day for cuts and other defects. Such advice is all right in theory, but no motorist will take the trouble to follow it unless he is competing in a tire mileage contest. All of which discussion is by way of emphasising the fact that in this article every effort will be made to urge upon the motorist a course of action which will be easy for him to follow.

My experience as a tire man will perhaps be of interest at this point. It is based on an examination of several thousands of tires. These tires were old tires without exception. They were old because they were brought to me for retreading purposes. No further mention will be made regarding retreating, but the point is simply brought up to show in what way the information which will be given regarding tires was obtained. Surprisingly few of these tires were suitable for retreading—less than one tire in ten. This alone is eloquent testimony to the abuse that the average tire receives. Almost any tire which has been treated with reasonable care should be suitable for retreading after its tread is well worn off. Whether it pays to have a tire retreaded, and if so, where it should be done and how it should be done, are matters outside the scope of this article and will not be discussed.

LIFE OF TIRES

It is a very rare thing indeed I have found, and other tire men will bear me out, to see an old tire that does not bear some marks of abuse or neglect. It is impossible to state just what the percentage is, but probably one tire in fifty runs its natural life. The other forty-nine live shortened lives due to abuse or neglect which, in most cases, might have been avoided without much trouble. If this article required a text it would be this: A cord tire of first class construction should run 20,000 miles; a fabric tire of first-class construction should run somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000 miles. The motorist who is obtaining less than these mileages either is slighting his tires or he is buying the best. Tire construction has advanced to such a point today that there is really no question about obtaining these mileages from the very best tires made. And when these mileages are not realised from such tires the fault usually lies with the motorrist.

Not all high-priced tires are good tires. Neither are all low-priced tires proportionately poor. Generally speaking, hue there are exceptions all the way up and down the price scale. It is impossible to give any general direction regarding the selection of good tires. Even a tire man can be fooled on this point. Many experienced tire men have taken agencies for tires which they sincerely believed to be excellent, to find out later on that they were not up to standard. The only safe advice to follow is to purchase tires which experience shows are satisfactory, and if this is not a sufficient guide the advice of friends who have had the right experience should be taken.

ILLS OF TIRES

Before describing the various ills which tires fall heir to it is important that the construction of a tire be thoroughly understood. It is a surprising fact that many motorists haven't the faintest conception of tire construction beyond the fact that the complete tire is made up of two parts, the inner tube and the "shoe" or casing. The function of the tube is to hold the air and the function of the shoe is to withstand the pressure of the tube, to resist the wear of the road and to transmit the driving and breaking stresses from the wheel to the road surface. The casing is made up of several layers of fabric or of cords. The number varies from four to seven layers, depending on the size and quality of the tire. The purpose of the tube. The different layers of fabric are welded into a single solid piece by transposing layers of rubber between them and vulcanising the whole until it is really one piece. The tread of the tires is the part that takes the road wear and is mounted on these layers of fabric. Sometimes it is vulcanised on at the same time the layers of fabric are vulcanised Then, again, the tread may be vulcanised afterwards. Rubber extends down from the tread to the beads of the tire to protect the side walls. This rubber is much like the tread rubber. The bead is that portion of the tire which comes in contact with the rim.

COMMON TIRE TROUBLES

Most tire troubles may be laid to one of the following causes:

Under-inflation,
Bruises,
Wheels out of line,
Punctures.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject of under-inflation the fact remains that very few tires are sufficiently inflated. Almost every tire shows some traces of this trouble when it is carefully examined inside and outside. It is not necessary, however, to examine old tires in order to prove this point. The use of a gauge on car after car proves that very few tires have enough pressure or anywhere near enough pressure.

Under-inflation shows up as a tire defect in one or all of three ways:

Rim cuts,
Loose treads,
Cracked or checked side walks.

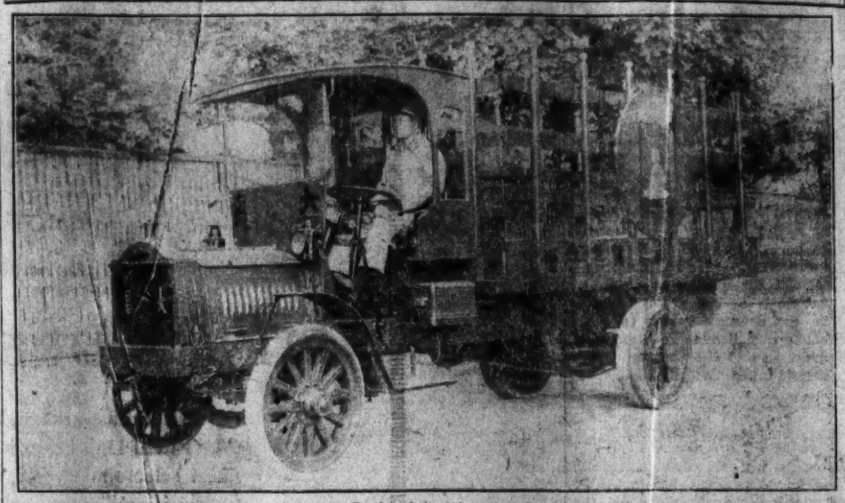
It is very difficult to repair a rim cut, and in many cases the tire is cut in so many places that repairing it is absolutely out of the question. It should be remembered that it is just as easy to rim cut a new tire as an old one, and that many perfectly good tires have been ruined by this abuse, which is due solely to under-inflation. Rim cuts sometimes occur in straight-side tires, but such a thing is so rare that it hardly need be considered.

UNDER INFLATION

Perhaps the most serious trouble which arises from under-inflation is the cracking of the fabric, the crack usually beginning on the inside and gradually enlarging until a blowout occurs. It should be remembered that the fabric which withstands the pressure is built of strands which in turn are spun from cotton fiber. If the tire is run under-inflated to any extent the side walls are bent in to such a sharp angle that a tremendous strain is put on the individual cotton fibers and in a short time they break one by one. The first indication of this trouble can be seen by examining the inside of such a tire. It will be noted that a slight fuzz has begun to form on the side wall about an inch and a quarter from the head. This fuzz consists of broken fibers which are sticking up from the inside surface of the tire. If such a tire is run farther the fuzz will develop into jagged cracks which begin at the inner layer of fabric and gradually extend through layer after layer, enlarging at the same time so that eventually the tire blows out in the side wall. Usually such a tire cannot be repaired because the injury is continuous around the tire. The breaking down of the fabric in this fashion often occurs without any indication of failure on the outside until a blowout takes place. Consequently until the blowout does happen the exterior of the tire may appear to be perfect.

The third difficulty caused by under-inflation is loose tread. When the tire lacks sufficient pressure it is distorted to such an extent that the net result is often that the tread is loosened from the fabric, or perhaps the layers of the fabric themselves may be loosened one from the other. In such a case the strength of the tire is seriously impaired. In either case the result is that some dirt or moisture works its way in through some small cut, and finding plenty of space inside a large area, is quickly rotted and soon the tire blows up.

British American Tobacco Company Realises Merits Of Packard Two-Ton Truck And Uses Same For Hard Work And An Advertising Scheme At The Same Time



The above illustration shows a Packard two-ton truck, which is being used by the British-American Tobacco Company for advertising Baby cigarettes, in addition to the hard work which it is called upon to perform daily. The company is extremely well pleased with the truck's performances.

NASH FOUR FACTORY NEAR COMPLETION

Advices Received By Agent From Milwaukee Tell Of Recent Good Progress

With factory buildings nearing completion and much of the machinery installed indications are that the new Nash four will be in production in the early fall, says a letter. The Milwaukee factory is thoroughly modern in construction and it is being equipped with machinery for volume production of cars of value.

The factory when completed will comprise a power-plant, foundry, machine shop, drop forge department, body-building plant and sheet metal plant. The cost of this plant will run into the millions and it ultimately will be as great a manufacturing institution as the parent-factory at Kenosha.

The four-cylinder car factory of the Nash Motors company is a concrete illustration of the growth of the company during the past four years. At the main factory in Kenosha every inch of available ground is being utilised in the production of six-cylinder cars and a number of new buildings have been added during the past 12 months.

With the completion of buildings and the installation of machinery in the Milwaukee plant production of the Nash four will begin and sample cars, it is expected will be in the hands of all Nash dealers before snow falls.

The "straight line" production method, wherein each operation follows another in logical sequence, will be carried out in the Nash Milwaukee plant. The method has been followed at the Kenosha factory of the Nash Motors company since the plant was taken over four years ago by Mr. C. W. Nash and his associates. It makes possible volume productions with maximum efficiency, is responsible for the elimination of "lost motion" and consequently is a large factor among these elements which contribute to low overhead.

MODERN GARAGE NEVER SAFE FROM HAZARD OF FIRE

The rapidity, not to say suddenness, with which automobile insurance has developed, is due to three natural causes—the enormous growth of automobile use, the frequency and seriousness of accidents to persons caused by motor cars and the high average cost of replacements and repairs of damage to the cars themselves, explains a local expert. In speaking of the figures given by the United States registration for last year that show a net increase of 434,909 cars and trucks over 1918.

"Considering the hazards involved, the rates of premiums as now existing might reasonably be far more substantial," he said.

ARE NECESSARY MATERIAL

"Life and fire have admittedly become part of the necessary material of our present day economic structure and it is natural that fire insurance should be the primary form of insurance required for the protection of the property values developed as a result of our tremendous automobile production.

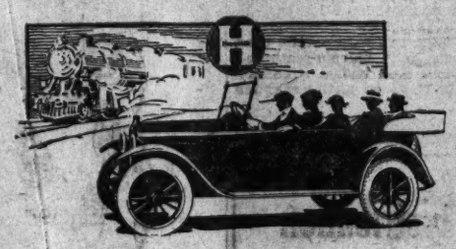
"Beyond any question of doubt more policies are sold only covering the hazard of fire than all of the other classes combined, yet I doubt very much if more than 75 percent—possibly a much smaller figure would nearer measure the percentage—of the automobiles are even protected by fire insurance.

"It often requires some concrete instance of fire damage to bring home to the automobile owner the risk to which his machine is subjected. The practice of housing one's car in a public garage is very general and it is taken too much for granted that the average public garage is immune from fire threat. Yet how often even well-protected ones burn.

THE BEST BURN

No better example is afforded than the case of a certain leading public garage in St. Louis. It was constructed of brick, the first floor a granitoid one, with the roof of composition gravel and tar paper. Safety seemed to have spread special wings over the garage. Yet a fire was started through the carelessness of a watchman who fell asleep while smoking a cigarette that ignited gasoline vapors. Twelve high-priced automobiles were stored on the first floor and were completely destroyed, with a loss of about $25,000.

Such instances make the car owner think and demonstrate far better than abstract argument on the part of the insurance agent the advisability of insurance policy economics."



The more important Hupmobile manufacturing processes are identical with processes applied to cars that cost a great deal more. Precision and watchfulness govern every manufacturing operation to a degree that recently inspired a leading automobile publication to cite the Hupmobile factory as a model.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer
Electric starter
Head, tail and dash-board lights.
Rain-vision windscreen
Fuel gauge
Oil pressure gauge
Electric horn
Ammeter
Foot and rug rails
Tyre carrier—extra rim
Side curtains—door curtain carriers.
Tonneau carpet
Hood (black or khaki)
Grease gun
Pump, jack, full set of tools.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE
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Hupmobile

MANY are the delights of Motor Cycling when your mount is a Trusty Triumph. Years ago the Triumph made no-trouble Motor Cycling possible and to-day the Triumph Combination provides enjoyable, luxurious and the most economical motoring for two.

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USEDCARS OF QUALITY

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WE BUY FOR CASH

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Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction.

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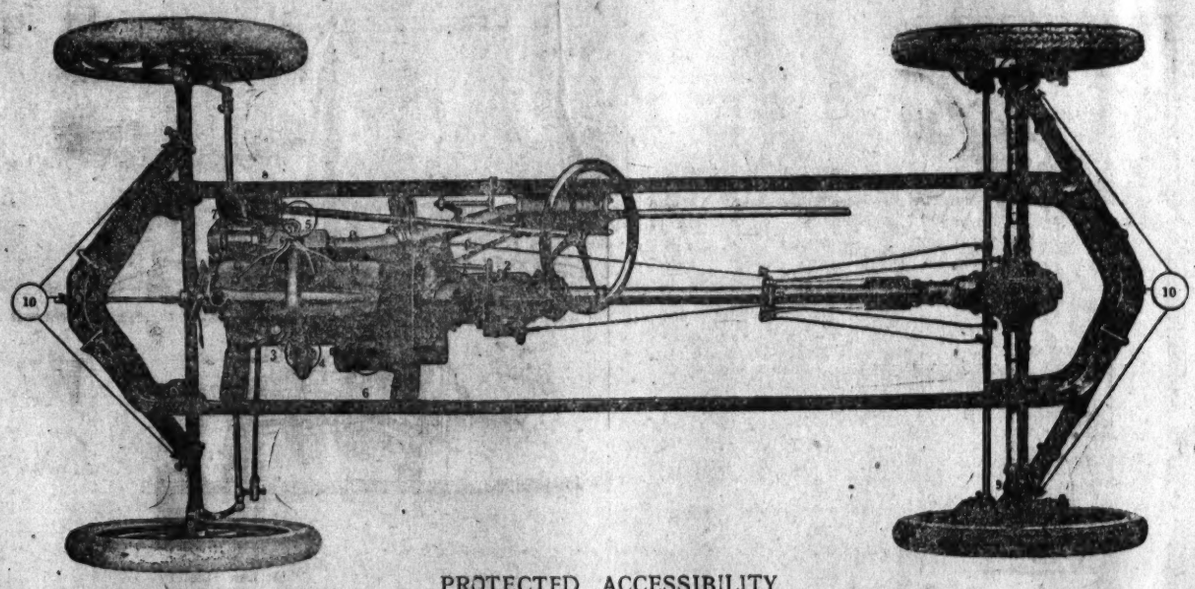
The Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

The Overland-4 has been built to fill the demand for a light, durable and economical Car that rides well.



PROTECTED ACCESSIBILITY

THE construction of Overland 4 not only protects all vital and moving parts, but it renders them especially easy of access. For example, clutch (1) and gearset (2), which are housed in with the fly-wheel secure from dust and grit, may be opened for inspection or adjustment by the removal of their cover plates—a matter of but a few minutes whether you do it yourself or have some one do it for you. The oil filler (3), which supplies engine, clutch, gearset, and universal joint, is handily located on the left side of the engine in easy reach.

The merit of accessibility applies also with especial force to carburetor (4), generator (5),, starting motor (6), magneto (7), steering mechanism (8), and brakes (9). Throughout Overland 4 this element of protected accessibility assures saving of money and of time to the car owner.

Note also the arrangement of the three-point cantilever spring suspension (10).

Let Us Demonstrate Our Claims

22 miles per gallon (Am.) guaranteed

DELIVERIES FROM STOCK

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

Telephone: C. 3809 2a Jinkee Road

"Boost For Good Roads in China"

LIGHTER AUTOS IN THE FUTURE

Heavy Fuel Consumption Is Attributed To Weight—Too Much Load Is Edict

Weight is the spendthrift!

It is the magnet which quickly pulls the gauge on the gasoline tank to "empty." One horse hitched to a delivery wagon pulls the load without much trouble. Double the load and another horse must be hitched on.

As the weight is increased the number of horses is increased. "The same condition exists in the motor car field today," in the opinion of Mr. C. G. White of the Central Garage, distributors of Overland Cars.

"Briefly most cars are too heavy. The future is going to see the cars so much lighter in weight that the average fuel consumption will be at least 30 miles to the gallon," says Mr. White.

FUEL ECONOMY IS CITED

"In addition to fuel economy the car of the future will give greater riding comfort, twice the tire mileage and half the repair expense."

"These unusual statements must be respected. They are not the views of a single motor authority, but of many. Every automotive engineer is known to be arriving to reduce the weight of his produce, either by the use of new metals or the combination of aluminum or pressed-steel.

"We have cars today weighing around 2,700 pounds giving them 10 to 15 miles a gallon, when five passengers ought to be carried around in cars weighing half as much and requiring half the fuel consumption. So long as the motorist insists upon heavier cars, he must accept heavy fuel, tire and repair costs. The future will see all of this changed for we are about to enter upon a light-weight car era which will sweep old ideas of weight from the boards.

"The motor car's horse is the engine and its size, weight and power depend upon the total weight of the vehicle and the passengers plus the work it is expected to do. Axles are going to be lighter; frames, radiator, wheels, bodies—all parts must be reduced in weight, and then there is no further need for the heavy engine to get the same results.

REDUCTION IS FORECAST

"Since there is less work for it to do it will be reduced in size and weight but still we shall have the same car performance that we had before. But, above all, its smaller size, its power weight, together with lower weight of the vehicle will mean less fuel and tires that will last for 20,000 miles.

"Since the riding qualities of a car have nothing to do with its total weight but are based on the disposition of that weight, we can readily see that we can obtain the same riding qualities in the light vehicle that we have in the heavy one in fact the lighter vehicle can be made even better riding. I recall a ride over a rough road in a cycle car weighing less than 1,000 pounds. The car was more comfortable to ride in than a 6,000 pound touring car. Instead of hitting the bumps and holes and flying off the road, the body deflected but little. I am not recommending the cycle as a vehicle but it is easy to see that the riding qualities were obtained in another way then by the use of heavy construction."

Points To Remember

"Cut this out and save it as a reminder of how to keep automobile in the best possible condition," advises a local dealer.

1. Storage battery inspection every two weeks.
2. Grease cups turned up every 1,000 miles.
3. Springs oiled weekly.
4. Oil and gasoline connection inspected weekly.
5. Crank case drained and washed out every 500 miles.
6. Universal joints packed with grease every 1,000 miles.
7. Differential and transmission packed with grease or oil every 1,400 miles.
8. Spark plugs cleaned every 1,000 miles.
9. Carbon removed from cylinders twice a year.
10. Valves ground every 5,000 miles.
11. New piston rings every 18 months.
12. Wheels aligned once a month.
13. Wheel bearings inspected monthly.
14. Carburetor cleaned monthly.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

Car May Be Both Light And Roomy

In speaking of the future light-weight passenger car, the impression may be conveyed of a car that is small in size. This is not necessarily true, comments Mr. C. J. White, manager of the Central Garage Company. A light-weight car, such as the Overland, for instance, may be as large and roomy and comfortable as a car weighing twice or three times as much. The truth of this statement is at once seen when the means for attaining scientific light weight are considered. Light weight with ideal riding comfort is brought about by four principal processes:

1. The use of lighter materials, such as aluminum alloy steels and pressed steel.
2. Proper distribution of the weight fore and aft and above and below the springs.
3. Proper spring suspension.
4. Correct design of all chassis parts in accordance with correct light-weight principles.

The fourth is a process which in a sense is forced on the designer, that of designing small, light units, including power plant and drive assembly, because of the very fact that the fundamental principles of light weight demand lightness all through the car. Carried out properly this means a power plant of less horse power and torque, and good engineering at once calls for driving units of reduced weight to take the reduced power and torque.

In all of the foregoing it is clear that the original conception calling for scientific light weight means progressive design with each and every part no heavier than need be. The ideal light-weight car employs lighter materials, though they be of the same size and perhaps of the same general shape in some cases.

Hupmobile Claim Well Presented

Economy has gone hand in hand with dependability and uncommon performance in giving the Hupmobile the reputation of being an extraordinary motor car, says a distributor.

This dealer declares that the Hupmobile "is economical inasmuch as it offers the highest degree of performance, unusual comfort and good looks, for a price one would expect to pay for only one of these qualities. Hupmobiles are comparative strangers at repair shops, due to their inbuilt sturdiness and rigidness. Costly adjustments are not needed on its four-cylinder motor.

"It is economical because of the mechanical parts, upholstery, top, finish and equipment being built for life-long existence. Fuel consumption is comparatively low in the Hupmobile, due to the successful operation of the carbureting system, which has been carefully selected by the motor company's engineers. With the proper grades of gasoline a Hupmobile can travel longer on a gallon of fuel than any other car of its size or design," he declares.

"The comparative light weight of the machine not only makes for additional fuel economy, but for a larger tire mileage as well. The 32x4-inch tires are oversize, with the weight of the car considered. One of the most impressive comfort features of the Hupmobile is the knowledge that its operation is in no sense an extravagance."

"Neverleek" Makes Hood Worthy of Confidence

The reputation for service that NEVERLEEK hood material has established is a comforting assurance to the man sitting beneath it. NEVERLEEK has stood the test of years of hard wear under all conditions of weather and climate. It has established a name for remaining raintight, for never cracking, sagging or fading.

Therefore, it is not surprising that, in spite of its slightly higher cost, NEVERLEEK is the overwhelming choice of makers of fine motor cars.

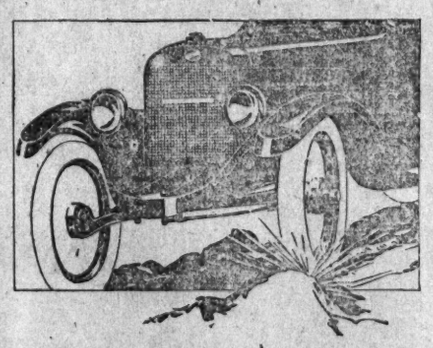
Your hood maker will be glad to use NEVERLEEK, because it adds credit to good workmanship and gives lasting satisfaction. NEVERLEEK is thoroughly guaranteed.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS USING "NEVERLEEK" AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

AMERICAN	CUNNINGHAM	PATFIELD	MAIBOHM	PIEDMONT
BELL	DANIELS	HAYNES	MITCHELL	ROAMER
BIDDLE	DORRIS	HOLMES	MOON	ROVER(England)
BOUR-DAVIS	DU PONT	HUPMOBILE	MOORE	STANDARD
CHANDLER	ELGIN	JORDAN	NATIONAL	STEARNS-KNIGHT
CLEVELAND	ELGAR	KING	OWEN-MAGNETIC	STEPHENS
CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex,	STUTZ
COLUMBIA	GLIDE	LEXINGTON	Larchmont)	TEMPLAR
COMET	GRANT	MARMON	PAN-AMERICAN	VELIE
CRAWFORD	HANSON	MC FARLAN	PEERLESS	WESTCOTT

NEVERLEEK
HOOD MATERIAL
Inquires Solicited from the who lesale trade
F. S. CARR COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A. Cable Address "Carreo"

Overland



That Bump — Three-Point Cantilever Springs in Overland 4 Take Out its Jar

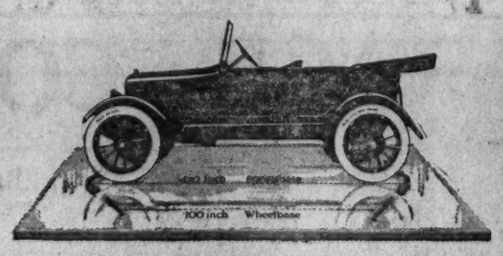
THE exclusive Three-Point Cantilever Springs of the new Overland 4 Motor Car mark the greatest riding improvement since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

These springs, diagonally attached at the extreme ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase, give Overland 4 with 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase the steadiness and smoothess of riding which long wheelbase and heavy weight give the large car.

They smooth out road roughness. They take up the jolts and rebounds.

Overland 4's light weight makes it surprisingly economical of fuel and oil.

In completeness and quality of equipment this greater-comfort car ranks with higher-priced cars.



The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION
New York, U. S. A.

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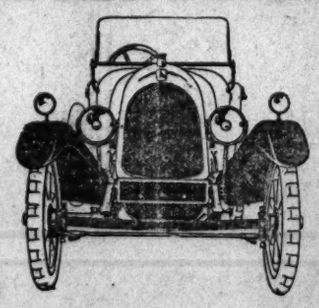

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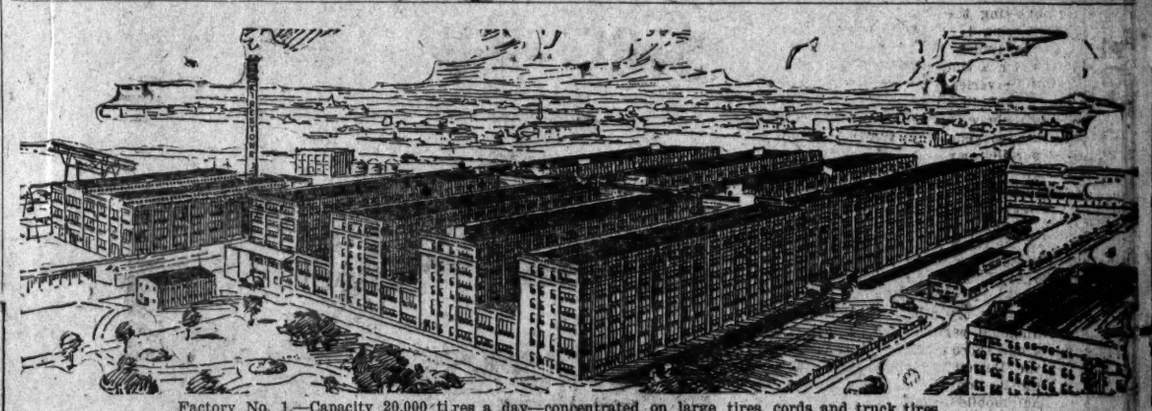
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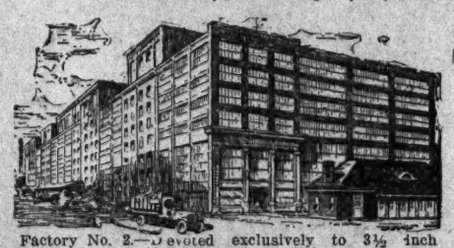
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The Problem Of The City Auto

A mob Differs from a body of workers or of soldiers chiefly in its lack of discipline and control. Uncontrolled vehicles may likewise form a mob that is even more formidable than a mob of human beings. To keep mob-law out of our streets is the object of our systems of traffic conrol, which are daily growing more comprehensive and effective. Ernest P. Goodrich, in a paper on "The Urban Auto Problem," read before the National Conference on City Planning and printed in The National Municipal Review (Philadelphia), reminds us that traffic control is no new thing. In ancient Rome, and probably in other large towns, it was necessary to restrict traveling in carriages to a few persons of high rank, owing to narrow and crowded streets. The transport of goods was also forbidden during the ten hours between sunrise and sunset.

A restriction was placed upon coaches in London as early as 163 forbidding their general use in London and Westminster, or the suburbs. Down almost to the present time automobiles have been excluded from certain parks and parkways, the Harlem River Speedway having been legally opened t traffic only as late as 1919. Control has from the earliest time been exercised over vehicles by means of licenses. Vehicles were early restricted as to size and load. Vehicle speed has always been limited, and parking regulations are in no sense modern. Hackney coaches were prohibited from standing in the streets of London as early as 1,660, the law requiring them "to stay in the yards until they may be wanted.' He continues:

DETROIT REGULATIONS

"The regulations of the Detroit Police Department include a map showing the streets upon which parking is entirely prohibited and the limits of the district within which a time limit is placed. Th limit varies with the street.

"The location of the parked vehicle with reference to the curb is also generally stipulated, only parallel parking being permitted according to the Detroit ordinance, although in certain specially designated parking places diagonal parking is permitted in the center of the street. The New York police regulations permit two lines of vehicles along the outer edge of certain streets and along the center line of other streets, while diagonal parking is permitted in other thoroughfares. Infraction of the Detroit rules makes the automobile subject to removal to an automobile pound.

"Due to the great growth in street traffic it has been found necessary in modern times to limit it in various ways. One-way streets have proved themselves exceedingly effective and are growing rapidly in use in American cities. . . .

"Segregation is another device to which resort has been made, the best modern example being that found in the Borough of Manhattan. . . . During certain hours of the day commercial vehicles are not permitted to operate on certain streets except to make collections and deliveries, while pleasure vehicles are similarly excluded from other thoroughfares."

URBAN PROBLEMS

Turing to the special urban problems, Mr. Goodrich speaks of the progress that has been made in improving surface conditions and the supporting power of pavements. Marked increases in this direction will take place, he thinks, as fast as the pavements are relaid to make them conform to present ordinance limitations in weight of vehicles. The growth in street width which has already taken place points, he believes, to even greater future accommodations to take care of larger and more numerous vehicles. He says:

"Experience derived from traffic counts has shown that one vehicle per foot of width of roadway per minute is the presentday maximum under normal city conditions. . . . The creation of one-way streets, . . . is believed from careful observation to provide for full double this unit quatity of travel, while a more radical innovation in street-traffic control will add at least another equal increment to the potential traffic of existing streets. This conrol device may be explained briefly by citing the conditions which would exist were companies of soldiers with considerable intervals between each company to be marched up and down any street. Obviously ample opportunity would exist for those using the cross streets to turn into the thoroughfare through which the soldiers were marching, joining companies marching in either direction as was desired through the gaps between companies, and when the gaps coincided at any street intersection, cross traffic could occur without impediment. In order to make the device effective, it will probably be necessary to install automatic signals at frequent intervals which will be operated from some central synchronising station very much as block signals are now automatically operated on the railroads. It may then be stated that by the introduction of improved traffic regulations existing streets may be employed to at least three times their present capacity. . . .

"Experience in urban traffic discloses the fact that the greatest difficulties are encountered at intersections. . . . Vehicles which turn from one street into another must do so at a greatly reduced speed, . . . which . . . instantly reacts to accentuate congestion. Such separations of grades as have from time to time been suggested, . . . are heroic endeavors to relieve this difficulty. Such projects are evidently feasible only where traffic is extremely heavy so that the cost is warranted. The simplest possible means of somewhat alleviating the difficulty is by minor enlargeents of the roadway space at intersections. . . .

"Another possibility of improvement is in the establishment of special, restricted rights of way for different classes of vehicles wherever traffic is sufficiently heavy. In connection with the creation of interurban motor transportation, the establishment of freight stations near the centers of distribution like those now established by some trunk lines and by interurban electric roads is a natural next step. Leading to such automobile freight stations should be established special rights of way extending some distance toward the city confines. A similar segregation of travel may eventually be found necessary to accommodate motor-bus lines.

PARKING QUESTIONS

"The parking of vehicles is probably the most pressing question now before urban authorities in connection with automobile traffic problems. . . .

"Residence streets are almost exclusively used by and for the owners of the adjacent property. Generally the original street opening and construction, and in many instances repavings (at least in part), have been directly assessed on abutting property. Under such circumstances the use of the street for the parking of vehicles belonging to residents or those who visit them takes place on property which, while it belongs to the public in general, has been paid for and is devoted almost exclusively to the use of adjacent property-owners.

"On heavy-traffic business streets, on the other hand, the rights of the general traveling public are obviously paramount, and the rights involved in parking vehicles along them are not as clear. . . . A vehicle-owner who drives into the mercantile district with the desire of spending a greater or less amount of time visiting shops or offices can in few instances park his car immediately in front of the latter because of the great number who desire to do so. Under such circumstances the car is occupying space primarily for the driver's own convenience and generally only in a minute sense to the advantage of the adjacent property-owner. A marked tendency now exists toward doing away with this privilege.

GLANCE AT FUTURE

The writer continues, with a glance towards the future:

"A prophecy is hazarded that eventually no vehicles will be permitted to park except directly in front of property owned by those occupying the car or with whom they desire to do business, and then only for very short periods, depending upon the traffic needs of the streets in question. . . .

"Just as accommodations have been provided for passenger vehicles, so a similar tendency seems to exist with reference to those used for commercial purposes. The Wanamaker store in New York for example, has provided loading space within its building where its vans and delivery wagons load and unload, and practically all modern railroad freight stations are being designed similarly. In many instances a two-level arrangement is employed, railroad-cars being on an upper level and vehicles loading and unloading or waiting to do so are assigned space immediately below, at street grade. Such is the arrangement of the new freight station in Chicago, and this scheme can and should be adopted for interurban trolley or automobile freight stations as well."

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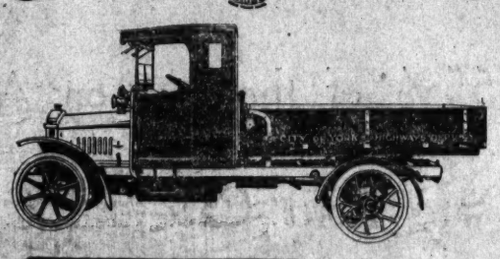

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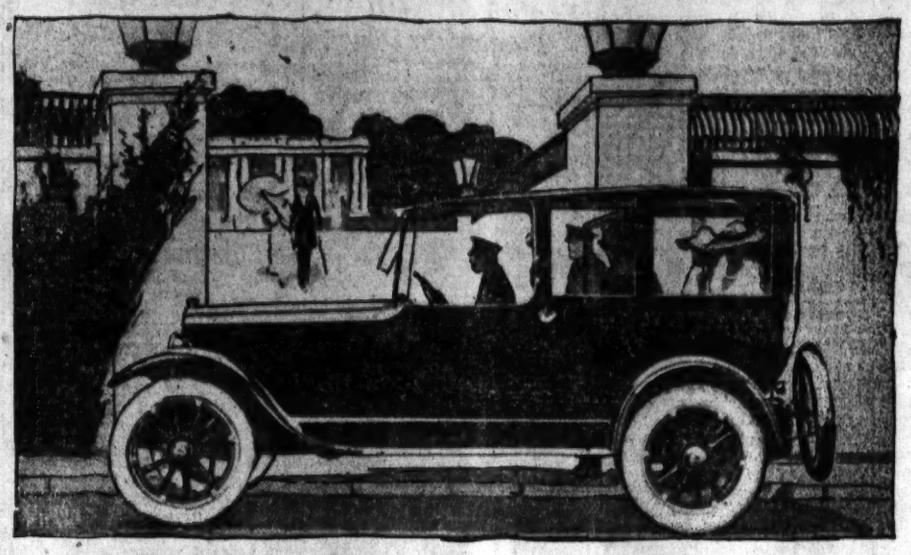

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An artistic mahogany panel is placed on the doors and on the front of the tonneau immediately under the heavy plate glass windows; mahogany toilet and smoking cases are placed within easy reach from the rear seat; and the attractive autophone transmitter is concealed—though readily accessible—in a pocket in the side of the body.

There are dome, reading and automatic step lights, and all windows are adjustable, as the weather or wish may dictate.

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FEAR BRUSSELS CONGRESS WILL NOT AID FINANCE

French Expect It To Produce Little More Than Mystifying Statistics

NEW STANDARD NEEDED

Money Experts Urged To Plan Remedy—Attitude Of U. S. An Important Factor

Paris, August 28.—Fear that the Brussels Financial Congress will produce nothing more than a series of platonic resolutions intermingled with a mass of mystifying statistics is beginning to be evidenced by the French press, which is urging the financial experts of this country to be ready to suggest a tangible solution of Europe's difficulties instead of worrying about whether Germany is going to heed her obligations.

"Unless they are able to do this," says Jean Bertrand, writing in the Homme Libre, which is generally regarded as expressing Georges Clemenceau's views, "the result of the conference will throw discredit on the League of Nations instead of confidence, which it was hoped would be increased by the congress.

"The institution of a new financial order throughout the whole world is the only possible means of convincing the public of the utility and the vitality of the league," he adds.

END MONEY FLUCTUATIONS

The only suggestion so far advanced is that the nations adopt a definite financial standard, thereby relieving depreciated currencies from the effect of the daily fluctuations, which are usually due to speculation rather than to any real divergence of values. However, M. Bertrand points out that the greater need is for the direction of the gold surpluses toward the countries which are able to export, thereby inducing more intensive production.

"The needs of England, France and Italy cannot be covered by exterior loans," he says. "They cannot get lenders enough nor the mobilised sums necessary to restore pre-war conditions. Moreover, we have nothing to gain by failing to face the facts as they exist."

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

Some French experts believe that an international credit agreement, unlimited except by the ability of nations to export, would solve the problem, inasmuch as England, France and Belgium succeeded in stabilising their budgets for this year. On the other hand, the more radical suggestion is that gold holding nations like the United States write off the war debt they hold in return for trade concessions.

In France's case this would be effected, for instance, by the relinquishment by the French Government of the traditional protection of the so-called "de luxe industries"; but this is not likely to get serious consideration because of the disinclination of other nations to do likewise. It is greatly doubted, for instance, whether the United States would knock off the duties charged importers of Paris gowns, which amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

CHANCE GONE FOR A WEDGE

The adoption of the American tobacco men's offer to take over the French Government's tobacco monopoly might have provided a wedge for the recognition of such an international policy, but the press was again informed by French finance officials that the scheme was no longer being considered.

It was said here that the trip of M. Parmentier of the French Finance Ministry to New York was likely to give a better appreciation of just what must be done, especially as a substantial decrease in the French rate of exchange depends largely on whether he is able to get American bankers to meet the larger part of the Anglo-French loan.

FRANCS GOING UP

"Last week the dollar was quoted at about thirteen francs," said a member of the Ministry of Finance today. "This week it was 10 percent higher than it was last week, although the diplomatic relations between the United States and France as well as the economic conditions were better than at any time since the armistice. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this namely, that speculators on both sides of the Atlantic continue to play havoc with the market."

But whether the fixing of an arbitrary standard of exchange for the world's moneys would prevent speculation is generally doubted here, although the idea was said to have many protagonists in Germany, which would benefit by it in her reparation payments alone to the extent of nearly 60 percent.

Shevlin Says He Will Arrest The Drinkers Next

New York, August 21.—James R. Shevlin, prohibition enforcement agent, intimated yesterday that he will arrest drinkers as well as sellers of liquor under the prohibition act. He said:

"I hope it will not be necessary for the Government thus to antagonise the public. It would not be a nice thing to grab a drink out of a man's hand as he is about to lift it to his lips. I may be forced to adopt this measure, however, unless the prohibition law is more strictly obeyed.

"The same law that makes it illegal for the dealer to sell, makes it a crime for the liquor consumer to buy. 'Possession' is the word in the law which covers both. We map round up a few such as an example to the rest."

English Oil Well Plugged In Dispute

London, August 28.—A dispute between Lord Hartington and the Government over royalties payable on oil from the Hardstaft well near Chesterfield has resulted in the well being "plugged," owing to lack of storage facilities. Thousands of gallons of oil of good grade from this well have been stored for months. Lord Hartington refusing to allow it to be marketed unless the Government comes to terms and allows him a royalty on the well's output.

The dispute between him and the Government will in all likelihood continue for some time, or, more properly speaking, until the Government obtains from Parliament the enactment of a law declaring all mineral oil deposits the property of the State. The present Government introduced such a measure, agreeing to pay a royalty on production, but a strong opposition caused its withdrawal. The measure probably will come up again, however, when Parliament meets next autumn.

The product of the Hardstaft well, which is the only oil flowing well in Great Britain, will, according to experts, compare favorably with the flow of wells in America and proves that petroleum production here is an attractive commercial undertaking.

London Is To Skip Holiday Pantomime

London, August 28.—The "youngsters" of forty, fifty and sixty, who have been in the habit of taking the younger generation to the pantomime at the Lane, have a prospect of being disappointed in their endeavor to "give the children a good time" and at the same time fancy they are boys once more.

Unless the unforeseen happens, there will be no pantomime at Old Drury this Christmas. The cause of this departure from the traditions of the Lane is the wonderful success of "The Garden of Allah," which is reported to be playing to houses worth $3,500 a performance.

This, coupled with the tremendous expense which the Christmas production involves for a run of comparatively short duration, has caused the proprietors to consider seriously the suspension of the pantomime season.

This may be sound business, but it will be no comfort to hundreds of old and young children, to whom the visit to Drury Lane pantomime is one of the big events of the Christmas holidays.

Dance Expert Kills Argentine Tango

London, August 28.—The Argentine tango, which has been dying since 1914, got its last jolt when Major Cecil Taylor, president of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers Congress, pronounced it dead. Fashionable dances next season, according to the Major, will be a new and thoroughly reconstructed tango, the fox trot, the one-step, l'Italienne and the Spanish schottische. Simplicity in movements is the basis of these dances. Too, the "hip hold" is barred.

"The tendency of the modern dance is for simplicity in movement," said Major Taylor. "There must be quietness in style. No stunts are wanted. L'Italienne is a waltz in a new theme and the Spanish schottische resembles a fox trot, but it is slower. One of the reasons for the slower tendency in dancing is that the middle aged dancer has come to stay.

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AIRPLANE CHASE FOR ROBBERS

Six Bandits Hold Up Moline Bank, Take $20,0000 And Shoot Citizen

Moline, Ill., August 3.—An airplane pursuit of six bandits who robbed the Commercial Savings Bank here of $20,000, was undertaken today, but though the aviators scoured the country over a radius of 100 miles in the direction of which the bandits fled in an automobile, no trace of them was found.

The six robbers entered the bank shortly before noon, backed two tellers into a vault and all others into the cashier's office swept $20,000 into sacks, and made their escape in a large automobile.

They shot Charles Mohler, a barber, when he ran out of his shop across the street to give the alarm, and Mohler may die. Police arrived as the bandits were leaving and a gun battle ensued on the streets, the men finally making their escape.

As the robbers entered the bank they covered the seven employes and ordered "hands up." The bank employes, staring into the gun barrels, obeyed. The robbers knocked Emily Kleve, a customer, senseless with a gun butt blow on the head. Then they climbed over the mill work into the teller's cage and seized all the currency and gold they could find, ignoring the silver. Their loot amounted to about $20,000.

Stuffing the booty into sacks and valises they then attempted to open the bank vault, but failed. After a hurried consultation they backed out of the door, with the employes still covered, and made their escape.

Citizens hastily armed themselves and started an automobile pursuit that led many miles into Illinois.

Before the alarm had become general, and before the police of Rock Island could be notified, the bandits dashed through Rock Island, heading in the direction of Galesburg, on the Knoxville road.

When the Rock Island Station received warning that the bandits were headed that way a squad of officers in automobiles was rushed to Sears, a suburb south of the city, arriving there just in time to see the robbers' car speeding away in the distance.

In the meantime word of the robbery had been flashed to the Wallace Aviation Field at Bettendorf, Iowa, where an airplane driven by Lieutenant F. C. Brierly and Fred Wallace, both heavily armed, was started in pursuit.

All afternoon the machine patroled the roads within a radius of 100 miles, in Rock Island Mercer and Warren Counties. Twice in Mercer County, late to lay, the plane descended when suspicious-looking cars were sighted, but these machines proved to be legitimate travelers. At North Henderson, Ill., at 4 o'clock, Chief of Police Tom Cox of Rock Island and a party of officers, trailing the bandits by automobile, learned that they had missed the car by thirty-five minutes. It is believed the bandits have turned in their course and are headed toward Chicago. Police in all intervening cities are joining in the pursuit.

Paris Welcomes Musical Novelty

'Les Sept Chansons' A Series Of Brief Episodes By Malipiero

Paris, August 21.—Paris saw something new in the way of a musical production when M. Malipiero's "Les Sept Chansons" was produced at the Opera. To say the least, it was a work in novel form, consisting of seven short dramatic episodes of a strongly contrasted character, but which were put together on an uninterrupted musical thread. Each was in itself a short scene. They were "The Vagabond," "Vespers," "The Return," "The Drunkard," "The Serenade," "The Bell Ringer" and "Ash Wednesday."

There was practically no action in any of them, but they were a series of beautiful, animated pictures, even as the titles suggest, and they were presented with a beautiful accompaniment. Many curious vocal effects were obtained, notable among which was the council of monks, which was heard from "off stage" in "Vespers."

As was remarked by one prominent Paris critic, the music was not lacking in variety of orchestral effects. Indeed, the harmonic peculiarity of the music might pass for original had it not been so obviously inspired by Stravinsky. The work was well received both by the audience and the critics, notwithstanding the fact that on the first presentation there was a slightly hostile manifestation by a small section of the audience.

Syndicalists Shoot Judges In Lisbon

One Killed And Another Wounded—Plot Of A Newly Organised Association

Lisbon, August 20.—Felix Horta, a well-known Judge of Lisbon, was shot and wounded today in a crowded street by a member of a newly organised syndicalist association. Three shots were fired, wounding Senor Horta in the neck. The bullets were extracted and his condition is considered favorable.

Members of the same organisation recently assassinated a Judge in a Lisbon Street. The authorities then discovered a plot against members of the Social Defense Tribunal, to which both of the Judges belonged.

Big Breakfasts Of Britons Are Doomed

Toast And Tea Replacing Steaks And Chops For Better Work

London, August 21.—The big British breakfast is doomed. Steaks and chops as an early morning meal, which Frenchmen regarded as a horrible British habit, disappeared some time ago, and now it is rare to find any one ready to tackle the old regulation porridge, fish, ham and eggs and marmalade. Smaller breakfasts and bigger luncheons are the order of the day with both workers and leisured people.

The restaurants and clubs cater for big luncheon eaters. Many of them provide a four or five course luncheon—soup, fish, joint, sweets and cheese—at a comparatively moderate price.

Busy men find they work better on a light breakfast, a boiled egg, or a thin rasher of bacon or ham, and many have formed the habit of taking nothing more than toast and tea. But they make up for it at luncheon and find it pays better to give themselves an hour or more at midday to enjoy their food in comfort and leisure.

London clubs do big business at luncheon. The cold table is particularly popular. Members like to come up and, with critical eye, choose their dishes. Instead of the old idea of a snack or a cut from the joint it is usual to start with fish.

With women, too, the big luncheon is becoming popular. The cup of coffee and buttered scone business is going out. The business girl takes a substantial meal of meat and pudding. She has probably done a good morning's work on a cup of tea and slice of bread and butter, and she has learned to appreciate the benefit of proper food at luncheon.

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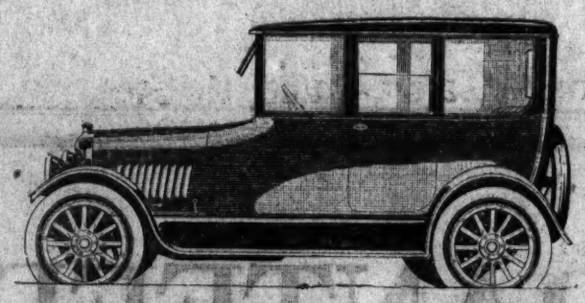

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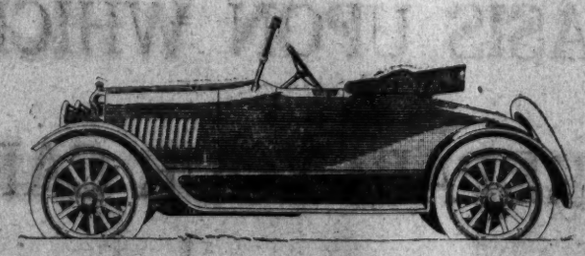

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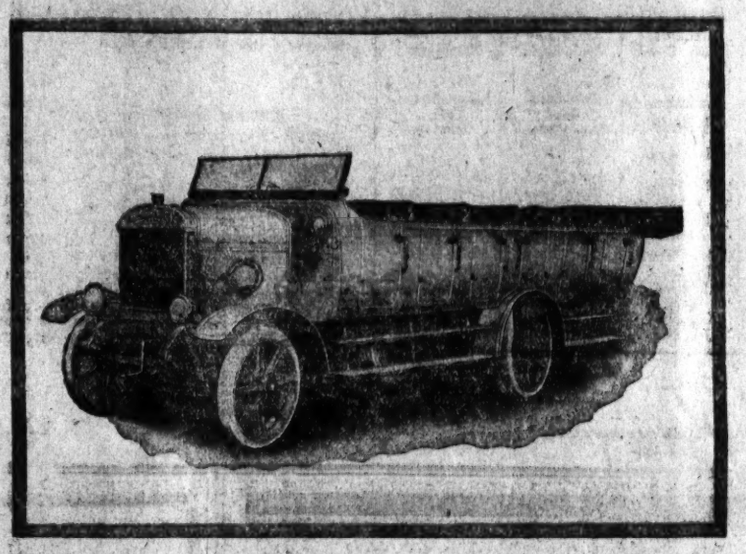

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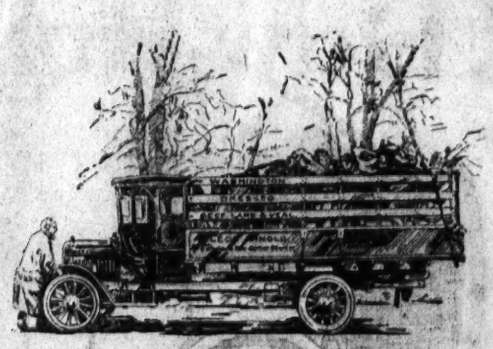
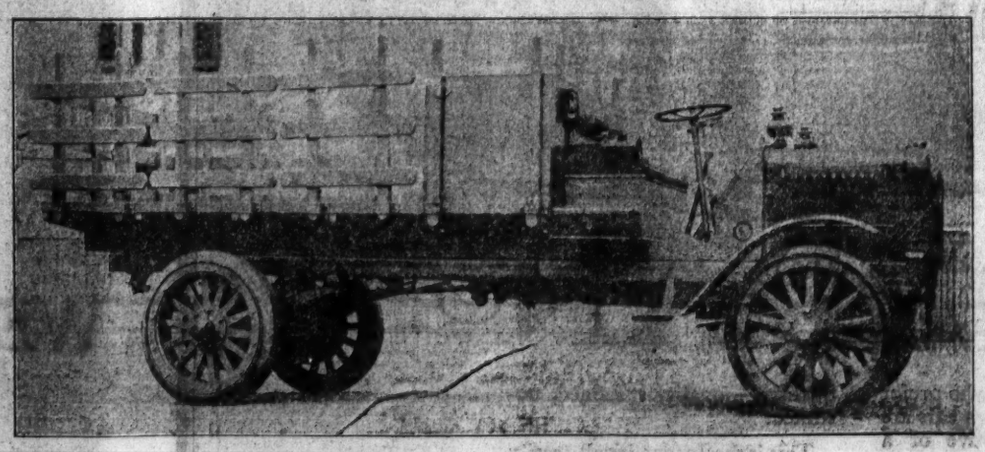




G. M. C. General Motors Corporation 2 ton truck

Those interested who may care to call, will be given demonstrations and full information regarding prices, petrol consumption, etc. Any type of body may be made to order in our extensive coachbuilding works.

Motor Department Telephones: West 1641-2-3.

Beauty Advice

WILL you kindly tell me how to reduce my bust?—A. R. P.

I do not believe it safe for a woman to use anything save the gentlest methods to reduce the bust because of the likelihood of permanent injury to this most delicate part of the body. But if you insist upon trying something, then you might attempt a daily massage with the following:

Camphor water ..... 3 ounces
Alcohol ..... 1 ounce

Do not bruise or treat roughly with the fingers. Use the rotary motion and let your pressure be only of the softest.

MY hair is getting gray and I would like to try your henna treatment. Can I put the henna just where the gray is most noticeable, or must I apply it all over my hair?—YVONNE M.

It will be best to apply the henna to all of your hair at once. Otherwise the effect would not be sufficiently uniform. Henna is especially suitable for dark brown hair, although it does have a tendency to give the hair a more reddish tone than is, perhaps, quite natural looking. It is because henna is merely a vegetable product that I can assure you it has no harmful chemicals to injure the growth of your hair. Several successive applications may be necessary to secure the desired shade, but the hair should be thoroughly rinsed afterward and dried in the sunshine. In this way nothing will rub off on your hands or the pillow.

What to Serve Instead of the Meat Course

By Mary Lee Swann, The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Asparagus with Poached Eggs.

COOK asparagus tips until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and arrange in centre of large serving dish. Arrange carefully French poached eggs around asparagus and cover all with Hollandaise sauce.

Potato Souffle.

PRESS 8 or 10 boiled potatoes through potato ricer. Add 1 teaspoon onion juice and 2 tablespoons finely minced ham which has been cooked until tender in a little butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Add 3 well-beaten egg yolks and ½ cup of good white stock. Fold in 3 well-beaten egg whites and a little finely chopped parsley. Turn into buttered baking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake in moderate oven.

Macaroni Loaf.

COOK ½ pound macaroni, broken into inch pieces, in boiling salted water until tender. Then drain. Thicken 1 cup of strained tomato pulp with 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Combine macaroni with tomato and cook slowly until thick, stirring constantly. Add ½ cup grated cheese, ½ cup cold cooked green peas, ½ cup diced cooked carrot, 1 slightly beaten egg and salt and pepper to taste. Turn into a buttered mold, place in pan of hot water and bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Turn out on large platter, serve with brown sauce and garnish with parsley.

Quick Succotash.

CUT 2 cups cooked corn from the cob or take 2 cups of canned corn. Mix with 2 cups tender lima beans which have been cooked until the water is creamy. Season to taste with salt, paprika and butter. Simmer 5 minutes and serve hot.

Eggplant Loaf.

WASH, pare and dice eggplant and cook gently until tender. Press 3 cooked tomatoes through sieve or potato ricer, add ½ cup cold rice, 1 well-beaten egg, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika and the cooked eggplant. Turn into a greased loaf pan and garnish with parsley and bacon curls.

Macaroni with Curried Vegetables.

WASH ¼ pound mushrooms and cut them into small pieces. If fresh mushrooms are not at hand use dried ones. The dried ones should be soaked for several hours in cold water. Cut 1 apple into small pieces and thinly slice ¼ pound carrots, 3 potatoes, 2 small turnips and 1 onion. Cook the vegetables and apple in ¼ cup butter until tender. Sift 1 tablespoon flour with ½ tablespoon curry powder. Add 1 teaspoon chutney and mix well. Sprinkle over the vegetables. Add 1 teaspoon lemon juice and stir over the fire until well mixed. Add 2½ cups boiling water and 4 ounces of macaroni which has been cooked until tender in boiling salted water. Mix well and cook very slowly about 2 hours.

Vegetarian Irish Stew.

PARE and slice potatoes and onions. To 1 pound of sliced potatoes allow ⅝ pound of onions. Boil the vegetables in plenty of boiling salted water for 2 or 3 minutes. Drain well and turn into a double boiler. Add 1½ cups scalded milk and salt and pepper to taste. Dot with 3 tablespoons butter. Cover closely, and steam for 3 hours.

Succotash.

SCRAPE and wash a small piece of salt pork. Cook gently until tender. Add 2 cups lima or butter beans and more water if necessary. Cook until beans are tender and add 2 cups of grated or scraped green corn. Cook about 20 minutes and add ¼ cup rich milk or 2 tablespoons butter. Season to taste with salt and paprika.

Household Hints

Raincoat Bloomers.

OLD raincoats are just the thing to make bloomers for the children to wear on rainy days.

Cracked Eggs.

CRACKED eggs can be boiled safely if they are first wrapped in a little bit of white muslin to prevent their contents oozing out.

To Clean Velvet.

SPONGE soiled spots on velvet with pure alcohol, then hang in the open air until thoroughly dry.

Salting Gasoline.

SPOTS may be removed from the most delicate fabrics without leaving a ring around the edges if a little salt is added to the gasoline.

Kitchen Blotters.

KEEP a package of ordinary desk blotters handy in your kitchen. They are excellent for soaking up spilled fruit juice or spattered grease.

Dishes on Ice.

TO keep dishes from slipping off the ice in the refrigerator place three or four jar rubbers on the ice. These will stick to the ice and furnish a safer resting place for the dishes.

Stuffed Cabbage.

WASH cabbage carefully and cut out the stem end. Pass 1 pound of beef (round) through food chopper. Add 1 onion and a small piece of beef suet or a slice of bacon and again pass through chopper. Add 1 or 2 cups cold boiled rice or bread crumbs, soaked and squeezed dry. Mix well with 1 beaten egg and salt and pepper to taste. Shape into balls. Place in the cabbage shell, tie in shape and steam until tender. Serve with savory or tomato sauce.

Stuffed Peppers.

CUT slices from the stem end of sweet green peppers. Remove the seeds and scoop out the white portion. Cook the shells 3 or 4 minutes in boiling salted water. The peppers may be rubbed with oil and placed in oven for 10 minutes instead of boiling. Cook 1 pint canned tomatoes about ½ hour or until thick. Press through sieve. Season with salt and paprika and add ¾ cup hot cooked rice. Mix well with fork. Add ½ cup chopped cooked chicken or 1 sweetbread, parboiled and diced. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Stuff the peppers with the rice mixture, place in small bread rings on a baking pan, sprinkle tips with buttered crumbs and bake until crumbs are brown. The peppers are placed in the bread rings so that they may stand evenly on the baking sheet. Serve with any desired sauce.

Butter-Bean Pudding.

PRESS cooked butter beans through a potato ricer or a coarse sieve. To 1½ cups bean pulp add 1½ cups well-seasoned mashed potato and 1 canned pimiento pressed through sieve. Beat well. Pour into buttered baking dish, sprinkle generously with grated cheese and buttered bread crumbs. Bake until crumbs are browned and garnish with parsley or green pepper rings.

Asparagus Shortcake.

CUT asparagus in uniform lengths, wash and tie in a bunch. Place in a saucepan, the tips above the water, and cook in boiling salted water until tender. The tips should be covered the last few minutes of cooking. Drain well. Prepare a rich baking powder biscuit dough, roll out, cut and bake as for biscuits. Prepare a sauce as follows: Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, blend well. Add 1½ cups rich milk and ¼ teaspoon paprika and cook until thick and creamy, stirring constantly. Add 1 or 2 slightly beaten egg yolks and salt to taste. Other seasoning may be added if desired. Arrange asparagus tips on or between the hot biscuits, pour sauce over them and serve hot. A little grated American or Parmesan cheese may be sprinkled over the sauce. The asparagus is sometimes finely chopped, seasoned well with salt, paprika and onion juice, mixed well with a beaten egg yolk and a little cream and then poured over the biscuits.

Love's Problems

FOR a few years after we were married my husband never left the house without kissing me good-by. Now he never thinks of kissing me unless I remind him of it. I am so worried. Do you think I am losing his affection?—J. E.

No, I should not worry about this omission on your husband's part. Kissing by the clock doesn't mean much, after all. The fact that your husband is working to keep you in comfort and ease is a much more reliable indicator as to the state of his affection for you than any superficial demonstration of his devotion would be. Do not feel that you are being cheated because you have to surrender the sweetheart to gain the husband.

A YOUNG man whom I like very much has been calling on me regularly for about six months. Occasionally we go out walking together, but aside from that he has never taken me anywhere—to the theatre, to any place of amusement or even to a restaurant. It is not that he could not afford to, for he makes a very good salary. Do you suppose this is a sign that he does not care for me?—X. X.

In view of all the facts I would not consider this young man in any more serious light than that of a friend, nor allow his visits to interfere with any other engagements that may be open to you. He probably enjoys your society, but if he had any very decided affection for you he would surely take a more positive way of showing it.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Stewed Plums, Oatmeal, Toasted Brown Bread, Coffee.	Pears, Meat Omelet, Potatoes, Toast, Coffee.	Melons, Broiled Bacon, Broiled Tomatoes, Corn Bread, Coffee.	Baked Bananas, Cereal, Cream Toast, Coffee.	Prunes, Cereal, Poached Eggs, Toast, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Fish Balls, Rolls, Coffee.	Raspberries, Small Veal Chops, Raised Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Hawaiian Egg Plant, Baking Powder Biscuit, Peach Trifle.	Macaroni in Tomato Cases, Muffins, Blackberries and Cream.	Cold Beef Heart, Potatoes au Gratin, Lemon Jelly, Cookies.	Green Pea Souffle, Egg Sauce, Baking Powder Biscuit, Sugared Peaches.	Scalloped Lobster, Emergency Salad, Whole Wheat Bread, Apple Whip.	Green Corn Fritters, Stewed Tomatoes, Corn Starch Pudding with Peach Sauce and Thin Cream.	Stewed Chicken, Potatoes, Buttered Squash, Fruit Gelatine with Custard Sauce.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Veal Pot Pie, String Beans, Lettuce Salad, Maple Rice Parfait, Coffee.	Roast Beef Heart, Potatoes, Cauliflower, Sliced Cucumbers and Tomatoes, Apple Dumplings, Hard Sauce.	Watermelon Cocktail, Sweet Peppers, Savory Sauce, Stewed Corn, Apricot Meringue Pie.	Chops in Casserole, Fried Egg Plant, Buttered Onions, Ice Cream, Feather Cake.	Baked Pickerel, Delmonico Potatoes, Corn, Cold Slaw, Jelly Roll.	Irish Stew, Green Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce Salad, Peppermint Candy Ice Cream.	Chicken and Macaroni Salad, Cold Asparagus, Biscuits, Bread and Butter Pudding.

For the Children's Luncheon

FROM the time when the children can have their heartiest meal at night with the rest of the family the luncheon is always the biggest problem. This is just as true in the colleges as it is in the home where the children are still either in the grammar school or in the high school, says Lucile Stimson Harvey, author of "Food Facts for the Home-Maker."

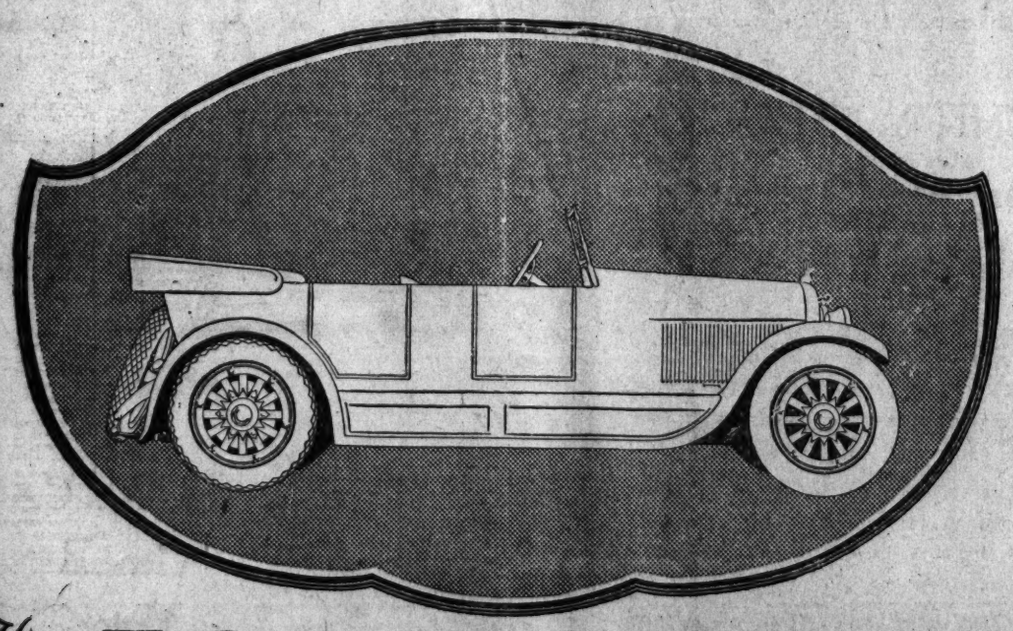
If the child has to take his midday meal with him just as much care should be given to the planning of the lunch-box as though the meal were to be eaten at home. All the food groups should be represented in such form as can be carried in a lunch-box and still be appetizing when taken out several hours later.

In order to protect the food as much as possible, sandwiches and cake should be carefully wrapped in parrafin paper. Little dishes can be used to carry such foods as a baked custard or a baked apple or even stewed prunes. By using a thermos bottle soup or cocoa or even cold milk can be taken to supplement the lunch in the box.

There are many fillings which can be put into the sandwiches to provide protein or vegetable material. Thinly sliced cold meat of different kinds, hard-boiled eggs, cheese, the puree of pulses or peanut butter will be of the first class, while lettuce, celery, sliced tomatoes will be of the second. If a meat sandwich is taken, lettuce can be taken separately, carefully washed and wrapped in paraffin paper. There is more danger of neglecting this important group of foods in the lunch-box than any of the others.

Fruit should be included every day, either as an apple or orange, or as a few dates and figs. These latter will also provide the sweet which is so greatly craved by young people.

In making sandwiches try to use a variety of breads as much as possible, oatmeal or graham instead of white, for in these the young people can obtain more iron and other salts than they can from white bread.



The JORDAN Silhouette

MEN and women who prefer to drive their own cars are most keenly appreciative of a light-weight, quick-about, perfectly balanced, rattle-proof, always dependable car, which looks the aristocrat of the road.

In appearance, the Jordan maintains its place with those whose choice is ever that of the finely discriminating—an ease and grace of line entirely pleasing to the most exacting taste.

Its essential characteristic is quality — quality sustained, unstinted.

This is the Jordan ideal—easily recognized wherever finest motor cars are seen.

The Jordan is the final result of most studious attention to all that is best in American and foreign built cars. It weighs but 2800 pounds. It holds the road, speeding forward without a tremor, bouncing and swaying never.

JORDAN

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GUARANTEED RESULTS

IS THE BASIS UPON WHICH WE WILL REPAIR YOUR CAR.

You Are The Judge!

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RIDING COMFORT MILBURN FEATURE

Ease Of Operation Another Advantage Claimed By Electic Builders

Automobile owners and dealers all agree that to the average motorist the greatest appreciation of the motor car comes from its comfortable riding qualities and its ease of operation.

It is a well known fact that the ordinary car owner is not a mechanic; he understands little about the fine points of an automobile engine and he has but few opportunities to indulge in any great bursts of speed.

The owner of today appreciates and looks for all the conveniences that makes driving easier and simpler, the accessibility of the gear lever, the effortless engagement of the cultch, a trustworth starting system, the absence of noise, jars and joits, are all points which the shrewd purchaser of a motor car investigates before reaching a decision as to the make of car which he believe will please him most.

STRAIN OF DRIVING

The mental and physical strain of driving an automobile are greater or less according to the ease and facility with which its controls are operated and regardless of any other particular features of the car with the possible exception of the accessibility of oil and grease cups and such minor parts as occasionally need periodical adjustment, simplicity of operation and construction are the most sought for qualities.

There is no motor car made as easy to drive as the modern electric. Two operations in the electric and you have reached the same state of progress as with thirteen operations in ordinary gas car. There is no possibility of confusion, of doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. Accidents, many of which are caused by irresponsible drivers stepping on the accelerator instead of the brake pedal are impossible in the electric car.

SYSTEM OF CONTROLS

The controls follow the motions which instinctively are natural to the human body and any sudden excitement only intensifies this instinct. Very little difference in the simplicity of actual operation between different makes of electric cars is perhaps noticeable; on the other hand the degree of accessibility of the batteries, grease and oil cups and such other parts as require attention varies considerably as do the riding qualities of the different electric cars now on the market. The fact that more Milburn Light Electrics have been sold during 1919 than all other electrics put together is convincing evidence of the trend of public opinion.

Graphite Will Aid In Removing Gasket

When a gasket has been in place for some time the material often adheres so firmly to its base that removal is practically impossible without tearing the gasket. The way to obviate this trouble is to give the gasket a generous coating of graphite, which prevents adherence and permits using the part time after time.

Nationwide Rationing Of Gas Is Considered

Rationing of gasoline throughout the United States is under consideration by the big refining and distributing companies as a means of curtailing consumption so that it may not be necessary to advance prices beyond 40c a gallon, reports the New York Journal of Commerce, which continues and says: The plan has been laid before government officials by T. A. Dines, vice-president of the Midwest Refining Company, and C. G. Sheffield of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Prices must be advanced, the oil men say, unless consumption is reduced.

Before putting the rationing system into effect they propose to issue a nationwide appeal asking the people to be more economical in the use of gasoline pleasure cars.

PROPOSE QUOTA

If this appeal is not heeded the refiners propose that the motor fluid shall be doled out to dealers on the basis of a fixed quota for each State or district. Rationing is now in effect in California where sales are restricted to three or four gallons at a time to pleasure cars. Similar conditions exist in Oregon and other Far Western States. The refineries in that territory have been turning out a greater volume of gasoline this year than ever before, according to the Standard Oil Bulletin, but consumption has increased out of proportion to the increase in production. Sales of the Standard Oil Company last year in Pacific Coast territory amounted to 193,000,000 barrels of gasoline, but sales for the current year are expected to reach a total of 300,000,000 barrels. Reserve stocks of the fluid in the California field have been virtually wiped out.

Prices in the California field range from 21½ cents a gallon on tank wagons to 23½ cents a gallon at distributing stations. The price at Portland, Oregon, is 23½ cents, while Seattle pays 26½ cents. In the Middle West and South the range is usually 29 to 31½ cents. In the East prices are still higher. New York pays 30 cents, and in some cases 33 or 34 cents. Burlington, Vermont, pays 34 cents, Harrisburg pays 33 cents and Pittsburg 36 cents. In Canada the prices are: Montreal, 39½ cents; Toronto, 40 cents; Winnipeg, 41 cents, and Calgarry, 48 cents.

ADVANCES JUSTIFIED

Recent advances in gasoline prices are justified by the oil companies on the ground of increased costs of labor and material and are said to be small in proportion to the increase in prices of other commodities. The case for the oil men was outlined by W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a recent interview.

"When one considers how much more he pays today for sugar, shoes, clothes coal and other necessities than he paid in the early days of the war he will realise that in every instance the advance has been very much more than the increase in the cost of gasoline" said Mr. Teagle.

"From January 1, 1916, to this day the advace in the tank wagon price of gasoline in the States in which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey does business has been 42½ percent. For the same period the advance in the quotation of Mid-Continent crude has been 191 percent, in Pennsylvania, 171 percent and in Ohio 160 percent. Gasoline is still relatively the cheapest item in the operation of motor cars. Since Janary 1, 1918, the five leading types of automobiles have been advanced in prpice an average of 79 percent. Three popular pneumatic tires have been advanced 69 percent.

"I believe that the high price of gasoline is going to prove, in a way, a blessing in disguise to the consumer. There is no gasoline shortage—there would be if the product were used properly and its waste eliminated."

Because gasoline has been such a very cheap product for a long time the American people have abused its use Mr. Teagle contended. "They have wasted it in various ways, such as by paying no attention to faulty adjustment of carburetors and letting motors run while cars were idle," he said.

BLAMES CAR BUILDERS

"The builders of motor cars, too, have been at fault," he said. "The majority of our American automotive manufacturers in designing cars have not given proper consideration to mileage. The English makes are designed to go 22 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline; the majority of our cars, on the other hand, are doing all that is required of them if they go half this distance on a gallon of 'gas.'

"If gasoline prices continue to advance the public would probably be forced to consider the necessity of using the product to the greatest advantage and the manufacturers of motor cars would be obliged to produce an engine that would 'travel' a maximum amount of mileage on a minimum of gas. These reforms would undoubtedly be of benefit to the public and to the petroleum industry, particularly to the latter in view of the amount of crude conservation of gasoline would release for other petroleum produtcs.

"Let it be understood that I am not predicting that the price of gasoline is to soar. I am not a prophet and have no desire to pose as one.

"Substitutes for gasoline as a fuel for motor cars may be discovered. That is worthy of serious consideration in discussing the future price situation. Then in addition to prospects of new sources of crude revealed in domestic fields as a result of unprecedented wild-cat drilling there is a big promise of greatly increased production in Mexico and the South and Central American fields."

Graham Named As Vice-President Of Pierce-Arrow Co.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company announces the election of George M. Graham as vice-president, succeeding W. J. Foss, who resigned on July 1.

Foss desired to be relieved from active business.

Graham went to the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company from the Willys-Overland Company, and during his four years at Buffalo has successively held the place of assistant commercial manager, general sales manager and now vice-president.

During the war Graham was chairman of the National Motor Truck Committee at Washington, representing the entire motor truck industry in all of its activities that centered there. He has been spokesman for the motor vehicle industry in many important presentations.

GENERAL MOTORS EXPORT COMPANY SEEKS NEW FIELDS

Officials Pass Through Honolulu En Route To Establish Branches In New Zealand

America's automotive trade is expanding rapidly in New Zealand and Australia.

The General Motors Export Company, the largest manufacturers of automobiles and trucks in the world, has established many branches in the Antipodes and the latest move for expansion in this field was announced by Joseph M. Wheeler, sales manager of the General Motors Export Company, who was enroute from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Wheeler will officially open his company's new branch at Wellington, New Zealand, which will be managed by F. G. Cooper of the General Motors Company, who accompanied Wheeler to Australia.

L. Sullivan of this large corporation, who is assistant manager of the branch houses, was also a member of the party and H. Potter of the same company is enroute to open a branch in Australia.

BIG INCREASE IN THEFTS OF CARS

Jump Of 22 Percent In Nineteen Cities Is Reported In Latest Figures

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—There were 31,349 automobiles stolen in nineteen "index" cities of the United States in 1919, compared to 25,613 in the same cities in 1918, according to figures compiled by the National Automobile Dealers' Association, headquarters in this city. This is an increase of 23.4 percent. The figures were obtained from the official reports of the chiefs of police.

Of the 31,349 stolen in 1919 23,332 were recovered, 74.4 percent. Of the 25,613 stolen in 1918, 20,203 were recovered, 78.8 percent.

IMMENSE LOSS

Cars stolen which were not recovered were valued at approximately $5,410,000 in 1918 and at $8,658,360 in 1919.

New York again led the cities in cars stolen with 5,527 in 1919, against 3,340 in 1918, an increase of 35.5 percent. St. Louis was the only large city where the number was less than in 1918. This is accounted for by a vigorous law enforcement campaign against automobile thieves by the circuit attorney's office. Sentences up to twenty years have been assessed in St. Louis for the theft of an automobiles.

HERE IS LIST

The detailed list follows:

	Stolen 1919	Stolen 1918
New York	5,527	3,340
Chicago	4,447	2,611
Detroit	3,481	2,639
Cleveland	2,338	2,076
Los Angeles	1,688	1,629
Kansas City	1,661	1,144
Portland, Ore	1,528	1,088
Denver	1,440	901
San Francisco	1,354	1,122
St. Louis	1,241	2,241
Seattle	1,122	1,451
Indianapolis	1,031	404
Boston	1,002	866
Salt Lake City	776	797
Oakland, Cal.	760	895
Omaha	734	1,039
Columbus, Ohio	550	431
Cincinnati	520	348
Oklahoma City	149	571
Total	31,349	25,613

	Recovered 1919	Recovered 1918
New York	3,124	2,578
Chicago	3,447	1,954
Detroit	2,529	1,934
Cleveland	1,786	1,816
Los Angeles	1,365	1,499
Kansas City	794	6[illegible]
Portland, Ore	1,378	9[illegible]
Denver	1,187	6[illegible]
San Francisco	1,304	1,0[illegible]
St. Louis	944	1,3[illegible]
Seattle	1,388	1,3[illegible]
Indianapolis	492	3[illegible]
Boston	580	6[illegible]
Salt Lake City	758	7[illegible]
Oakland, Cal.	733	8[illegible]
Omaha	567	6[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio	373	3[illegible]
Cincinnati	293	2[illegible]
Oklahoma City	70	4[illegible]
Total	23,332	20,20[illegible]

General reduction in the number of automobiles stolen is expected during 1920 because of the fact that interstate transportation of stolen automobiles is made a Federal offence under the Dyer law. The national motor vehicle theft law, however, did not become effective until November, 1919. Numerous convictions have been made throughout the United States under this act this year.

Harry G. Moock, general manager of the dealer organization, has written all district attorneys of the United States extending to them the services of the dealer organization in expediting the collection of information leading to conviction for thefts of motor vehicles.

THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price.

The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch, U.S.A.
Cable Address. KERMATH.

Introducing the New

Commonwealth
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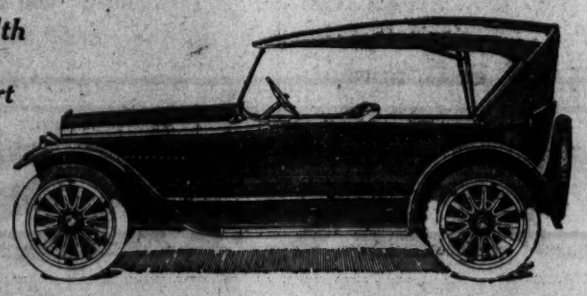
Craw Elkhart
Magneto
FOUR
1920
MODELS
in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed
5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
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SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Show Rooms & Shops, P. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

A Few Hundred Yards May Cost 10,000 Miles

A man with a new car had one of his tires blow out. He didn't have a spare so he decided to run a few hundred yards to a friend's house. When he got there he discovered that neither the tire nor the tube was worth repairing, for running on the rim had fractured the casing fabric. And the tube was riddled with holes caused by being pinched against the rim. Those few hundred yards of running on the rim probably cost him 10,000 miles that could have been saved by properly caring for the tube. Proper care of tubes saves miles in many other ways—not only in emergencies but all the time. Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer for Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course, telling how to increase tire mileages by proper care of tubes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Proper care of tubes increases by thousands of miles the life of even the best of tires. For whenever the tube fails, the casing is seriously damaged by being run flat.

Only a few hundred yards of such running may utterly spoil the tires; and even if the tube merely has a slow leak the tire will suffer the inevitable injuries due to under-inflation.

Take care of your tubes, if you wish to get the most from your tires. Tubes inserted in the casing without being properly talced, either stick to the casing and tear because of the lack of French talc, or when too much of this lubricant is used—they are injured because the talc collects in puddles and hardens.

Tubes must be properly inserted in the casing; otherwise they will be pinched against the rim, or—if the valve stem is at an angle—they may be torn.

Lesson 5 of the Goodyear Conservation Course gives simple but detailed directions for making your tubes serve your tires.

It also tells how tubes can be repaired permanently and in a few minutes with the Goodyear Tube Repair Kit.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to show you one and ask also for the other lessons of the Goodyear Conservation Course.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

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SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

GOODYEAR COMPANY BUYS MORE COTTON LAND IN ARIZONA

Total Area Of Land Now Held By Big Tire Concern 36,000 Acres

Purchase of the town of Marinette, Arizona, fourteen miles northwest of Phoenix, and 7,800 acres of land adjacent, for cotton growing, has just been made by the Southwest Cotton Company, a subsidiary of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

By the completion of this deal, the total amount of land owned by the company for raising long staple cotton to be used in fabric for automobile tires has been increased to 36,000 acres. More than 20,000 acres additional have been leased for future needs. Of the 36,000 acres controlled, about 30,000 are under cultivation and producing many thousands of bales of cotton annually.

Homes similar to those built by the company for its 2,000 employes in the towns of Litchfield and Goodyear in the Salt River Valley will be erected in Marinette for employes on the plantation.

To celebrate the acquisition of this new tract, a barbecue was given recently by the comapny to allow its employes to become acquainted with the people of Marinette.

The pioneer work done by this company in irrigating portions of the Salt River Valley and starting the cultivation of cotton in the heart of an Arizona desert marks one of its most brilliant achievements. Besides owing cotton gins and other equipment in Arizona, another Goodyear subsidiary has gone into the Imperial Valley of California and arranged to take large portions of the cotton yield in that fertile region.

While the cultivated cotton not begin to supply the company's present needs, the project has been developed to care for future requirements.

KEEPING CAR FIT WILL SAVE LABOR

Motorist Who Has To Tinker Sunday Morning Instead Of Driving Out Of Luck

It is a good idea to try and keep the car well conditioned, and it takes only a little time and a little effort. One mistake that a lot of men make is to get the car out in front of the house on Sunday morning and tinker with it all day long, hardly stopping for meals. You see this being done all around you every week-end. It ruins more Sundays than anything else, and makes the wife sore and the kids mad, and oh—you know—the family isn't happy.

You can keep the modern automobile in good condition with just a little oiling and greasing now and then. It does not take much time. It does not mean that you have to spatter the car yourself, the street and the whole garage with oil every time you do the job. Too many men have the idea that if a little oil is good, a lot is just that much better.

Has it ever occurred to you that a bearing or a joint can hold just so much lubricant and that the excess just drips away and is wasted?

Then there is another thing. Most of us lose three or four pairs of pliers a year, just leaving them on the running boards and driving away until they bounce off.

A good idea is to pick up your tools carefully after you are through working.

When the car is brand new, and the tools are all bright and shiny, you take great delight in keeping them that way for a while. Then as time goes on and you speed up your work, you get more and more careless and lose your tools. Finally you have nothing to work with and you go out and buy a new set and start all over again.

Carelessness has caused a lot of trouble in this happy world of ours. Keep your tools and you will save money and a lot of trouble.

New York Stops Its Road Work

California is not the only State in which changed conditions are playing havoc with plans for State Highway construction. The State Highway Commission of New York, in a letter to Governor Smith, has announced the entire suspension of all new construction until such time as conditions again become normals or near normal.

Auto Exhaust Contains Deadliest Gas Known

To poison a man, an automobile needs to be shut up with him. No one ever heard of an automobile poisoning any one in the open air, although its exhaust contains the most deadly gas known—carbon monoxid. But put the automobile and the man in a tight compartment and the event would be different. Build a narrow duct just big enough to hold a stream of motor-cars a mile and a half long, make no provision for fresh air, and you would simply have a lethal chamber on a huge scale. Such a death-trap would be the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson, without due ventilation. In The Popular Science Monthly (New York) Dr. Yandell Henderson, consulting physiologist of the United States Bureau of Mines, tells of experiments conducted at Yale University to ascertain just what degree of ventilation will be necessary, in the tunnel, to prevent disagreeable results—even so minor an accident as a slight headache. Writes Dr. Henderson:

"If a man or animal were shut up in a small garage with a four cylinder car, three cylinders of which were missing, the carbon monoxid diffused by one active cylinder would induce death before the three other cylinders had discharged enough unconsumed gasoline to produce by itself slight nausea.

"Every automobile-driver knows that the products of combustion discharged into the atmosphere by his engine are highly poisonous. But he erroneously attributes their toxicity to vaporised, unburned gasoline and not, as he should, to carbon monoxid. It is true that gasoline vapor breathed has an intoxicating, nauseating effect; but it is the carbon monoxid that is really to be dreaded. Moreover, the combustion of one part of gasoline vapor in an engine produces about two parts of carbon monoxid—all the more reason why a man should know more about the fumes discharged by his engine.

MOST DEADLY OF GASES

"What is carbon monoxid? This gas is responsible for more deaths than all other gases combined. It is the chief constituent of illuminating gas, and to illuminating gas in turn may be traced an unfortunately large number of fatalities in American cities.

"Now this deadly carbon monoxid, which is discharged by automobiles, found in mines, and liberated by coal fires, is itself almost odorless. It has no irritating effect on the lungs. It is peculiarly treacherous and subtle.

"While it has no direct effect upon the tissues of the body or even upon the nerves, it impairs the blood. On the open road this is a matter of no moment; but when it was decided to construct tunnels under the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey—to be used principally by motor-vehicles, trucks, and passenger-cars—it became at once a very practical problem to find out how far the air in a confined space may safely be polluted by carbon monoxid."

SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Curiously enough, Dr. Henderson goes on to say, a scientific study of the effect of carbon monoxid under conditions that would prevail in a vehicular tunnel has never been made. The conditions in coal-mines and in gas-producing plants have been studied, but the results apply only to healthy workingmen. Tunnels for vehicles will be used by the general public—adults, children, and even invalids on their way to the hospital. Many thousands of automobiles and motor-trucks will discharge exhaust gas into the Hudson River tunnels—far the largest ever constructed for motor-transportation. Two lines of traffic abreast will pour in a constant stream through each of the two tubes. He continues:

"It might be argued that a powerful blower system which would always scavenge the tunnels and insure a constant supply of fresh air could be installed. But engineers tell us that such a blower system would be extremely expensive, and, moreover, that a veritable gale would have to sweep through each tunnel to remove the gases. No one would care to use the tunnels if a hurricane had to be encountered when passing through them.

"The tunnels must be ventilated in the least expensive and the least objectionable way. The thousands of men and women who will daily pass back and forth through the tunnels must not suffer from headaches as the result of breathing exhaust gas. First of all, the human equation must be considered.

IS INVESTIGATED

"As we have said, there is much information on carbon monoxid, but is does not cover the problems of the engineers who will construct the tunnel. . . . Accordingly, the bridge and tunnel commissions of the States of New York and New Jersey requested Mr. Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, to make a scientific investigation which would determine, first, the amount and character of the exhaust gas expelled by various types and sizes of motor trucks and passenger cars, and, scondly, the nature of the poisonous substances and their allowable concentrations. Since the writer had previously had experience in conducting research on the physiological effect of gases, he was asked by Director Manning to find out to what extent exhaust gas must be diluted with air to be rendered practically harmless for short periods. . . .

MANY SUBJECTS TESTED

"First of all, we built a little chamber of six cubic meters capacity—roughly, five and a half by six by seven feet. We made it gas-tight. In this chamber members of the investigating staff were subjected to tests for periods of one hour. They breathed various quantities of carbon monoxid—quantities that varied from two to eight and in a few cases ten parts in ten thousand of air. A man could stick his hand through a sleeve in the wall of the chamber without admitting air, so that blood could be drawn from his finger.

Blood was thus drawn at the middle and end periods and usually one or two hours later. How much air did a man breathe under varying conditions? We made the necessary measurements. Did his pulse rise or fall? We counted the number of the beats. Was his sight affected? We examined his retina and tested his eyesight. Could he stand with his eyes shut after breathing carbon monoxid in varying amounts? We made the test. Did he become dizzy after physical exertion? We made him ascend and descend four flights of stairs in eight seconds.

"Of all signs and tests, headache is the most definite. No one suffered appreciably from headache after a period of one hour in the chamber charged with four parts of carbon monoxid in ten thousand of air. When six parts were introduced, a slight effect was usually felt. When the amount of carbon monoxid was increased to eight parts, decided discomfort was felt for some hours, although the subject could still work efficiently. Ten parts of carbon monoxid made the most resistant man miserable. He had no desire to work for five or six hours after he had breathed that amount of the gas.

LARGE-SCALE TESTS

"After we had conducted these experiments in the small chamber we made large-scale tests. A brick chamber thirty feet square with an air capacity of 12,000 cubic feet was built—approximately the capacity of a section of a tunnel holding one car. In this chamber we installed a Ford automobile so that the rear wheels turned large paddles that mixed the air. We ran the car under different conditions so as to vary the amount of exhaust gas.

"From ten to twenty men at a time were taken into the chamber. They certainly learned at first hand the effect of carbon monoxid (or oxygen deficiency)—headache.

"What did we learn from these large scale experiments? There was slight discomfort due to smoke and smell when the engine was not running well, but the men suffered no appreciable ill effects when concentration of carbon monoxid as high as five in ten thousand parts was maintained. When we introduced eight parts in ten thousand for an hour, practically all the men became ill with headache and nausea. The volume of breathing proved to be the most important element; it caused individual variations in the effects of inhaling the gas. . . . A strong, active man who breathes a large volume of air absorbs carbon monoxid more rapidly than a small-breathing man. A motor truck driver is therefore worse off in a badly ventilated tunnel than a clerk who leads a sedentary life. . . . We can say, then, to the engineers:

"'Ventilate the tunnels on the basis that for periods up to one hour four parts of carbon monoxid in ten thousand of air will be the maximum pollution for a man at rest.'

"As a result of the investigation, it is clear that if the tunnels are ventilated longitudinally, or in sections, so that the concentration in some places is only one part or less, the air that finally emerges may contain as much as six parts of carbon monoxid in ten thousand.

"This means a considerable reduction in the cost of ventilation and yet gives an assurance of safety and comfort."

'TONICS' FOR SPRINGS

Graphite and kerosene oil mixed to the consistency of a paste and spread between the spring leaves once a year will cause the spring to ride easier and at the same time prevent squeaks and other objectionable noises.

DUNLOP

One of the biggest items in the upkeep of a car is "tyres," and of no item is it more true that the best is ultimately the cheapest.

But all tyres must be used intelligently to get the best use out of them—specially important in these days of high costs.

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China Press Sports

CONDUCTED BY DUDLEY BURROWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1920

WILD WIRES FAIL TO TELL SERIES SCORE

Cryptic Message Indicates, However, That Brooklyn Won Exciting Game

WE GUESS 12 INNINGS

Try Your Hand At Deciphering Radio—Here Are The Words; Write The Music!

By Dudley Burrows

New York: Smith won place world series hall fame with Mathewson Coombs Mcginnty and Bender of former years Smith support equalled best in classics history of Indians reached first three hits passes Smith delivered hundred nine pitches forty nine strikes forty one balls eight four strikes five fouls five field outs eighteen ground outs what Speaker saw in Caldwells delivery when warming up in mystery his only deliberation when entered box. Mails made better but less effective Smith Mails wasn't easy and good Cleveland fielding prevented scoring many respects game equalled best series many years showing brilliant playing individual team first real baseball weather series but fan demonstrative.

Only that—and nothing more!

The rest of the U.S. Naval radio message regarding the third game of the world-series baseball championship between Brooklyn and Cleveland is probably wandering the broad Pacific today in search of place to lay its weary head.

Oh, yes—a few lines more DID creep through. Here they are:

"New York: Brooklyn Cleveland world series games resume play tomorrow (Saturday) Cleveland."

As for the message at the head of our story: It is yours for translation!

WE HAVE HUNCH!

We have our own "hunch" as to what happened when Sherrod Smith, the big Brooklyn southpaw, essayed to try conclusions against the Cleveland twirlers, Ray Caldwell and "Duster" Mails—but we are giving no guarantees.

To the corps of experts who went into caucus last evening, on receipt of the cryptic message, the following happenings seemed to be reasonably clear:

Smith evidently pitched a 12-inning shutout game against the Indians, giving Brooklyn two of the first three games of the big series.

This is indicated by the statement that he deserves a place beside Matthewson, Coombs, "Iron Man" McGinnity and "Chief" Bender in the Baseball Hall of Fame; and by the indicated facts that there were 8 strike-outs, 5 foul-outs, 5 field-outs and 18 ground-outs—a total of 36 outs.

Three outs to an inning. Twelve innings!

Pshaw! It's as simple as picking winners at Kiangwan!

SMITH'S EFFORT

Smith, in order to win fame, must have pitched a fraction over nine balls to an inning. His total of 109 pitched balls included 49 strikes and 41 balls. Where those "field outs" and "ground outs" come in is for you to figure.

Ray Caldwell evidently didn't do so well; but Mails must have turned in a pretty fine performance.

At all events, there you are—let's see how close you can come to guessing the score!

Cross-Country Run

The committee of the Boys Athletic Club desires that members who contemplate entering for the coming Police Sports turn up at the Hongkew Park track on Friday evening, the 15th inst., at 6 p.m. for the one-mile relay try-out.

The best of four men will be chosen to represent the team.

The club will resume their cross-country run early next month and hope that an arrangement can be made to have an inter-club run with the Shanghai Harriers, Nanyang University, etc.

The club's fastest men—F. A. Remedios, M. J. Cruz, R. P. Remedios and J. Rebeiro, shaped up well in the last inter-club run, when they met and defeated the Shanghai Harriers. It is to be hoped that they will do well in the coming police athletic meet.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Nine years old today!
The heir of all the centuries,
Thy present is from the past
Thy future is held fast
In thy struggle for liberties.

* * *

Before the Western Star had risen to glory.
Thou China wast a land where scholarly achievement made your story.
Thou did'st not need the touch of foreign hand
To heal a weakness or to raise the dead,
Thy weakness was the strength of one o'er grown.
Thy dead the slumber of a tired head.
For ages thou hast suffered oft the whip
Of tyrant scorpion or of dreaded race,
Yet when the time did come thou dared to sip
The Wine of Freedom from the Chalice Grace.

* * *

Near neighbors may attack thy sovereign rights,
May confiscate thy lands, thy wealth, thy power,
But thou hast in thy history seen the heights
From whence thou could'st discern Great Freedom's Hour.
And so though nine years old in your new birth,
Yet art thou old and mother of us all.
So in thy future go from worth to worth,
Look up, rise up, and answer Freedom's Call.

* * *

A VERDICT

Judge Public has given his decision. The present Bandman Company is good. It is a well balanced combination able to give excellent presentations of the new plays.

"Billeted" is to be repeated tomorrow. It had a most flattering reception last night from a full house. The name savors of the wars just past, but the play is really a human passage, and will continue to interest when the peace, that should follow war, is assured.

On Tuesday and Wednesday "The Yellow Ticket" will give the company an opportunity of showing us what individuals are like in strong stuff. The play proved to be one of the London successes of last year. On Thursday and Friday "The Naughty Wife" will be presented. It is a typical Charles Hawtrey play and full of humor and naughtiness. The fare for Saturday is "Lord Richard in the Pantry." The comedy has proved a big hit in town, and was running strongly according to the last batch of home papers.

In presenting these plays Bandman has been undoubtdly fortunate. It is an open secret that the well known impresario has the first pick of all London productions, and is therefore able to keep his Far Eastern clients well up to date in current drama.

* * *

PHIL CARLTON

Every playgoer knows Phil Carlton. He is a versatile individual, and not the least entertaining of his accomplishments is the very downright way he has of calling things by their names. He is managing the present Bandman Company. He has managed many of them during the past fifteen years. He hopes to manage many more in the next fifty years. He is quite certain that the mixtures of climates though which he has to pass in his tours; the mixtures of drinks that it is necessary he should gaze upon; the keeping in order those wilful boys and girls who make his company, and who are always such a delight by their youth; and last but not least the many critics that he has to meet and to be civil to under the most trying circumstances; is all conducive to longivity.

Playgoer, be very careful what you say about Lloyd George when Phil Carlton is about. It seems that the same little principality produced both of these well known characters. Years and years ago, when he was as young as he possibly could be, he was placed in the arms of his father, and as far as that interested person was concerned he held another Prince of Wales. Carlton could not talk at the time, but he had other means of letting folk know that he wanted things.

A good deal of his wayward boyhood was spent in India. That was entirely due to his father, who was a government official in that Dependency. In time it became necessary to see that Phil was able to decipher a bill, or to sign a chit, and so he was sent home, and during the years that followed he became a fine cricketer; he played football with any amount of vigor, and picked up quite a lot of wrinkles about billiards, so many in fact, that he was able to concede me fifty, and to leave me with the chit to sign when my score was augmented with half a dozen. So you see his school days were not altogether profitless.

Phil Carlton

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO

Twenty-one years ago he made his first journey out to Shanghai with the Robert Brough Company. He still avers that it was one of the best, if not the best, that have found their way up the Whangpoo. I asked him if he were playing juvenile leads at that time, (at the same time I thought inwardly that with his stalwart figure he would make an excellent matinee idol). "Did I take juvenile leads?" he answered, "Not much. My chief work with that company was to carry on the tray or to say 'The carriage waits, me lord.' That was as far as I got on that occasion."

It was after that tour that he recognised the fact that he could sing quite nicely, and so Mrs. Hadyn Coffin took him in hand and developed a pleasing baritone so well, that the next thing he found was that he was playing understudy to Hadyn Coffin himself, and appearing in some of the old favorites like "The Cingalee" "The Country Girl" "The Geisha" "The Belle of New York" and others of the same order.

* * *

HIS MISTAKES

He admits that he made one mistake in his life. He left London to see something of the world. He went to America with the famous Miss Lily Langtry, and played second leads. When the tour was over he had the chance to stop in America with musical comedy companies. But he went back to England. He thinks that this was probably another mistake. Australia saw him, South Africa looked upon him, India sat up and took notice when he returned and then—and then—Bandman looked and was overcome. Long years ago it was that Maurice asked him to join the contingent, and sing, produce and manage, and through the years that have passed, the principal troubles between impresario and manager seem to have been over just what Phil Carlton was worth, and maskee the exchange. But they generally managed to agree by Maurice saying "All right, have it your own way."

It will be remembered that Phil Carlton travelled round as manager with Tim Frawley's players last year, and when he left the company in New York he sailed for England, and in a couple of weeks had been booked up to play understudy to Godfrey Tearle in "Tiger Rose." While there his old chief Bandman came along with ambitious schemes and it is seen that Phil has come in on them.

* * *

BANDMAN'S PLANS

In future Bandman will have three special companies. He will endeavor to send out a comedy company, like the present, with all the very latest London successes; he will follow that up with a musical comedy company, which will also present whatever tickles in the musical line: and he is hoping to form excellent little concert parties that will give whatever is proving a hit either on the concert platform or in vaudeville.

* * *

HARD TIMES ON TOUR

Phil Carlton tells me that the lot of a touring company these days is very much more difficult than in former times. At one time it cost the management

(Continued on Page 2)

S.C.C. WINNER BY 8 WICKETS; HEAVY SCORES

Ollerdessen, Hayward And Hawkings Make Big Contributions

397 FOR NINE WICKETS

Huge First Wicket Stand For Shanghai Cricket Club; Interporters Lose

By "Boundary"

A team representing the eleven to travel to Hongkong next month played an S.C.C. combination yesterday afternoon on the Club's ground, and some very heavy scoring was witnessed. For the fall of only 9 wickets, 397 runs were boarded.

The Interporters started with Harry Ollerdessen and Leach facing the attack of Murphy and Cobb. Ollerdessen was in first-class form and started to score at a good rate. When he had gathered 74 he retired.

Leach, Thomson and Muriel carried on the good work, and, when the side had placed 177 to their credit, the innings was declared closed.

LANNING WAS GOOD

The only bowler who had any serious effect on the batsmen was V. H. Lanning. He is seen all too eldom on the cricket field, but when he does turn out he always gives an excellent account of himself.

His three wickets for 45 runs was quite the best bowling average of the day, and on an easy wicket was a fine performance. Dr. Morris did well in capturing 2 wickets for only 9 runs.

The Interport team had a couple of hours hard leather hunting when the S. C. C. men went to the wickets. Hayward and Hawkings found the bowling of Wilson and Wainwright very much to their liking, and scored freely. Changes of bowling had no effect upon the pair, and before they were parted they had scored between them 163 runs.

HAYWARD'S CENTURY

Hayward's 100 adds another order of merit to his long list of triumphs. Hawkings is also in great form this season. It was only a week or so ago that he scored a coveted century against some of our best bowlers. Piercy and Lanning played out time and so helped to beat our interport representatives by 8 wickets and 43 odd runs.

Scores:

AN INTERPORT XI

H. B. Ollerdessen Retired	74
D. W. Leach, b. Cobb	23
C. E. M. Thomson, c. V. Lanning, b. Billings	31
F. L. Wainwright, b. V. Lanning	0
H. E. Muriel, c. Kerr b. Dr. Morris	20
A. H. Leslie, c. Cobb, b. Dr. Morris	1
J. R. Weeks, c. Billings, b. Lanning	0
C. Brook, not out	7
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Morris, b. Lanning	12
J. R. Hinton, did not bat	—
B. W. Duthoit, did not bat	—
Extras	9
Total for 8 wickets	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murphy	10	2	44	0
Cobb	7	0	46	1
Lanning	11	0	45	3
Billings	11	3	24	1
Morris	3	0	9	2

S. C. C.

W. J. Hawkings, b. Wilson	75
A. W. Hayward, st Brook, b. Wainwright	100
A. E. Piercy, not out	17
V. H. Lanning, not out	15
Dr. Moris, did not bat	—
P. H. Cobb, did not bat	—
E. G. Barnes, did not bat	—
W. G. R. Muryhey, did not bat	—
J. M. Pearson, did not bat	—
S. R. Kerr, did not bat	—
G. M. Billings, did not bat	—
Extras	13
Total for two wickets	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	15	1	63	1
Wainwright	13	0	53	1
Hinton	3	0	26	0
Leach	5	0	42	0
Duthoit	5	0	23	0

"Shanghai" Barrett Is Sensation In Merrie Old England

Local Cricketer, Home On Leave, Makes A Hit

No wonder Shanghai is proud of Captain E. I. M. Barrett. He is our "Admirable Crichton" of sport, and the way he carries the Shanghai colors when he is on home leave does much to place our world of sport on the map.

When he went to England, before the war, he did so well for his county, Hampshire, that, when the averages for the season were published, it was seen that he stood sixth on the All-England list.

This year he again has been successful, and has been consistent in his big scores. He has done much to give his side a good place on the League Table.

London papers are loud in their praises of Barretts prowess with the bat. Here is but one of the many pleasant things that the press has had to say about him:

"It is a pleasure to watch Capt. Barrett bat. Instead of allowing ball after ball to go by on the off side in the deadly fashion of many of our leading batsmen, he always "has a go," and, thanks to the precision with which he "gets over them" with much profit to himself and his side. Not that he cannot also punch a half volley as hard as anybody when he gets the chance, or hit a ball to leg when it should be hit to leg.

"When Major Tennyson hurt his hand in fielding against Surrey recently, Capt. Barrett took over the captaincy of the Hampshire side. Hampshire has an excellent team this year, and nearly brought off a great coup by going so close to beating the very strong Surrey XI. on their own ground. If it had not been for Mr. C. T. A. Wilkinson's heroic batting in both innings Hampshire would have won easily."

Yangtszepoo Bowls Club Closes 1920 Season With Splendid Final Program

Big Crowd Witnesses Rink And Ladies Competitions At Wayside Park—Prizes Are Awarded To Successful Contestants

The Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club finished up their season in great style at Wayside Park yesterday afternoon. As previously stated, they were the last club to close down and they did it in great style.

The proceedings commenced immediately with a Rink Competition. The "Points" game consists of drawing, driving, trailing and guarding, and is an exceedingly clever proposition although it looks very easy.

After tea had been served the ladies present took part in a novel competition of "drawing to the jack," and some wonderful exhibitions were witnessed.

Some ladies easily proved that their knowledge had not been obtained from books and could easily give their husbands points (especially the winner) whilst others were hot so successful.

PRIZES PRESENTED

At the conclusion of the games the cups, etc., won during the season, and also the prizes for the day's events, were presented by Mrs. B. Anderton (wife of the President) in a most gracious manner, ably supported by Messrs. B. Anderton, J. Tweedlie and W. T. Bisset.

Mrs. Anderton was the recipient of a handsome present in the form of a silver chain bag and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. Lloyd) was presented with a handsome cigarette case as an appreciation of his services for the past two years.

The Yangtszepoo Club have had a successful season and their membership now reaches the 150 mark; which, considering the fact that so many regular playing members are away on leave, is extremely good.

SEASON'S PRIZE WINNERS

Championship.—Winner, F. Ferrier; runner up, A. M. McGregor.

Handicap.—Winner, A. C. Havtorn; runner up, W. Fothergill.

Pairs.—Winners, R. Dorrance and J. Greive; runners up, C. Richards and A. Mackintosh.

Rinks.—Winners, R. C. Aitkenhead, C. Richards, R. H. Brown and W. Fothergill.

Wilson Cup.—Winner, J. Greive; runner up, J. Tomlinson.

Kiang Wo Cup.—Winner, A. Taylor; runner up, F. Lloyd.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS

Shipping Competition.—Winner, Capt. McArthur.

Points Game.—Winner, J. Shaw; runner up, R. C. Aitkenhead.

Visitors Points Game.—Winner, F. Fletcher; runner up, J. T. Disselduff.

Rink.—Winners, T. Poignand, R. Brown, L. Smith and J. M. Smith; runners up, R. C. Aitkenhead, P. Ephgrave, G. M. Murdo and J. E. Wilson.

Ladies Drawing-to-the-Jack Competition.—Winner, Mrs. E. Broadrick; 2nd prize, Mrs. G. Ross; 3rd prize, Mrs. Hayward; 4th prize, Mrs. L. Smith; 5th prize, Mrs. Davies.

Tennis Section. — Winners, (mixed doubles) Mrs. G. Bloom and Mr. L. Smith.

STANDING WINS FIRST LEG ON ST. DUNSTAN'S SHOOT CUP

The annual rifle meeting of the S.V.C., First Reserves, was held at the Rifle Range yesterday at 2:30 p.m. when the St. Dunstan's Cup was shot off. Ranges were Bisley 200, 300 and 400 yds. (at this range, Bisley 500 yds. target to be used) one sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance. There were 24 entries and 19 competed.

Pte. W. Standing registered his first leg on the cup with a score of 100 (75, plus 25 points allowance). Pte. A. M. Collaco was high gun with 95 points. The weather conditions were excellent.

Following is the result of the competition.

Names	Class	200	300	400	Total	Alloce	Total
Pte. W. Standing	C	27	21	27	75	25	100
Pte. F. P. Bartley	A	25	32	29	86	12	98
Lieut. A. W. Studd	A	27	31	26	84	12	96
Pte. F. M. Cruz	C	22	20	29	81	25	96
Pte. A. M. Collaco	A1	31	31	33	95	0	95
Pte. A. Cranfield	A	26	27	28	81	12	93
Pte. A. E. Collins	A1	31	30	31	92	0	92
Pte. H. J. Barnes	B	26	21	27	74	15	89
Sgt. J. C. Bosustow	A1	27	28	33	88	0	88
Cpl. W. J. Terril	A1	30	27	29	86	0	86
Col. D. McAllister	A1	23	31	31	85	0	85
Pte. J. E. Watson	A	25	27	20	72	12	84
Pte. G. H. Rendall	A	18	27	22	67	12	79
Lieut. C. H. Ryde	B	23	19	22	64	15	79
C./Sgt. W. J. Gray	C	18	14	17	49	25	74
Cpl. F. D. Fannan	B	15	21	22	58	15	73
Pte. P. Tilley	B	21	15	21	57	15	72
Pte. W. J. E. Forsyth	A1	23	14	26	63	0	63
Pte. G. Archer	B	12	12	12	36	15	51
Pte. E. Jackson	A	17	4	14	35	12	47

Allowances: A1 Class, scratch, A Class 12, B Class 15, and C Class 25 points respectively on the aggregate score for three ranges.

LADIES PRIZE SHOOT

This important competition will take place this morning at 8:30. Range: 200 yds. Bisley, one sighting and ten scoring shots.

Allowances: A1 Class Scratch, A Class 5, B Class 6 and C Class 12 points.

CORRECTION

Competitor: Pte. Tilley's third Lady should be Mrs. W. V. Field and not Miss L. Gabb.

"WILSON" IS WINNER OF "THE PARIS"

Victory Features Fine Card At S.R.C. Track; Bremner Has The Mount

HARPER THROWN TWICE

Medina-Sidonia Is First Home In "Longchamps;" Heard Rides Well

By "Grandstand"

Another picturesque and thrilling program of racing attracted a large assemblage of horse-lovers to the Race Course yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the Fifth Extra Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, featured by the Paris Handicap, a try-out for championship aspirants.

Scarcely less important than the "Paris," which was won in spectacular fashion by Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's chestnut charger Wilson, was the excellently-contested Longchamps Steeplechase, captured by Mr. Herlofson's grey pony Medina-Sidonia, with Mr. Dalgarno up, from a field of five high-class starters.

DALGARNO ON TOES

Mr. Dalgarno started the day in good shape by taking third place in the opening event, the Calais Hurdle Race, behind Mr. Morriss on Petersfield and Mr. Sweeting on Battle Axe. He then won with the Herlofson entry and latter took Sky and Hickling's grey Mazurek into third place in the "Paris," and finished third in the "Boulogne Cup" on Mr. Lamerton's good little pony, Colombo.

The feature rider of the day was Mr. A. J. P. Heard, who rode two winners (Tylle II. and Michigan), one second (Wellington) one third (Climax) and one unplaced pony (The Ameer), in five starts.

Close behind him, from the standpoint of performances, was Mr. H. Morriss, who rode Petersfield and Loganfield to victory but failed with Fichfield in the "Marseilles Plate."

BREMNER IS PLUCKY

Mr. J. B. M. Bremner, who gamely lifted La Vesle to its feet in the Long Champs, after that pony had stumbled at the same barrier which proved the undoing of Mr. Harper, on The Earl, is entitled to third place for the day. He piloted the day's "long shot," Wilson, to victory in the classic, but failed to place with Aboukir in the "Calais" and with Ace of Diamonds in the "Boulogne." Nevertheless, he rode splendidly all afternoon.

Mr. Harper was unlucky throughout the afternoon. His first two mounts, Frotman and The Earl, fell in the jump races while The Hawfinch, in the "Paris," was cut off at the head of the stretch, and Lightning Raider, in the "Autevil Handicap," could do no better than third.

VIDA'S TOUGH LUCK

Mr. Vida also had tough racing luck, losing a close race on Play Thing in the third and another with Sir Paul Chater's grey, Conqueror Dahlia, in the "Paris." The latter pony, by the way, will bear close watching.

Gussie White, who rode his piebald pony Victoria to victory in the Kalgoorlie Cup last week, came close to repeating yesterday in the "Versailles Stake," being beaten by a short neck in a stretch drive with Last Call II., cleverly ridden by Mr. Moller. Gussie rode a fine race, but Victoria could not quite last the distance.

Mr. Arnhold, who rode The Heron in The Welterweight Cup dash, scored a pretty win, marred only by the gathering twilight.

The following are the results:

1.—The Calais Hurdle Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies. Winners of two Hurdle Races barred.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss's br. Petersfield, (Morriss)	152—1
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe, (Sweeting)	152—2
Mr. Fash's ch. Redskin, (Dalgarno)	152—3

Also ran: Aboukir, *(Bremner), Forglen, (Hind), Frotman,* (late Sam Browne), (Mr. Harper), Cadzow's Glen, (Hayes), Fairylight, (Hulthen).

*(Fell).

Won by two lengths; many lengths.

Time—2:53 3-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, Dividend $6.10, for place, 1st $5.40, 2nd $7.10, 3rd $6.00.

Cash Sweep. 1st 88, 2nd 419.

3rd 312. Unplaced—301, 297, 272, 117 and 248.

2.—The Longchamps Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies.—Over the Wall on Polo Ground. Once Round and in.

Mr. H. Herlofson's grey Medina Sidonia, (Dalgarno) .....154—1
Mr. MacBonar's grey Revenge, (Hulthen) ...145—2
Messrs. Brand Bros.'s ches. La Vesle, (Bremner) 158—3
Also ran: Chop Dollar, (Rowe), The Earl, (Harper).

Many lengths; Many lengths.
Time—None taken.

Pari-mutuel: For win, Dividend $11.50, for place 1st $7.90, 2nd $15.00, 3rd $——

Cash Sweep, 1st 221, 2nd 67, 3rd 351. Unplaced—292 and 342.

3.—The Marseilles Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies that have started in and not won a Race of 5 furlongs or under since July 1, 1920.—Half-a-mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey and Sparke's grey Wild Escapade, (late Escapade), (Hayes) .148—1
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Play Thing, (Vida) .....148—2
Mr. Fay's dun Climax (Heard) .....147—3
Also ran: Inveravon, (Bauld), Saucy Thing, (White), Charing Cross, (Bremner), Iron Duke, (Sleap), Black Fox, (Eastwood), Father John, (Hind), Tichfield, (Morriss), Dusty Miller, (McBain), Golden Feather, (Zutter), Free and Easy (Crokam).

Half length; two lengths.
Time—58 3-5 secs.

Pari-mutuel: For win, Dividend $81.10 for place, 1st $17.30, 2nd $10.00, 3rd $17.30.

Cash Sweep, 1st 9, 2nd 396, 3rd 227. Unplaced—568, 572, 38, 16, 241, 225, 426, 251, 29 and 513.

4.—The Versailles Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies that have started in at least three flat races during 1920, to be ridden by Jockeys who have not won more than four flat races since January 1, 1920.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. J. Spunt and N. W. Hickling's ches. Last Call II. (Moller)152—1
Mr. Harry White's piebald Victoria. (White) ..155—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Moonlighter. (Rowe) ....159—3
Also ran: The Kangani, (Hayes), Lockfield, (Law), Cuckfield, (Sweeting), (Hind), Cape Horn, (Hulthen).

A neck; 3 lengths.
Time—1:48 2-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, Dividend $11.40, for place, 1st $6.50, 2nd $10.10, 3rd $10.10.

Cash Sweep, 1st 409, 2nd 223, 3rd 285. Unplaced—634, 231, 233, 229 and 115.

5.—The Paris Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third 100. A Handicap for China Ponies that have started in at least three flat races during 1920.—One mile and a half.

lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches. Wilson, (Bremner) .....152—1
Sir Paul Chater's grey Conqueror Dahlia, (Vida) .....147—2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mazurek, (Dalgarno) .....155—3
Also ran: Sidelight, (Cameron), Father Confessor, (Bauld), The Hawfinch, (Harper), The Ameer, (Heard), Guldborg, (Liddell), Co-insurance, (Crokam), Rouble, (Sleap).

½ length; ¾ length.
Time—3:19 1-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, dividend $96.20, for place, 1st $26.40, 2nd $11.40, 3rd $10.00.

Cash Sweep, 1st 61, 2nd 635, 3rd 659. Unplaced—359, 595, 122, 310, 605, 513 and 273.

6.—The Auteuil Handicap.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. A Handicap for China Ponies that have started as Sub-Second Tls 15.0 Third, Tls. scription Griffins on the Shanghai Race Course during 1919 and 1920 and that have started in and not won three flat races at any time.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Maillin's s.w. Tryllo II (Heard) .....146—1
Mr. Nugget's bay Pilgrim (Sleap) .....162—2
Mr. Harper's ch. Light'g Raider (Harper) ...154—3
Also ran: White Spear (White), Galopin (Berthelin), Eastward Ho, (Bremner), Jaunty Jock (Crokam).

Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time—2:09 2-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, dividend $28.80, for place, 1st $10.60, 2nd $15.90, 3rd 9.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st 459, 2nd 601, 3rd 250. Unplaced—751, 461, 85 and 725.

7.—The Nice Selling Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies to be sold for $600.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Robert's bay Michigan (Heard) .....146—1
Mr. Slogger's grey Wild Night (Sleap) .....158—2
Mr. Bonar's ch. Salaro (Moller) .....151—3
Also ran: Ace of Diamonds (Bremner), Hinode (Crokam), Lahana (McBain).

Won by ½ a length, 1 length.
Time—2:08 4-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, dividend $22.20, for place, 1st $6.50, 2nd $8.80, 3rd $6.40.

Cash Sweep: 1st 169, 2nd 459, 3rd . 688. Unplaced—732, 476, 64.

8.—The Boulogne Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies that started at either the 4th or 5th Extra Race Meetings, 1920, and that have won a race at same.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Mr. Morriss' ch. Loganfield (Morriss) .....159—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's bay Wellington (Heard) .....162—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Colombo (Dalgarno) 152—3
Also ran: Rupee Bill (Vida), Father John (Sleap), Midas (Bauld), Blackford (Eastwood), The Dancing Bird (White), Tomahawk (Hulthen).

Won by ½ a length; one length.
Time—1:32 4-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win, dividend $10.70, for place, 1st $6.30, 2nd $8.30, 3rd $4.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st 160, 2nd 405, 3rd 616. Unplaced—27, 211, 555, 139, 134, 389.

8 A.—The Marseilles Welter Weight Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies to be ridden by Jockeys who can scale not less than 168 lbs. in racing colors. Weight, 185 lbs.—Half-a-mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's gr. The Heron (Arnhold) .....185—1
Mr. Robson's gr. Niblick (Burkill) .....192—2
Mr. Massey's skew. Nights of Old (Robinson) ..190—3
Also ran: The Disappointing Bird (Hooper), Soft Thing (Tuxford), Charing Cross (Gibbings), Black Fox (McMichael).

Won by two lengths, three lengths.
Time—1:00.

Pari-mutuel: For win, dividend $7.70, for place, 1st $5.90, 2nd $7.30, 3rd $12.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st 95, 2nd 420, 3rd 168. Unplaced—223, 67, 243 and 487.

'Bugs' Baer

Babe Ruth started goat glanding again in the fourth inning yesterday and wammed number forty-three, which breaks Monte Cross's 1904 record by exactly forty-three and a fraction. There is some doubt among throwers as to just what technique to pull on the Babe when he starts goat glanding at the plate.

Some pitchers let 'er go and say a prayer. That's foolish statesmanship and belongs among the Fourteen other points. They should say a prayer and let 'er go.

Yesterday's sock wasn't quite long enough to be mentioned in the Soviet communique, but it was very robust. Caldwell was browsing around in the box when he noticed the two of 'em standing at the plate. Meaning Babe and his two yards of batsticks. Now the swastickа is considered a lucky charm among the aborigines. But a batsticka is something else again. So Caldwell motioned his fielders to move back a few precincts among the nickel seats.

OLYMPICS START

Then he threw one offhandedly like he was playing bean bag with the catcher. It must have been bean soup because it was very weak. The old batsticka bammed it on the round side and the last seen of the ball it was breaking Loomis's record for the hurdles.

That started the baseball Olympics. The fielders tore off a few marathon heats, the bugs started throwing the straw hats for distance and the umps started chining 'emselves on the foul lines. In the excitement, one of Harry Stevens's merchant princes sold a cone with some ice cream in it. Harry will set him down for ten days.

Home runs are getting pretty common up at the Polo Grounds. But they're like pay days. No matter how many you see, the next one is always a novelty. The Babe only Werden's record, hung up when [illegible] has to go three more to break Perry the pills didn't come wrapped in tin foil.

SCORING DIFFERENT

Perry's record was knocked off when a base on balls was a basehit and over the fence was out. The batter could call for a low ball or a high ball, during, before or after the game. They used to throw pop bottles in the old days, too. How the old game has changed!

Rough men hung around the grandstands and wagered money on the games. They lost and paid. How the old game has changed! The outfielders wore high hats and tipped them to the folks in the bleachers. Now, the infielders wear caps and tip 'em to any hot grounders that skin by. You can't blame a shortstop for chirping "Good morning" to a tough grounder that means good night if he gets in front of it.

The old game hasn't changed a bit.

PUTTING MAKES MANY GOLFERS COME TO GRIEF

Psychological Effect Of Few Inches Spoils Lots Of Of Shots

BY ABE MITCHELL

How is it that putting exercises such an influence over most of us in a critical game; when, in an ordinary match, we would not hesitate to go up and hit the ball well and firmly into the hole?

This thought occurred to me the other day when I heard of a player who, in a competition, missed a short putt on the seventeenth green. Retiring into the clubhouse he said he could hole that putt every time and at any time.

He was immediately challenged by a fellow member who has a hobby of making queer bets. He bet that the player would not hole the self-same putt on a day one month ahead, at two o'clock in an afternoon.

The bet was made and duly registered. In the interval the player commenced to think of this putt, and began to practise putting on his lawn at home, where he cut two holes.

Every morning he had a few putts, and so it went on; but all the time he was thinking that putting was not such an easy thing, after all. Awful thoughts of missing that horrid little putt on the appointed day began to creep into his mind.

The bet did not worry him so much as what would be thought if he missed holeing on the day. Really this putt became a nightmare to him, and in spite of diligent practice, he still thought that it might be missed. The putt was not a long one—about thirty inches—but, all the same, his thoughts began to magnify it into many yards.

TRICK OF IMAGINATION

The fateful day arrived. There was a big gathering of members to see the putt holed at 2 o'clock. To cut a long story short he missed it, and lost the bet. It is hard to think that such a thing was possible, especially as this player was an excellent putter; but there it is—and I am told that the story is perfectly true.

There is no doubt that the ball and the hole take a great grip of one's imagination, and cause many missed putts. Why this should be so is one of the mysteries of the game.

It is quite evident that, in this case, the player had really too long to think about the putt.

Who has not heard of the player who missed a putt of less than twelve inches? James Braid slipped one of eight inches at Westward Ho. These instances are common, but to a good putter such a bet as I have mentioned probably seems a ridiculous proposition.

THE "QUEER" THINGS

There are, however, many funny happenings in golf; and there are, too, many weird ways of playing it. I know a player who stands with his left foot in front of the right. As a matter of fact, his right foot is so far behind that the feet are almost in line with one another.

Draw a straight line from the ball at right angles to the line of play, put both feet on that line and you have a fair idea of this player's stance. How he does it I do not know; but nevertheless he hits a fairly good tee shot, and of course the short game is comparatively easy for one who can twist himself to hit the ball from such a position.

I have seen players who, after they hit the ball, execute a kind of little dance, all the time waving the club in a most dangerous manner after the ball, as though they were not content, but would like to have it back to hit a little further. It is all in the game.

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French Remedy for all Irregularities. Then send for Ladies Book of Martin's Pills in the house of that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

JACK DEMPSEY
WORLD'S CHAMPION
has come
SEE HIM AT THE
ISIS
NEXT MONDAY

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

Sports Calendar

(Please send all dates of coming events in the sports world to us, in order that the public may be informed).

MONDAY, OCT. 11th
Racing — International Recreation Club, Kiangwan Track. First Saddling bell at 1:00 p.m.
Football—Meeting at "Rec" club house, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12th
Boxing—Carpentier vs. Battling Levinsky, 15 rounds, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13
Football — Ranger's Club Meeting at No. 7 Hankow Road, at 5:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16th
Athletic Meet—Thos. Hanbury School for Boys, 7th annual sports meet Hongkew Rec. Grounds.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20th
Boxing—Dempsey vs. Brennan, 15 rounds, New York City.

FRID., SAT., OCT. 22-23
Regatta—Rowing Regatta at Henli.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30th
Racing—International Racing Club, Kiangwan.
Athletic Meet—Under auspices Police Athletic Club, Recreation Grounds.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

twenty-five pounds to bring a player from London to Bombay. Today it costs over fifty. Then you hit a town, and where in former times you paid three dollars and fifty cents for your rooms in the hotel, today it is generally seven or eight—and these are special rates. Yes, and for our pound we got twelve dollars, now we get four or five.

Another difficulty to be encountered—but this is in the right direction—is that Far Eastern audiences are now asking for only the best plays and really capable players. This is quite as it should be. But the best plays cost more money; the capable players, curiously enough, want capable salaries. We have to bring stuff that will attract. In the days of long ago before the war, a play was presented, and often, because folk had nothing better to do, they went to the theater no matter what was on. Today there are many more ways of entertaining ourselves. The dancing delights have proved a menace to the theater and all that can be done is to give something that is so good that even the jazzies of dancers feels he and she ought to see it.

"Yes, tell the playgoer, what with fares, rates, plays, players, and exchange, there is not much left when expenses are met on a tour which has as many big jumps as the Far Eastern. Prices are all up, and if playgoers want only the best—and it is a sad warning—then prices will also have to go up on the seats."

"But I hope you like our present crowd. Our delight is all to please. What's our star production? Well I hope they are all good but I think you will all want to see 'Romance.'

SOMERSET MAUGHAM

"In 1904 Somerset Maugham's first play, "A Man of Honor," was produced at the old Avenue Theater. I was younger then, maybe more vivid in my enthusiasms, but it seemed to me a great play. Even now, sixteen years later, I can recall scenes as clearly as if I had witnessed them yesterday. The play ran, if my memory serves, a fortnight. After that Maugham decided to give the public what it wanted—and very good value for money most of his later plays were. Meantime he kept his artistic soul alive by writing novels which can be classed as literature.

"Now, after many years, Maugham returns to his early manner, and in The Unknown (at the Aldwych) gives us an able, sincere, and almost a great play. His first act is superlatively good; his second is admirable in that one hears the throb of drama beneath what is frankly a discussion on religion. The third falls off woefully. An actress with genius (such as Haidee Wright displayed as the bereaved mother) might have saved it—at all events have held it together. But Ellen O'Malley never even came to grips with what should have been a moving scene.

"Maugham has drawn his characters with a strong hand; there is scrupulous fairness in his presentation of the quietly sincere Christians, the two agnostics (one reluctant, the other embittered) and the clergyman. No bias is apparent. Each states his case and leaves it to his hearers to select the argument that satisfies their own spiritual doubts. It is a play that needed courage to write, courage to present; and is two-thirds of a splendid achievement."

Playful Stallite.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
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Sun Glasses in Various Shades
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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 5th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on October 16, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

32241

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YOUNG MEN and their YOUTHFUL SPIRITED ELDERS have taken a great fancy to

STETSON HATS

And there is one great advantage in buying a STETSON, it has the quality-to-the-last-stitch that has proven itself in the wear through fifty years of hat making.

Store service here to match the hats—in courtesy, promptness, reasonable price, and a personal interest in your patronage.

Inspection Invited
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Cigarettes
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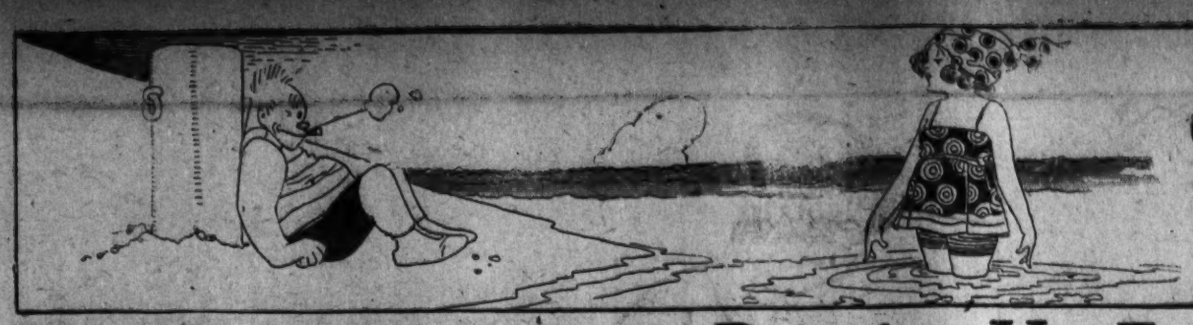
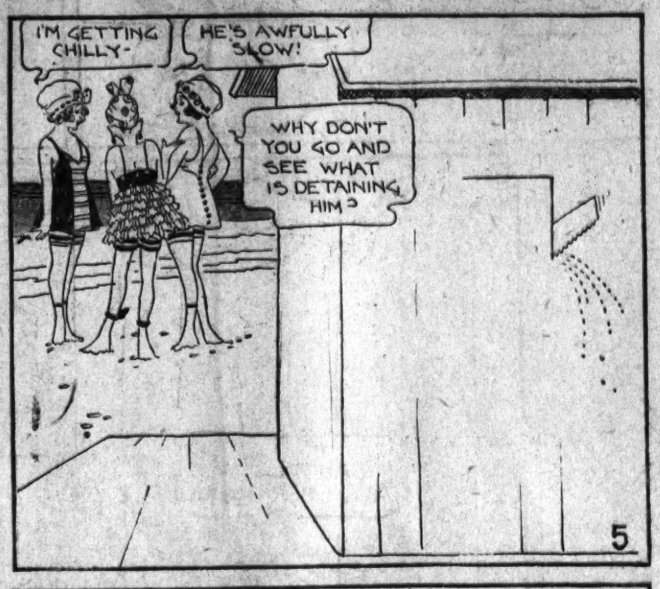
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes..

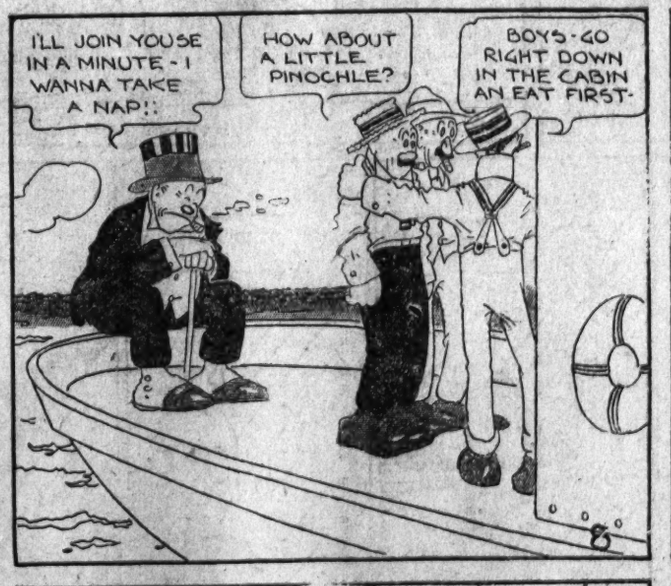


Comic Picture Section

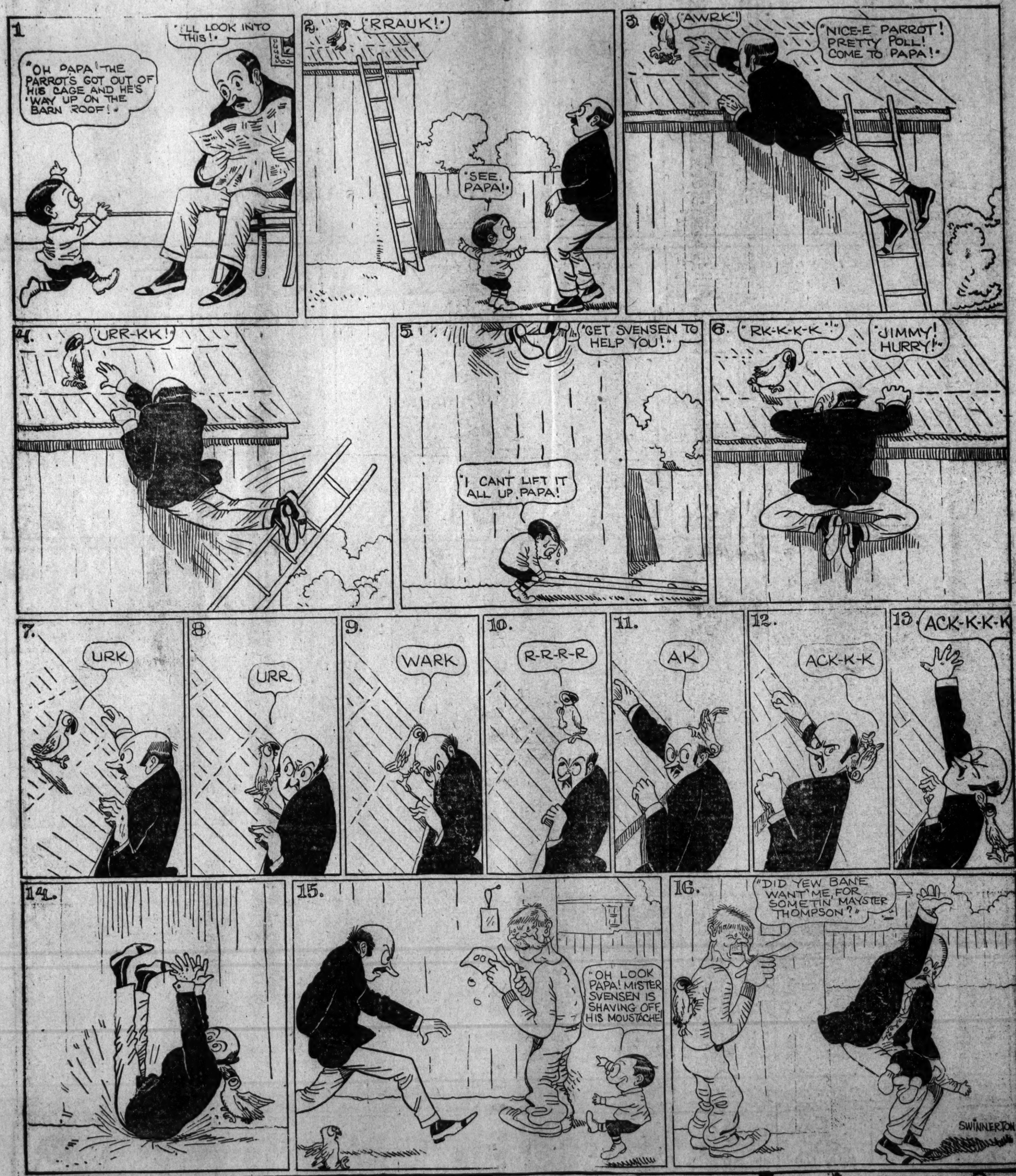
Sunday, October 10th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

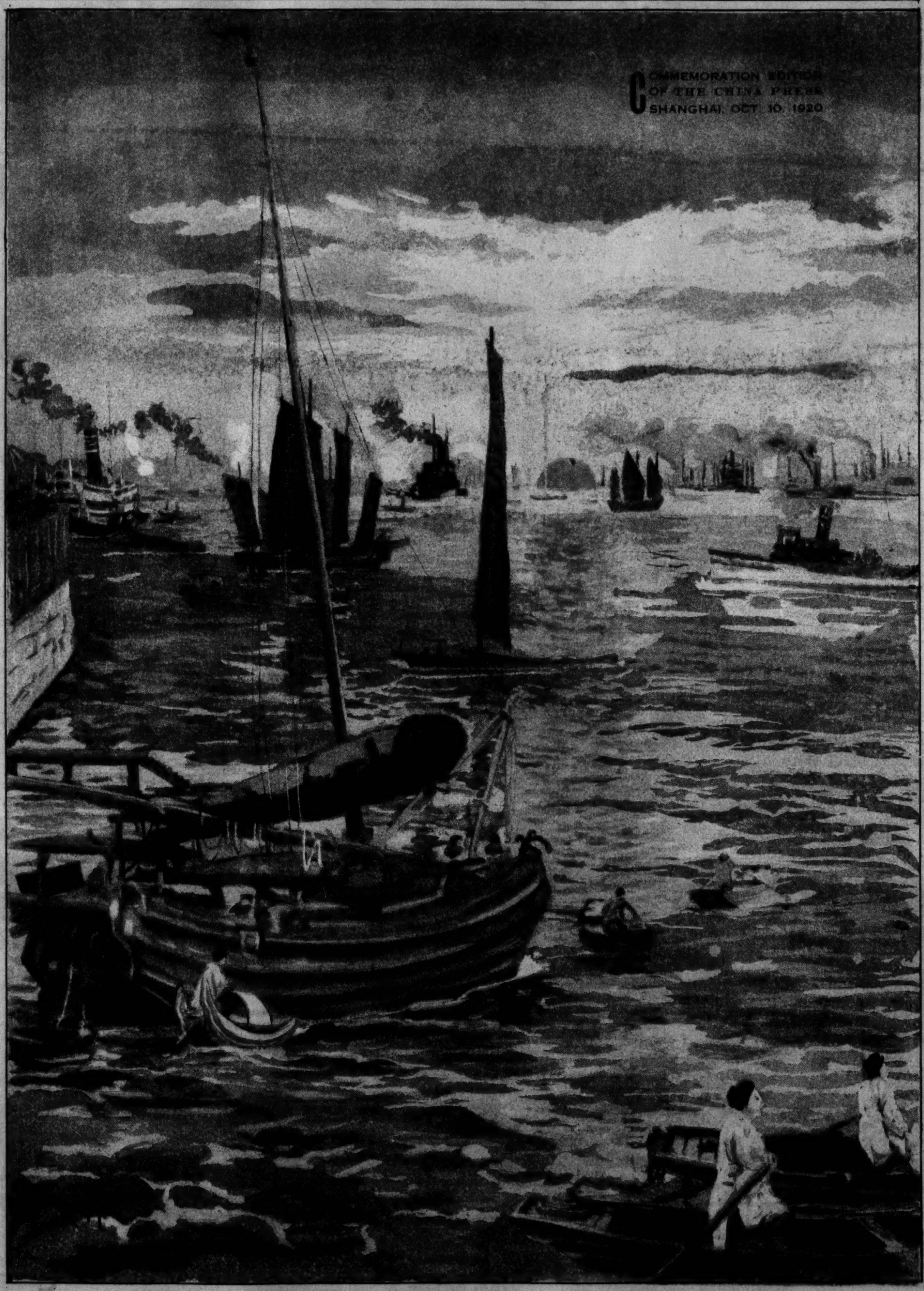




Little Jimmy



九年大陸報雙十增刊



滬濱清晨之風景

EARLY MORNING IN SHANGHAI HARBOR

是以代表三十人來其三分之一爲女子遂開茶話會討論新銀團事此輩青年男子類多敏銳誠懇實爲余前所未見者彼輩多反對政府並痛恨日本故於借款一事萬難同意余反覆說明日本不能不加入之理由與新銀團對於中國之種種利益諸代表始滿意而去據吾所見中國人民類能守法律愛和平且勤於所事自治力頗充足惟中央政府過於疲弱而當國者復乏幹練愛國之人中國之擾擾不寧實由於此日本自由黨員多人嘗告吾謂日之政策實爲致弱中國之源中國前內閣總理某君亦曾告吾謂自大戰後中國所借日本之款殆不下銀二萬五千萬圓尤以一九一七年間爲多大半入於軍閥派之手而反對新銀團者亦卽此輩也彼輩之後復有日人爲之後盾今日中國並無一眞合憲法之政府國會有二互詆其不合法武人弄權最爲中國政治改良之梗而財政尤紊亂欲改良中國財政非裁去一半軍隊不可也吾意參與新銀團之各國政府應勸告北京政府南方政府及各督軍應互相結合以應付一切國家大事如其不然則新銀團在勢亦不能予以財政上之大助西方政府與新銀團固信任中國之國民能羣策羣力造成一種有力政府中國之富源極多必須得新銀團之助從事開採一面改良政治則中國未嘗不可一躍而爲世界第一富强之國也今此新銀團之進行已得中國人民與政府之贊同美英法日國民之投資皆可獲利而無所顧慮中國將因之而日進富强各方面皆有利無害惟欲新銀團全部之措置得當端在主持之得人其在北京之銀團代表應出其大才副以愛人之精神而從事於此英法市況因大戰之餘數年以內或不能多輸款項惟美國尙稱富足當在新銀團中占一重要位置美國方面自當準備一切與富有經驗之英法日三國共同進行以策劃中國之發達而新銀團之成功尤不在仰望各國之政府而在望各國國民以善意爲中國之助而遠東之永久和平亦將有賴於此焉

交通與商業之關係

穆藕初

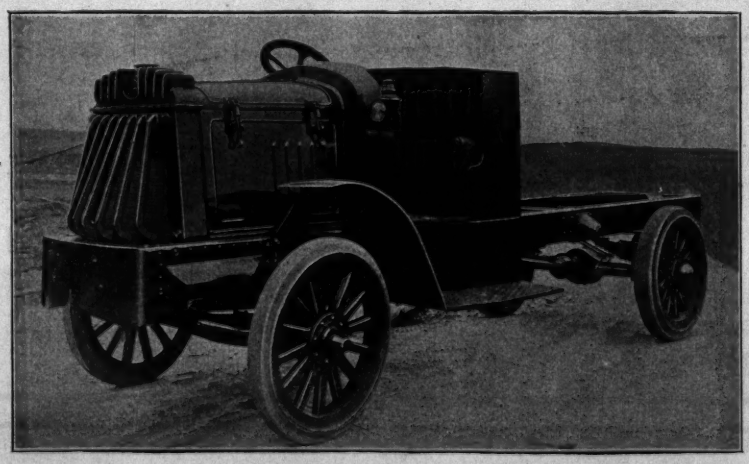
立國之要點在民生人民生活必須品大都產之于農而成之于工其酌盈劑虛作供求之媒介盡集散之天職以弭人間缺憾者則惟商業是賴近百年來覘國運者方日以商業之興衰爲判決人國强弱之標準焉

夫我國今日之商業蕭索極矣推究其所以不振之原因其種別甚多姑約舉之如下以商人通病言則智識錮蔽也道德墮落也團力薄弱也基金不足也辦法不善也以商人之環境言則政府不加保護也外商故意鉗制也蠹吏剝蝕無異蟊附也武人搜刮無術防堵也以商市金融言幣制紊亂也滙兌不靈也息率高昂也挹注維艱也以市場商品言則科學不發達農產工藝有退步無進化也以商家趨勢言則整頓無能力賭博幸獲者之邪風日熾買空賣空者之破產習聞也以運輸貨物之交通言則水運陸運之多滯阻航權路權之相率旁落也有一於此皆足以陷商業於不幸之途而況各種阻礙商業發展之惡境界一環顧而莫不接觸於目前也挽救之道千端萬緒非片言所能盡無已請僅就一端言僅就交通與商業關係之一端言

等一貨也產地與商埠之代價每每相差一倍以上或竟有相差至三四倍之多而尙不易溝通者雖此代價相差之懸殊不必全屬之轉運止而轉輸之不便運費之多耗則爲不可掩之事實且此尙係去通航通車之地不甚窵遠之處然耳至於偏僻省分雖有絕好之食用產品除當地人民消費外莫之奈何而任其陳腐者有之工業上需要之材料除合於當地人民消費外莫之奈何而視同廢物者有之合全

AA牌子 運貨汽車

今日之購運貨汽車者必愼選之當地情形須先研究如道路天氣等細點均須預知以便免去種種困難AA牌運貨汽車之搆造正合彼愼選者之意因其堅靭可靠久已名馳環球而其驅馳能力世無倫比也該車種類繁多應有盡有而其一噸重者一噸半重者及兩噸半重者爲尤著倘承各界函詢無任歡迎



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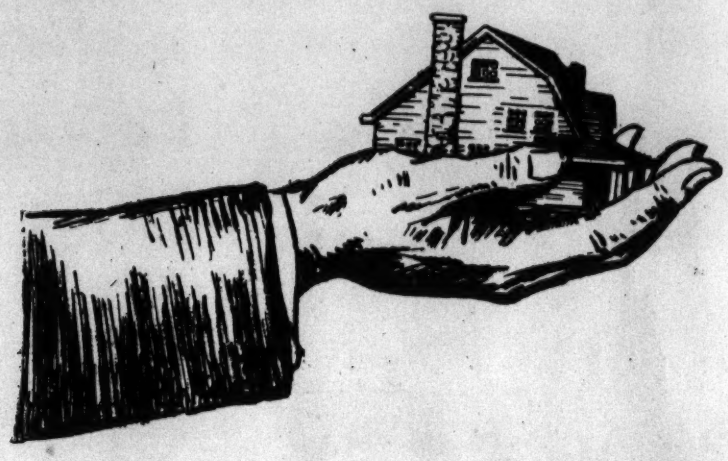
中國營業公司

經理各處地產及代人打樣建築保險



上海之商業薈萃之區生滋日繁各國觀而為永久之利益

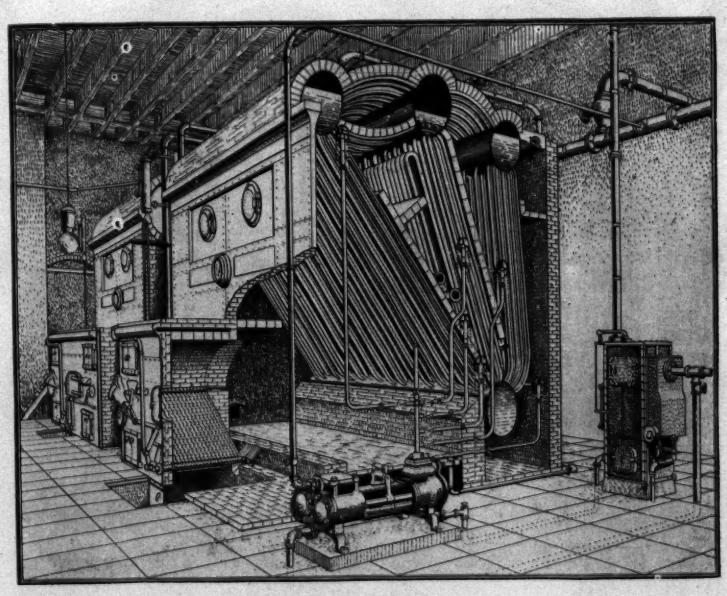
●●●

然則挽救之道將安在一則利用以工代賑之機會從事各當地馬路工程例如此省與彼省毗連之處至少築三四丈闊之大幹路若干條各縣至少須築二三丈濶之支路一條並同時振興水利開濬便於貨物輸運之河道馬路期與省會幹路或車站相銜接內地開濬河道期與輪埠或其他熱鬧商埠相貫通以便貨物之輸送一則利用閒逸無事之軍士從事各本省鐵路工程俾欲築未築之諸幹綫得以陸續興工節節告成如是則今後之軍餉不致虛糜將來之路款大可節省使病民之軍士一變而爲有用之工人非但商業因之有勃興之望而餉源亦可漸免匱乏之憂軍界領袖不乏深明大體之人誠能毅然舉辦樹之先聲吾知海內之聞風興起者必大有人在也

又各地方人士須了然於地方貧瘠原因第一在乎交通之不便地方上要政應由地方人士共圖之內地開濬河流向有計田畝多寡勻派工作之辦法無財者出力省力者出資內地築路亦採此法則勞力問題無難解決惟路邊塡去地畝應由地方公款項內公平給値以免爭執及愚民之誤會此造福地方一勞永逸有益無損之舉地方人士固有應盡天職在也

其在交通當局急宜確定便商方法遴選公正勤愼之人管理路局要政其貪鄙之徒嚴行糾察隨時淘汰並酌量商業發展情形隨時添備車輛務使往來貨物不稍延擱並對於大宗貨物減輕噸位運價確定計算方法公布國人以促商業之發展並釐訂航行新章掃除前此缺憾另行組織航業公司一面推廣海外航線以便國貨之直接輸出一面改良內國航業培養航業應用人才力圖航業之振作而在內地僻遠之區則地方人士應集資舉辦範圍狹小之交通事業如北方及一切平原之上推行長途汽車在南方及一切人烟稠密河流若織之區推行小火輪或小汽油船誠能舉國一致萬衆一心從此便利交通上着手則產區百物不致以無人過問而低貶需貨之處不致以來源告竭而暴漲便商卽所以便民裕商卽所以足國況乎交通事業發皇之日亦卽其他凡百事業發達之日固莫不因振興商業之故而共沐交通之賜也振興商業之要圖非一端便利交通則髣髴於發展商業上抵得一半工程焉故僅就拙見所及一推論之

普通人士之目光及心理感其處境之艱困生活之不易變易傾向屬意商業以爲兩相比較猶覺彼善於此於是百計營謀有憑藉經濟勢力而至者有憑藉文字運動而至者如智人之不願自媒不輕啓齒不苟通問以貶節求人爲可恥之高風殊難於今日見之矣蓋今日者失勢之官僚無聊之學者讀書不成之青年輟耕而嘆之農夫手藝難活之工徒莫不以商業爲謀生之捷徑而紛紛投效以故謀就而不獲者恆十百千倍於可以消納之數嗚呼謀生而失望坐守以待斃夫亦計之太左矣卽有幸而獲就亦大都爲現成受享之人徒歲耗商業中若干之菁華而於增進商業之繁榮罕有計及者苟大多數人深知商業之榮枯係於交通之便否一般懷才莫展及謀就未獲者應及早覺悟放開眼光振起精神舍此他圖如上文所述濬河築路長途汽車內河小輪等助商務發展之新事業及其他附屬之新事業方向一變世界驟寬希望無限誦西先哲吾無機會吾可自造機會之說有志振興商業之士有志振興交通事業之士可以興矣



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On this anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic

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extends its congratulations to the Chinese people and offers its heartiest wishes that the foundation stone for progress laid nine years ago will continue to grow like the mighty oak, whose sturdiness is symbolic of the virility and strength of the Chinese nation.

際此共和紀念。本行恭祝中華民國萬歲。並願國民由九年前共和成立之基礎。日進無已。俾民國根深葉茂。幸福無疆。本行與有榮焉。

美商 愼昌洋行謹啟

國產額計每歲因交通不便利故不知無形中損失若干兆金錢也此交通事業不發達且足以致國家於貧困受害者固不僅商人而商業上所受之痛苦則尤顯著焉

交通不便利有妨商業之發展已如上所述而交通便利處因路政之不修航業不競於商業發展上仍多若干之阻礙交通當局之不能體恤商艱固屬無所逃罪而商家切身痛苦不知設法解救相與隱忍不言亦不能完全諉爲無罪也何以言之現在路局之缺點在乎車輛少而不敷應用員役雜而需索無厭貨物到站多時不爲運送路局主事亦不以便利商家爲急務而深居簡出予員役以上下其手之機緣黠者聯絡要人便於運輸貨物既不能挨次裝車而積壓之流弊久之且習非成是視爲當然矣加之以軍界要人及與有若何關係之輩借威軍符濫行勢力攘奪車輛車輛既不敷應用貨物益堆積如山當事者大可乘機漁利商人苟有不諳其隱情者遂從此貨滯於各站而至霉爛者觸目皆是焉此外如航業之不振船隻之稀少噸位之缺乏航海人才之不知及時儲備則又爲可恥可悲之一事我國航業之最早舉辦者則爲招商局開業迄今已四十有餘年盡所有諸船之噸位計之不過四萬七千六百有餘噸其航行線不過在揚子江及閩粵浙津間向未出國門一步而各船大副至今仍雇用外人以如此年齡之航輪公司絕不計及應用人才之培育而惟知仰首客卿夫航輪初駛時雇用客卿如生兒乏乳者之雇用乳嫗以暫代撫育之職耳而不謂招商局雇用乳嫗至四十餘年之久然則航業無顯著之進步可斷言也此外後起諸航輪公司等之自檜以下如開平礦務局有船數艘駛行津滬營口間者僅有一萬左右之噸位大達肇興新益諸公司各得千有餘噸政記公司得四千餘噸合全國航輪公司所有之噸位計之僅得七萬四千餘噸以生齒至繁需貨至巨之中國而航輪噸位僅有此數宜乎英日兩國航輪公司起承其乏代我腹地大効輸運之勞矣航運全權既不盡屬國人手中亦未始非發展商業上一大缺憾也

穆藕初先生

上海愼昌洋行經理
紐約萬國汽車公司
麥克牌 MACK 運貨汽車

麥克牌運貨汽車名滿天下口碑載道頃接某君來函云

（上略）余三年以來日日駛行麥克牌之運貨汽車從未耗費分文爲之修理（下略）云云同樣之函牘盈箱滿篋足證該車之穩妥堅固該車之花式及搆造均出專家之手所用鋼鐵係以秘法特製其耐久性較諸尋常加三十倍該車有多數機件純粹用此鐵製之所用有專賣權之機件有十八種之多故凡歐美各國咸爭購之誠運貨汽車中最精美之具也　麥克種類繁多載重最小者一噸半最大者七噸半連同拖車可容十五噸

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計雖暫受影響而該公司之建築工程則因之加增工程加增則一切水工木工漆匠小工等之生計亦得以發展是非機器有益人工之明証乎

日前所最難者爲能使工人腦筋中有此等之知識我國人民腦筋之舊固無可諱言惟近年以來對於種種新事業莫不急起直追將來希望正未易量

人力輸運一事使世界人民先進者所不取而在中國道路上則觸目皆是以最靈之人類而爲牛馬之苦力未始非一大憾事將來汽車發達此輩工人皆入工廠執業用力少而獲利多豈不美哉今姑且以上海所調查而得者爲閱報諸君言之

公共租界內有小車八九千輛每輛需人工日夜班二人榻車一千五百輛平均每輛五人又人力車一萬五千輛每輛日夜三班計三人所有公共租界中業此苦力者不下七萬人此外尙有華界之榻車人力車小車者猶不在統計之內上海一埠此項生活無慮十萬人要知完全以筋力謀生者其痛苦艱難有非言語可以形容者衣食無定時日暴露於炎暑風雪雨雹之下慘不勝言

小工一人日作八小時至多每日不過運三噸之重量至一英哩之遠運貨汽車一輛容積三噸至六噸每點鐘行十二英哩可於一日中行二百八十八英哩若路徑狹小則輸運略減尋常運貨車裝載四噸半之重量可於二英哩長之路徑中每日來回四十次茲將其每日所耗之費列表如下

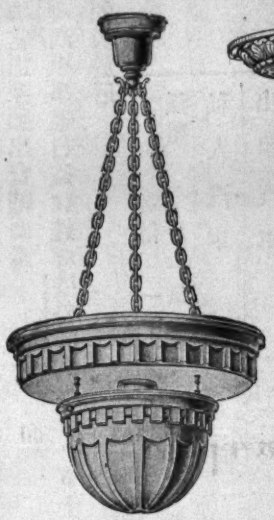
一汽油廿四加倫每加倫七角半	計洋十八元
二機油	一元
三司機及搬運工人四名	三元
四機器消耗(以四千元車價爲標準)	二元
共計每日廿四元	

上項工作若以人力爲之至少須六十人平均計每人六角則每日須三十六元照此計算則每日較汽車工程已加至五成以外尙有督工費車輛消耗費項及貨物損壞費蓋此轉運物之在途中及裝卸時所受毀壞不知凡幾也

吾人所當最注意者爲小車及榻車對於道路之損礙鐵質之車輪往往在美麗之道路上留一至不美觀之轍跡實爲憾事人力轉運之遲滯更爲絕大之憾事而小車又有傾覆之虞能使其他之轉運往往因之而停頓際此百廢待舉之時建築道路應爲輸進文明之急務好在中國現在地價廉而人工賤斷不至以築路之計劃而使人民納稅之擔負因之而增加道路一通其左近之地價必因此而大漲職是之故執有地產者咸自顯捐其一部分使其餘得美其價值西洋各國多有法律足以强制執產者將其地賣與公家以便交通

至於收效之速可以不言而喻道路整齊則觀光者必衆而由外洋來之旅行家必趨之若鷲當地商務之振興有可預料

吾華數千來閉關自守交通隔絕旅行者苦之國內名勝古跡雖到處皆有而游其間者以旅行維艱之故不得窺其全豹誠憾事耳



美商 新孚洋行

本行專做買賣地產房屋打樣營造道道契掛號美國進口五金機器電氣材料並可接線裝燈再前拍樂天燈(卽日光燈)歸本行獨家經理其燈光之優明素蒙全球贊許今運到大小各種異樣日光電燈爲利用普及起見廉價發售以答惠顧雅意如荷賜顧請至本行樣子間選購無任歡迎此佈

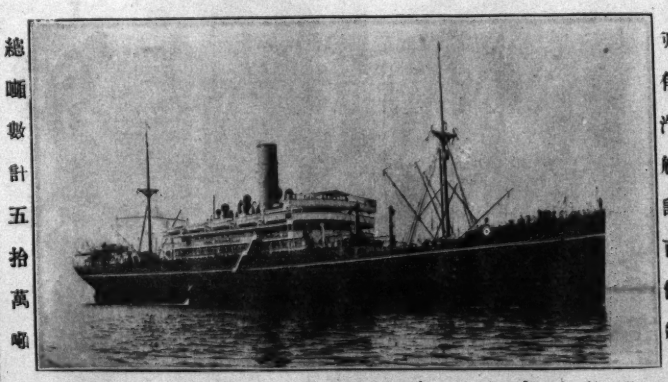
美商 新孚洋行啓 上海二馬路六號 電話中央四七五七

CHINA INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY, INC.

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai: Telephone, Central 4757

日本郵船株式會社

總社設日本東京



所有汽船計百餘艘 總噸數計五拾萬噸

所行主要航路線及定期如左

歐洲航路	每兩星期一次
美洲航路	每月二次
濠洲航路	每月一次
李浦航路	每四星期一次
漢堡航路	每四星期一次
紐約航路	每四星期一次
南米航路	每年六次
甲谷陀航路 南米	每月一次
甲谷陀航路 紐約	每月一次
孟買航路	每兩星期一次
甲谷陀航路 日本爪哇	每兩星期一次
甲谷陀航路 日本	每月一次
天津航路	每星期三次
牛莊航路	每月九次
青島航路	每月兩次
南洋航路	每月一次
台灣航路	每星期一次

尙有其他世界各地航路

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

上海事務所設北楊子平路第三號

上海支店長松市三郎

論改良路政爲利國福民之要策

▲交通之便利 ▲商業之影響 ▲推廣運貨汽車 ▲增益勞工生計

中國人之對於種種新事業近年以來頗日有所發展蓋教育既日漸普及而全國人民亦逐漸振發其自覺心一般醉心歐化之士皆一反其平昔陳腐之理想而趨進於文明不過大半人民之生活程度頗低旅行與運輸機關皆在幼稚時代其能力猶小兒之學步不能自達方寸以外之地者無慮其數百萬即稍具有知識之輩亦以各處言語不統一之故於各處之風土人情大皆隔閡不通而彼外人之旅居於中國者對於地方情事反較中國人爲熟悉

以上所論交通不便爲其中之一大原因也即歷年來南北之戰爭何獨非由此原因所致蓋交通既不便利則此方與彼方意見往往易於隔膜意見隔膜事事易致誤會苟中國而能有絕長且廣之鐵路可以四通八達無往而不便利則亦何至有此現象哉

俄羅斯非我之殷鑑乎以彼地大物博之俄國亦非交通不便之故以致分裂騷亂靡有已時國事乃至於無可收拾乎使彼交通而便利則人民間必有一種融洽之情感決不至互結不解之仇而自相殘殺矣

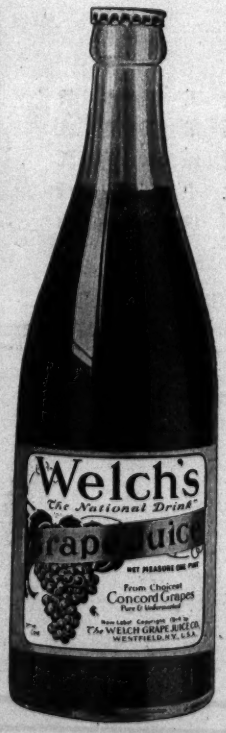
美國地方之面積與人口與中俄相等而其國民之情態與言語亦不同因其爲世界最新而最自由之安樂窩故各族之人心醉其自由皆不相併合趨之若鶩而各聯邦中毫未聞有齟齬之事其故何在厥惟火車之軌道星羅棋布交通便利而已

質言之世界人民之構造之知覺之理想之希望大概一致若有交通機關如大道鐵路電話電報以和融而貫通之則種種抵觸誤會之舉皆可泯化於無形

由此觀之中國建築道路之政策誠汲汲不容緩已苟能辦理得人理財有法不使平民之擔負再有增加則國家與人民受福當無窮矣

滬地爲吾華最大商埠中外人士薈萃之區凡百事業皆足爲各地之標準鑒於公共租界之設施吾人能無感乎通衢廣道計有一百三十四英哩其中八十二哩汽車可以行駛其間在法租界則有六十五哩惟自租界之商務中心點起以一直綫而達他處至多不過二十哩未始非一憾事淞滬間之軍工路爲當地最長之道且純粹爲華人所自築其餘如虹橋路雖地處華界而因爲工部局所築故其管轄權亦屬之租界當道再如江灣路爲萬國體育會所布置以使參觀賽馬者之往來路邊房屋寥若晨星惟近處地價驟漲將來發達正未可量至於租界道路之建築足與歐美相頡頏緊要之街市汽車之馳驟日相啣接無已時運貨汽車在前數年尚未有覩而今則亦比比皆是誠以汽車轉運之手續較人工爲便捷而價廉一般商界咸樂用之各公司之較大者皆各自置備以運貨先是有美公司以轉運爲業購有運貨汽車一輛以代人工竟致爲碼頭小工與棧房小工羣起反對卽司車等亦皆灰心而不願服務此中情形乃過渡時所必經之階級當十九世紀之初英人發明製棉機器後各處工人頗形搔動以爲將來生計必受影響於是聚集人衆將機器擊毀以爲抵制物競天擇原世界之公例此種要挾亦愚民一時之負氣久亦無可如何不寧惟是彼工人之見解實多舛錯蓋自科學發明適足以增加人力之供給而決不至於有所減少者此亦一定之理也機器之功用實能輔助人力之不足機器愈多則出品愈衆而人力之要求亦日益增加經濟家類能言之卽如公和洋行所云購一運貨汽車則數十小工之生

Welch's



惠爾啓葡萄汁祝君康健！
該汁係最佳葡萄所製飲之生液長肌止渴益神且無雜汁相攙如和以清水或汽水或檸檬等均清香可口本行印有紀念册函索卽奉該汁各處均有寄售
上海總經理美商貿勤洋行

Representatives: Muller Phipps & Hodges, Limited
Shanghai
THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, Westfield, N. Y.

辦而已在建築中者亦有數家統計一載之中政潮尙少故商業得以大盛海州隣近一帶發現燐礦一座現已組織公司從事開採幷自礦地起建築鐵道直達海濱以利運輸

揚子上游盜匪猖獗戰亂頗仍且軍事當局抽收軍稅凡百商業爲之凋零惟船運事業仍不稍衰故上游一帶若戰亂能一旦平靜商業卽不難恢復原狀此可斷言者也至揚子下游情況逈異漢口爲商務中心各種機器出品大有供不應求之勢棉紗一項出產尤豐已壓倒劣貨而有餘進口貨中惟英美二國之機織物爲數頗巨但出口貿易亦頗順利已回復戰前狀態矣

中部貿易以上海爲中樞商務上之活動已全復舊觀去年貿易之盛實爲前古所未有造船紡紗麵爲各廠極力擴張其營業故機器一項居進口貨之大宗日用貨品之輸入亦漸有蒸蒸日上之勢而食粉毛織物二種尤爲顯著

南部商業雖因盜匪出沒時肆滋擾不無稍受影響然其結果亦殊不惡茶業狀況恢復不少直至今歲猶頗活動而皮革營業更爲穩固

西部商業因賴有新建鐵道之交通及兩家法國銀行之廣爲招徠故去年報告凌駕已往各年而上之去年中國之對外貿易可稱極盛總計進出口貨價值關平銀十三萬萬四千二百八十七萬零八百十八兩每銀一兩平均計之值美金一元三角九分因此復出口之貨物自必減少故進出口貨之總淨額計關平銀十二萬萬七千七百八十萬七千零九十二兩如此鉅額歷年以來得未曾有較一九一〇年之總額增加百分之二百十九較歐戰前一年卽一九一三年實增百分之一百五十其輸出貨品之總價值計關平銀六萬萬三千零八十萬九千四百十一兩而輸入貨價計關平銀六萬萬四千六百九十九萬七千六百八十一兩

對美貿易之盛亦踰前時其進出口貨總價值在一九一三年僅關平銀七千三百萬兩去年一躍而至二萬萬一千一百萬兩其中由美國輸入之貨計一萬萬一千萬兩而華貨之輸往美國者計一萬萬零一百萬兩進出口貨兩相比較以美貨之輸入爲多此係中美通商以來之第一次前此數年中輸出額每超過輸入額云

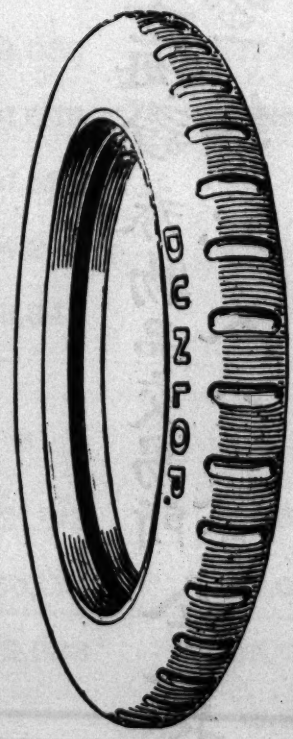
去年英國貨品之輸入中國各埠者視歐戰期內之後數年大爲增加惟較之戰前已瞠乎莫及矣蓋歐戰未發生之時英國之在華商業常在全盛時代至華貨之運往英國者與十年來之平均總額相比不啻增加一倍云

棉製物之輸入總額計關平銀二萬萬另九百七十八萬六千兩而一九一八年之輸入額則爲一萬萬五千一百三十八萬兩毛織品與羊毛等之輸入額計三百十八萬二千兩而一九一八年之輸入額則爲二百十一萬五千兩入口貨中惟疋頭一項較諸一九一八年減少三千萬兩因去年疋頭貨價昂貴推銷困難故輸入總額大受影響惟今年之輸入額必又增高可無疑議

五金輸入額計值關平銀五千六百六十萬零九千兩而一九一八年則爲三千七百六十三萬七千兩一九一三年則爲二千九百十五萬六千兩餘如鋼鐵貨品以及鉛錫馬口鐵之類其輸入總額均較往年爲增茲錄其細目如左

品名	一九一三年	一九一九年
紫銅	二一八一四四担	三五七六五三担

鄧祿普



本廠製造各種橡皮行銷全球久已馳名茲將最著名而爲顧客所最歡迎者詳列於後

橡皮進出水管▲淨橡皮▲夾布橡皮▲橡皮華水▲橡皮手套▲火車▲輪船▲電汽▲機器▲一切應用橡皮材料▲汽車裡外胎▲黃包車裡外胎▲實心橡皮▲橡皮鞋底▲均有鄧祿普老洋人頭商標▲惠顧諸君▲望爲注意

鄧祿普橡皮廠謹識

總行上海九江路念號電話一二一四八

分行 天津戒酒路 電話二〇七三
北京 電話東二二七〇

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Phone C. 2248: 20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai: Cables "PNEUMATIC"
„ 2073: Dickenson Hall, Tientsin: „ „
„ 2270: 2 Tung-chang An-Chieh, Peking: „ „

上海近處近擬建築大道二其一超過佘山而達松江其一沿滬寧鐵路而達蘇州此事尙在計劃中聞上海當道深願出資輔助焉

上海汽車事業日益發達經理外洋汽車者不下十餘家茲查得三年來上海所用汽車之種類及其數目列表於后

種類 ＼ 數目	一千九百十八年	一千九百十九年	一千九百二十年
	車數	車數	車數
私人汽車	九三四	一二〇三	一四〇八
出租汽車	一二一	一九九	二二六
公司商用汽車	二三	二二	二二
運貨汽車	四〇	九一	一三五
自由汽車	一三一	一四六	一九二

此外尙有在法租界註册者其數不下千輛此項車輛大半產自美國因歐戰時英法兩國工廠皆相率製造軍用品現在道路中英法汽車亦間有之惟美商之勢力膨脹無限除車輛外其餘如汽油零件均仰給之邇者歐戰告終英法商人勢必急起直追與美人相逐鹿汽車事業之將來正靡有底止較大之商埠中卽華商亦多業購之交通現在正事改革彼有新知識者必一反前非使吾國交通得一躍而與歐西相頡頏不亦善乎

一九一九年之中國商業談

一九一九年之中國以商務而言成績之優美爲歷來所未有但據最近報告本年商業上之進步尤勝於客歲上年時局之紛擾大足以阻碍商務之發展紛擾之尤著者外如對德和約未能盡滿人意列强間致難融洽內如南北和議兩方爭持各不相讓凡斯二者至今雖漸趨和平而其障礙商業上之進行者非淺鮮也

去年中國之對外貿易較之前年實超越關平銀二萬萬五千七百萬兩關平銀一兩平均計之值美金一元三角九分與一九一三年卽歐戰發生之前一年相較則超溢三萬萬三千七百萬兩輸出總額與輸入總額適相埒而不相懸此則爲通商以來未有之盛事亦中國商業史上之一大紀念也

去年關稅總額約爲四千五百萬兩而前年關稅則爲三千六百萬兩一九一三年四千四百萬兩總計一歲之中粮食原料之輸出以應世界各國之要求者不勝枚舉而華商之因以獲利而致富者亦不可以屈指數且多數之華商鑒於產物之暢銷更出全力持以决心奮然從事於實業上之經營結果所至工商實業莫不軒然呈振興恢展之象

東三省各埠商業雖以運輸車兩缺乏與夫羅卜票價大跌之影響而商業狀況尙屬不惡至羅卜票之影響於市面者以去年年終爲最盛迄今猶爲該處商業之障礙南滿方面進出口貿易以及建築事業甚爲活動此則証以建築材料輸入額之鉅而可知日人之在南滿經營亦不遺餘力所設之新公司約在二百五十餘家以上資本總額約有七千五百萬元之譜云

去年華北各省除山東東部遭受旱災外其餘各處收穫頗豐直隸一省新設紗廠已有數家其尙未開

早知今日悔不當初

潮州商人林咪之。於民國六年三月十日。向上海華安合羣保壽公司。函索章程。迨接到後。擱置不顧。公司屢次函詢。幷時時寄以華安雜誌。均以稍緩爲答。至去年八月十日。公司又寄極足動人之小書一冊。名爲（保壽宜早）。又名（家庭模範）。不料此次接到復信。已非林君手書。閱之酸鼻云（上略）累遭勸告。至感熱忱。惟拙夫近世已及三月。遺孤二。家徒四壁。未亡人生死不得。嗚呼。早知今日悔不當初。死者已矣。長恨無極（下略）

保壽之費。年齡愈小者愈廉
保壽之人。身體康强者始可
駒光如駛。諸君年事日大。保費數目亦遞長增高
人事日繁。諸君多歷艱辛。則體力精神。自必日用月耗
要知過一年。則以後保費。即須加多。過一日。則今日康强。難保仍在。時哉不可失。諸君須保壽險。端宜今日就保。卽刻就保。遲早遲早

華安合羣保壽公司
上海北京路十一號
（詳章函索卽寄）

CHINA UNITED ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

一九一六	五一六四〇六九九五	四八一七九七三六六	九九八二〇四三六一
一九一七	五四〇五一八七七四	四六二九三一六三〇	一〇一二四五〇四〇四
一九一八	五五四八九三〇八二	四八五八八三〇三一	一〇〇〇七七六一一三
一九一九	六四六九八七六八一	六三〇八〇九四一一	一二七七八〇七〇九二

中國與世界各國間對外貿易之發達概況略如下表「表中以一九一三年(卽歐戰發生之前一年)與一九一九年並列所以資比較也」

國別	比利時
一九一三年進口值	15,830,838
一九一三年出口值	6,546,398
一九一三年進出口總值	22,377,236
一九一九年進口值	228,761
一九一九年出口值	3,987,212
一九一九年進出口總值	4,215,973

國別	法蘭西
一九一三年進口值	5,299,517
一九一三年出口值	40,749,282
一九一三年進出口總值	46,049,299
一九一九年進口值	3,385,809
一九一九年出口值	34,285,989
一九一九年進出口總值	27,661,798

俄羅斯	意大利	西班牙
293,596	663,651	3,386
4,187,735	8,318,038	380,921
5,281,531	8,981,689	384,307
13,199	991,556	3,205
34,413	5,144,292	1,495
47,612	6,135,848	4,700

俄國由陸路	奧匈	瑞士
12,258,180	4,121,913	58,034
3,095,136	1,550,175	47,699
15,354,006	5,672,088	105,733
1,724,603		15,838
5,516,517	1,031,736	11,138
7,241,120	1,031,736	39,976

上海 滙興銀行廣告

開設九江路第七號

本行總行設在紐約華爾街五十六號收足資本及公積金洋弍百二十五萬元正係紐約國家派克銀行及坎拿大合衆銀行合組而成◉本行既有舊金山西亞得爾及橫濱法京巴黎英京倫敦各處分行之聯絡及南洋羣島中美南美各洲之直接匯劃對於業進出口貨者之寶號有特殊之貢獻俾使得擴充其營業焉舉凡放欵匯兌貼現押櫃轉賬各種經濟業務均可代勞本行董事爲

Richard Delafild
Stuyvesant Fish
Gilbert G. Thorne
Geo. C. Taylor
Geo. Wilson
Robt P. Perkins
A. P. Villa
E. C. Hoyt
Sir Wm. Price
H. B. Shaw
R. O. McCulloch
Stanley E. Elkin
Stephen Haas
F. E. Kenaston
W. J. Dawson
F. L. Appleby
T. Fred Aspden
Charles A. Holder
等

上海匯興銀行謹啓

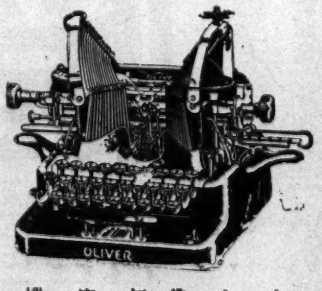
PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Shanghai Office 7 Kiukiang Road
Telephone Central 5874

◀美豐洋行▶

上海四川路九十五號
專營進出口貨

諸君惠顧下列諸項者不勝歡迎

All Classes of Cotton & Woollen Piece Goods. 各種棉毛疋頭
Steel & Iron & Hardware etc., etc. 鋼鐵五金
Aniline Dyes and Chemicals. 愛尼林顏料及化學用品
Wines and Spirits. 洋酒及酒精
Oliver Typewriters. "Bear Brand" Bernese Alps Swiss Milk



哇立佛打字機 熊牌牛奶

Roneo Duplicators, Copiers and Filing Cabinets, also all classes of Office Appliances. 羅尼哇謄寫器復印器信櫃及寫字間用具
Burroughs Adding Machines. 羅愛定機器
Victor Safe & Lock Co. 維克多保險箱及鎖鑰公司
Reliable Safe & Lock Co. 李賴安保險箱及鎖鑰公司
Ansonia Clocks. 愛松尼亞時計
Metal and Boot Polishes. 擦銅油鞋油
Mincing Machines, Sewing Machines. 斫切機器縫衣機器
Stoves, Heating Stoves and Cooking Stoves. 火爐傳熱爐及烹飪爐
All Classes of Foreign Produce, Lucca Oil and Anchovies. 各種泰西出品路加油及鰻魚等
"Tanglefoot" Fly Paper. 蒼蠅紙
Exporters of Egg Products, Hides & Skins, Furs, Tobacco, Oils, Seeds, Nuts and Beans, Etc. 出口蛋黃蛋白牛皮組細皮貨煙葉油數瓜子果子荳類

Andrews & George (China)
95 Szechuen Road

銅鐵（熟或舊）	三五二〇〇四九担		四九四八五三六担
鍍鋅鐵片鐵絲	二九一五八五担		二一六九四二担
鉛	一一八三四五担		一六五九四三担
水銀	六五四担		五九六担
鋼	一四九七〇一担		二一四〇三一担
錫塊	五二七八一担		一一四九五五担
馬口鐵	三六三三六六担		四一九〇二四担
鐵礦砂	一五六九担		六一四五一五担

附註 一担計重一百三十三鎊

各種雜貨之輸入在在較一九一三年爲增而工廠建築材料與夫機器等件進口尤多香煙雪茄華人雖自設工廠出貨甚夥然其輸入價值仍有二千一百萬兩之巨至其推銷能如是暢達者則煙商之不惜重資利用廣告有以爲之者也茲將各類雜貨之最佔重要者錄其細目如左

品名	一九一三年	一九一九年
各種袋類	三二〇四九七〇八件	六七三〇二七〇一件
建築材料	二四四四七八七兩	五七八六九二四兩
燭	五〇三八三担	八二三六二担
空桶空箱	六三四七一四兩	三一七一九四七兩
米	五一一四八九六兩	一八〇九七四九兩
香烟	六二〇九〇三七匣	七七七一九四七匣
雪茄	三八五六五匣	四九一七六匣
各色染料	五四〇一八二〇兩	三〇四二九一七兩
油漆	七二七六四担	二三九〇〇三担

品名	一九一三年	一九一九年
電料	二三二二三三九担	四九九一八一一担
揮發油	四六七五七七加侖	二一七四七四八加侖
燃料油	一二〇六五噸	三七一四八噸
橡皮	三六〇五二九兩	一四六一一九八兩
機器	四六五〇〇〇一兩	一四一〇〇四三九兩
肥料	九〇八五五七担	一一四二一二担
煤油	一八三九八四〇五二加侖	一九九三〇九七五三加侖
滑物油	二四四九五八六加侖	五九一五四三五加侖
紙	七一六九二五五兩	一〇二〇二六五二兩
肥皂及材料	二六八四五一一兩	三三二九四二六兩
火車頭	七六八六二八兩	一〇二九六三四七兩
汽車	四八五一八二兩	二一五八九八八兩
脚踏車	一二八九五七兩	一六八六四四兩
包裹郵件	二四一三九六一兩	四六九六三九〇兩

一九一九年之出口貨價值達六萬三千零八十萬九千四百十一兩之鉅誠中國商業史上之創見此則由於貨價昂貴者半由於輸出貨品增加者亦半茲將一九一九年之輸出貨量與一九一三年比較出之如左

品名	單位	一九一三年	一九一九年
生絲	担	一四九〇〇〇	一六五〇〇〇
各種子仁油	担	一二八七〇〇〇	四四四三〇〇〇
豆餅	担	一一八一八〇〇〇	二〇七二五〇〇〇
豆類	担	一〇三二五〇〇〇	一五一一九〇〇〇
麥	担	一八四八〇〇〇	四四五三〇〇〇
花	担	一一九〇〇〇	二六四九〇〇〇
棉花	担	七三九〇〇〇	一〇七二〇〇〇
芝麻	担	二〇三五〇〇〇	二八三八〇〇〇
羊皮	張	七七九四〇〇〇	一三八三二〇〇〇
茶	担	一四四二〇〇〇	六九〇〇〇〇

茶葉爲歷年來中國出口貨之大宗惟去年俄國茶葉市況衰落不振而俄國適爲暢銷華茶之地故去年出口之數不如往年之盛

自一九一〇年起至去年止十年之中中國對外貿易之狀況表而出之亦足以見發達之一斑

年份	進口價值	出口價值	進出口總值
一九一〇	四六二九六四八九四	三八〇八三三三二八	八三四七九八二二二
一九一一	四七一九六四八九四	三七七三三八一六六	八四八八四二一〇九
一九一二	四七三〇九五〇三一	三七〇五二〇四〇三	八四三六一七四三四
一九一三	五七〇一六〇五五七	四〇三三〇五五四六	九七三四六八一〇三
一九一四	五六九二四一三八二	三五六二二六六二九	九二五四六八〇一一
一九一五	四五四四七五七一九	四一八一六一一五四	八七三三三六八八三

國慶

上海證券物品交易所
暨經紀人公會 全人恭祝

CHARTERED STOCK AND
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, LTD
SHANGHAI.

美中及哥西墨	大拿坎	牙葡葡	國德	典瑞	國英
7	1,865,735	1,173	28,302,403	1,540,989	96,110,944
59,098	625,370	18,445	17,025,224	228,653	16,346,313
59,105	2,518,105	19,618	45,327,627	1,769,642	113,257,377
867	18,887,866	479	368	572,929	64,292,239
4,052	4,181,033	———	163,866	1,488,848	57,186,242
4,919	23,068,899	479	164,234	2,061,777	121,478,481

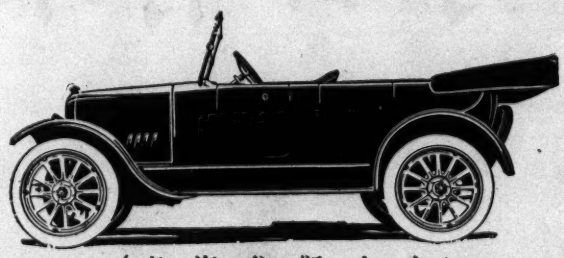
洲美南	山香檀及國美	島濱列斐	蘭荷	麥丹	威瑞
173	35,427,198	1,392,619	1,423,864	100,851	374,590
66,111	37,650,301	762,743	8,692,465	289,495	2,706
66,284	73,077,499	2,155,262	10,116,329	390,346	350,296
10,493	110,236,706	2,547,911	111,030	183,584	314,068
186,021	101,118,677	1,990,254	1,758,575	3,221,178	182,275
196,514	211,355,383	4,538,165	1,869,605	3,404,762	496,343

美康洋行

上海廣東路三八號

電話中央二〇〇二

本行開設上海廣東路三十八號專做進口營業經理美國上等廠家製造品如汽車機器腳踏車衛生浴室品電筒滅火機等無美不備各處商埠內地城鎮均有分行凡承賜顧者均可就近接洽倘有種種貨物因廣告限於篇幅未及詳載本行備有樣本函索即寄本行華友均最有經驗者招待自必格外週到



（白力斯谷汽車）
（BRISCOE）

白力斯谷四個汽缸之汽車用油省儉且價目有限雖經紀人人亦能購備故中國到處皆有此車轍也

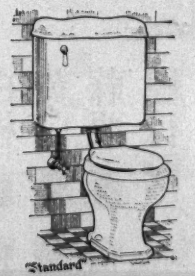
（甲）皇帝牌（KING）七座八汽缸之汽車裝飾華麗坐位寬適消耗有限而價目亦極克已本行備有樣本函索即寄

（乙）伊文思牌（EVANS）機器腳踏車機身輕便速力迅捷消費汽油每加倫可行一百哩賜顧諸君可來敝行參觀自當指點一切用法

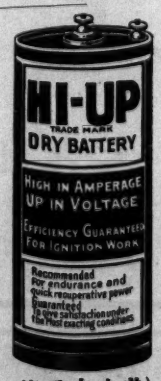
（丙）格蘭脫牌（GRANT）六個汽缸之汽車爲美國最著之品速率高而耗油少本行備有現貨多輛惠顧者請隨時購買焉

以外尚有

上海廣東路三十八號美康洋行謹啟



本行經理之白磁浴室器具爲市間無上之品打樣家營造家莫不迎歡之



（美士古電筒）
（MESCO）

美士古電筒爲遠東各電報及電話局常用之物因其電力耐久非可與別種同日語焉較大字號均有寄售

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

Telephone, C. 2002

38 Canton Road, Shanghai.

俄國黑龍江各口	麗高	港香	安南	處等坡嘉新	度印
515,030	3,526,881	171,636,099	4,782,011	8,965,416	48,292,190
7,569,063	6,812,968	117,128,661	1,887,073	7,552,710	6,380,107
8,484,093	12,339,849	288,764,760	6,669,084	16,488,126	54,482,497
95,281	9,431,450	153,631,544	2,879,927	10,115,656	26,980,705
3,099,263	22,617,954	131,495,296	1,786,189	11,220,792	9,599,418
3,194,544	32,049,404	285,126,840	4,666,116	21,336,448	36,580,118

俄國太平洋各口	灣台及本日	門澳	羅暹	處等哇爪	國等雅埃波土
9,086,082	119,346,662	6,196,148	52,247	6,836,792	140,186
28,868,823	65,544,086	4,952,378	2,027,897	2,605,061	3,696,853
37,954,095	184,890,848	11,548,526	2,080,144	9,441,853	3,837,039
12,228,251	246,940,997	5,053,426	422,060	6,864,316	740,638
12,671,335	195,006,032	4,714,206	2,742,137	3,072,377	10,507,249
24,899,586	441,947,029	9,657,632	3,164,197	9,936,693	11,247,887

近悅遠來

進口藥材 油漆墨 紙顏料 收銀數 計棕化 機櫈品 粧器 機踏鐘 脚車表 夕

陽皂 筆染 筆鉛 來自 筆水 學化 料材 白乳 油魚 並等 出口 項各 等上 國中 產

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, SHANGHAI

本行營業之發達非經一日造成者也在華四十二年之商業經驗及往常之信實通商有以致之耳及至今日信用益深各貨主顧近悅遠來此非本行自誇蓋實有因也如蒙惠顧曷勝歡迎

進口出口機器建築

上海茂生洋行啟

北京 天津 漢口 哈爾濱

吳佩孚之急流勇退

侯雅信著

歐戰將終時興登堡在法國戰勝而退兵自是戰勝之退兵變爲全球之笑柄然吳佩孚今年初夏之推翻安福重整乾坤其軍謀政策固足驚人而其急流勇退尤爲常人所難及于是戰勝之退兵在中國反變爲千秋佳話矣

今日之當道是否較從前之當局更有才幹更爲忠正愛國議論紛紜莫衷一是中國百姓經此政變後是否獲得眞正之利益今尙未知且觀後效然革新之望卽便幾微而中國則由此次之內爭博得一無價之珍寶其寶爲何卽全國之領袖有最大之愛國心驍勇過人而堅定無比行兵用計巧妙非常又能發揮政見爲一般軍界長官所不及此領袖卽山東蓬萊縣之吳子玉將軍也今日爲中華民國國慶紀念日試一進敘往事述明吳將軍通顯之由一年內飛黃騰達爲中國之干城世人之泰斗當亦讀者諸君所樂聞也吳享兵家之名始于二年前之入豫而其政治家之名則得之于今春之出湘

吳子玉文武兼全未入直隸武備學校肄業時卽已身列膠庠自是吳將軍之身世及交遊遂與國家有莫大之關係當吳在武備學校時靳雲鵬方爲教官雅相契重而吳亦奉事惟謹靳之所以得車薇揆席者吳將軍之力爲多蓋一則酬知己之恩一則拯國家之艱也民國元年吳祿貞被刺於石家莊張敬堯接統第七鎭將軍時在吳部下遂誓與張敬堯爲仇宣言張氏不學無術僅匹夫之勇吳氏既目張爲小人爲國家之奸蠹而起與爲難遂不得不乞援於其恩師時靳猶爲陸軍總長也靳請第三師師長曹錕收留之此爲曹吳結交之始

曹委吳爲第三師副司令第三師當清室末季及袁世凱兵變都城時駐紮琉璃河後分爲兩隊一爲往蒙古一駐北苑民國四年吳部派往四川與蔡鍔之討袁軍交戰回保定時吳居陸軍上尉職後吳屢次升擢至民國七年傅良佐大敗於湖南中央令曹遣吳統率三師直下湘省以雪段系之恥時山東督軍張懷芝及東三省巡閱使張作霖皆派兵南下然皆逗留鄂贛坐糜地方之欵而吳子玉獨派赴戰區時第三師羸卒已於征川時汰盡所存悉精壯百練之士復有德國式之槍械及機關砲實爲中國善戰之軍以迄於今日吳之入湘所向無敵陷長沙及衡陽以北勢如破竹時南方將領方自爲雄長毫未設備固不能當百戰之師也

吳既規復湖南宜有督軍之望乃北京政府恐吳强而曹錕勢轉盛遽派吳之前仇張敬堯率第七師踵其後以制之協防收回之土地張旋被任爲督軍而吳爲師長反居其下吳暫忍不動冀中央覺悟張之貪暴而免其職也後知段祺瑞及安福部竭力擁護張氏非武力不能驅逐遂與譚延闓及客軍將領相結合而張敬堯乃日在楚歌之中恐吳之實行與南方携手也又不敢侮之而吳卽於此時呈請中央撤兵北返

是時張懷芝及張作霖早已北上湖南全歸北方張敬堯之兵分防全省吳軍覺天責已盡遂請北歸曹錕復需軍隊以勦匪禦侮吳將軍本屬理直氣壯而其政敵安福系則惶恐非凡張敬堯急欲去吳但不知獨力能否維持湘局張部多爲虛額而闇茸委瑣不堪戰鬥京中安福首領以曹錕爲馮國璋死後之政敵雅不欲其勢力澎漲致予以種種之掣肘曹錕不肯擔任召吳之責恐安福部視爲挑釁而釀成極大之政潮也斬揆雖欲徇吳之請而爲安福部員及委蛇之總統所牽制又不果行吳乃自由行動時則廣州分裂京師變動安福推倒總理進偪曹錕執政之人伧伧俚俚莫敢誰何曹錕雖以後因吳將軍成事而吳到保定之時曹已退出城外以便事機不利時卸責於吳氏一人

五月廿日吳子玉收集醴陽及安仁戍卒與大部會合於衡州全軍共三十六營遂電達中央乞欵三十八萬六千元爲旅費中央撥十萬元以安其心吳退至漢口時始收此欵吳曾以撤防告張敬堯約定張軍於五月廿一日接防而張軍因意大利槍械運出北京時被扣軍備不齊未能如期瓜代吳待至廿六號卽運兵赴長沙吳先帶千人前往混成旅團等陸續隨之至六月十五吳軍全退安福將領吳新田及范國璋於六月十日接收吳防此時南軍首領譚延闓已派兵進攻吳范不能禦聞吳撤兵時曾通函於譚曰吾今已去汝其來耶

永年華洋人壽保險有限公司廣告

啓者凡在永年或華洋公司保有壽險諸君此後於保費到期時可以就近繳至中國各大城鎭之永年公司或華洋公司惟欲向何公司繳納務希預先通知按兩公司現已合併藉以節省費用而使管理之法更臻完善且以裨益兩公司之保壽諸君也所出之壽險或火險保單各類咸備保費悉照現時所通行者總公司則設於上海廣東路十號此啟

永年公司 總理兼稽核 倪 安
總理兼參贊 杜維德 仝啓
華洋公司 董事兼參贊 伊施爾

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
THE SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

一九一三年之進口貨值計關平銀五萬萬七千零十六萬二千五百五十七兩出口貨值計四萬萬零三百三十萬五千五百四十六兩進出口貨總值計九萬萬七千三百四十六萬八千一百零三兩而一九一九年之進口貨值計六萬萬四千六百九十九萬七千六百八十一兩出口貨值計六萬萬三千零八十萬九千四百十一兩進出口貨總值計十二萬萬七千七百八十萬七千零九十二兩

揚子流域商務之盛衰有係乎全國國計之舒促商業盛則國計舒否則國計促據上年貿易報告揚子上下游各大商埠皆稱發達茲將通都巨埠之商業概況分別述之如左

重慶　重慶一埠常處於多故之境兵燹之後繼之以土匪之剽掠故商業大受影響惟日後情況頗有希望航行上游之汽船日趨增加此尤便利交通發展商業之最要關鍵也

去年進口貨之輸入計值關平銀一千零三十八萬八千三百五十五兩較之前年則多五百五十四萬五千九百零四兩華貨之輸出計值關平銀一千六百六十六萬六千零四十二兩較之前年則多一百七十九萬三千四百十三兩凡華貨之由重慶輸入內地各埠者計值關平銀一百二十五萬五千九百七十三兩視前年超過一倍矣裝貨輪船駛抵重慶卸貨者計二百二十艘中國貨船之抵埠出貨者計一千八百三十九艘

漢口　去年漢口貿易狀況甚爲發展其貿易總額達關平銀二萬萬零三十九萬八千四百三十一兩較前年增加三千五百二十三萬六千一百二十三兩外貨之自外國直接輸入者計值三千七百四十六萬兩約超過前年九百萬兩國貨之運往外國者計值一千三百八十二萬八千三百十三兩較前年增多二百七十八萬兩國貨之運往國內各埠而後出口者計值一萬萬一千一百零九萬二千二百三十七兩較前年增多一千八百萬兩國貨之復出口總額計值一萬萬四千零五十九萬八千九百八十三兩較前年增加二千五百萬兩進口船隻共一萬二千九百五十七艘計四十一萬九千九百七十四噸此爲歷年以來噸位最高之數航行洋海輪船之到埠者亦有二百四十三號之多云

九江　九江因政局平靖市況頗佳去年貿易總額達四千三百二十六萬二千一百二十三兩之鉅較營業最發達之一九一六年猶超過八十五萬五千一百二十七兩外貨輸入總額計值九百八十五萬一千七百五十一兩較前年增七十一萬三千四百十七兩國貨輸入總額計值九百十二萬五千六百八十兩較前年減五十九萬九千六百零七兩出口貨總值計二千四百二十八萬四千六百八十二兩較前年增三百十萬四千三百八十三兩進口船隻亦較前年增多六百九十四艘云

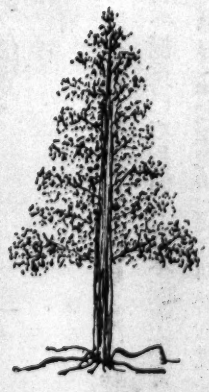
蕪湖　去年貿易之發達爲前此所未有全年貿易總額計四千七百六十八萬八千七百九十兩外貨輸入總值計一千零二十七萬八千三百五十七兩而前年則爲九百七十五萬九千四百六十五兩國貨之輸出者計值三千零七十二萬五千三百五十六兩而前年之輸出額則僅一千二百五十五萬五千三百零四兩進口船隻噸位共八百四十七萬噸而前年則爲七百三十八萬噸

南京　南京商務之盛當以一九一八年爲最而上年之貿易總額則又駕乎前年之上蓋上年總值計四千四百十四萬七千零九十一兩而前年爲二千二百九十九萬五千零二十二兩外貨輸入者計值三百十二萬零五百五十六兩以視前年之一百六十五萬九千八百零五兩不啻倍之其自中國各埠輸入者計值一千四百十萬二千三百九十二兩而前年之輸入額則僅九百五十二萬八千四百七十九兩國貨之輸出額計值二千一百三十六萬九千七百二十一兩爲從來未有之巨額一九一六年之輸出額計值九百五十六萬二百五十八兩已凌駕各年而上之然與去年相較又遠不相倖矣進口船隻總數共三千三百九十一艘

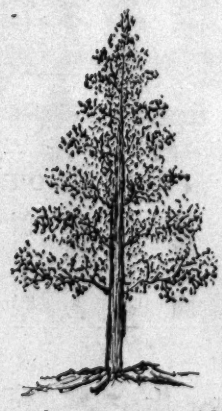
奧洲紐絲綸等處	南非洲
702,017	9
536,343	62,735
1,238,360	62,744
633,782	
733,448	49,907
1,367,230	49,907

祥泰木行公司廣告

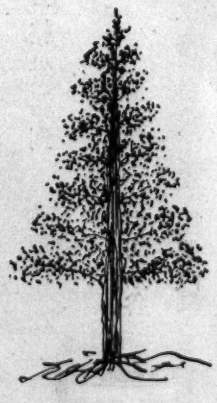
本行專辦上選各種建築木料



洋松●新加坡硬木
桂木●菲立賓留安
柚木●菲立賓硬木
啞克●鐵路枕木
白松●福建杉木
黃白●鐵路道木
蘇栗●福建松板



總行設上海楊樹浦路八十號
分行設南京 漢口 青島 徐州 北京 甯波 九江 蕪湖 天津 濟南 蚌埠 南宿州



鋸廠設○上海○福州○天津○漢口
寄售處○杭州○嘉興○湖州○南潯○仙蘇州○無錫○江陰○宜興○女廟

CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER Co., Ltd.

吳軍退時紀律嚴整對於人民秋毫無犯衡州及長沙之商會大開宴會犒勞吳師竭力勸其留守而吳不肯遂以小輪廿艘運兵北上陸路太慢吳每日只能索得運三連之車輛因北來援兵太多車輛不敷也後吳軍久乃抵岳州及漢口王占元欵待甚優曹錕亦派三專員迎接惟王氏請吳速運兵離鄂吳到漢口時湖南之軍民長官見譚延闓兵來不顧紀律望風而逃督軍張敬堯亦已摒擋一切預備逃走而猶嚴飭部屬各守原防吳向京漢鉄路局索火車北上該局局長安福黨員丁士源卻之吳乃特呈曹錕申明既無欵項又無車輛頗不願坐耗民食丁士源因受曹錕之威逼辯稱不備車輛非其本意因西北邊防軍第三師現運往南方接收吳軍防地而開拔之兵當然較撤回之兵更加重要因此邊防軍稍佔便宜此時王占元始呈請中央令吳軍出境丁士源乃不得不預備車輛俾吳軍每日輸運三連吳由湖北逕抵河南汴梁忽聞馬良派兵明言由魯至晉實欲斷其歸路吳向曹錕爭論曹派一混成旅至黃河邊巡閱馬良轄境其實防其行動同時曹令吳暫據信陽許昌各鎮及鄭州鉄道交互之區

吳軍在劉家廟與開出之吳光新兵在火車上衝突結果吳奪得火車多輛以運兵同時吳將軍截留運與張敬堯之子彈五十萬發因無船貨護照遂請命曹錕逕沒收之于是吳軍軍備充實而張敬堯因缺乏子彈乃不得不望譚(譚延闓)而逃矣是張爲安福第一人彼吳推倒者于是吳將軍乃立定主意非推翻安福即犧牲自己耳吳到開封時除督軍趙倜備筵外地方人士亦大爲歡迎是時安福方謀去趙倜而代以吳光新或奉軍將領吳氏一來趙位復固

吳軍到保定之時約爲張作霖抵京二日在保定會議中非安福系之八省代表固亦激昂終無吳氏之奮發七月廿二張作霖乘專車赴保定表面上爲該督軍團及安福系之調人及抵該處見反對安福之聲勢甚盛加以吳子玉登高一呼儼然有秣馬厲兵之勢於是東三省之王乃暗中許以扶助矣

惟曹張並無推波助瀾謀動干戈之意滿意安福將迫而讓步則亦適可而止蓋調停實爲總統解決政爭之主旨但張作霖因個人嫌隙及徐樹錚之種種不法行爲請徐總統免其西北籌邊使之職吳矢言如有明令將竭力擁護倘有反對者雖兵壓都城有不遑顧張語總統段祺瑞必不反對此項命令以嚴厲手段左袒私人總統遂下令免徐此舉實爲青天大霹靂遂引起一重大風波老段投袂而起覇佔都城須布戒嚴令組織定國軍以討曹吳並以武力威脅元首明令褫職聲討而戰機始作矣

段軍分三路進攻吳遂守中西兩路西路爲京漢鐵路吳軍於七月十六日晚在涿州與敵軍遇第三混成旅進攻餘軍則圍攻三師司令部奉軍一營助之安福師長曲同豐及其部屬五十人於是役被擒邊師軍第一師二千人於早晨投降琉璃河左近段芝貴之軍隊於七月十六夜三時大舉攻吳吳軍退至高碑店十七日晚吳軍還擊段芝貴率一後備團統攻吳之左翼第十五師攻其中堅時右翼有第一師重砲隊一營忽誤以第十五師爲敵軍遽發砲轟其右翼之第廿九團步卒第十五師本爲馮國璋舊部方躬冒砲火而三面受敵遂譁潰段芝貴帶殘卒跳入火車逃回京師餘部悉降

吳軍既勝不欲長驅直入遂徐進至蘆溝橋即馬克波羅橋在跑馬場附近離京城僅十八英里吳軍據西南兩路時張作霖之生力奉軍入關向直軍方面前進以人數多故代操縱大局

吳獨慰勉士卒深自遏抑以免兩虎相鬥兩敗俱傷復害及家國吳出兵之初曾宣言惟一之志向在驅除安福之奸蠹倘功成名遂必解甲歸田今初衷已遂將行其素志自是吳之舉動尤循循可欽吳之計劃已爲人破壞而吳之本身反爲因人成事之當所議然吳固不欲自辯復不圖報復山東桑梓請其臨長故鄉吳果有意政府亦未必不允所請而吳獨毅然却之吳之政治意見雖有人以爲難行而衷懷坦白純爲公安而發是亦不可多得者吳亦不欲人强行已意惟處處以已徇人以收和衷共濟之效中國人民及友邦人士皆以此儒將忠誠愿慤堪爲全國之表率觀於已往之功勛可以知其將來造就之大矣

(完)

九年雙十節吳子玉將軍特贈本增刊之撮影

植然者其躬。穆然者其容。龍泉出匣。魑魅潛踪。拯同胞於水火。撞自由之晨鐘。爭不使家家絲繡。頌公德於無窮。

本增刊主任許建屏題

雙十節之滬市金融觀

宋漢章

今日十月十號爲雙十節觀於上海金融市面尙稱平穩不過銀根因出口貨時機未熟一時難見寬鬆洋厘以花米用途未旺故未能驟見高漲先令前曾縮至五先令以內洋貨帮頗爲恐慌幸而逐漸放長今已至六先令之譜洋貨帮之貨價多已漸次結落此一番難關平安過渡矣所望南北和議早告成功得達統一之目的庶中外商務得起色金融亦可流通暢達也現在中國政府頗以整理金融爲急務發行公債收回中交兩行京鈔挽回從前停兌之幣政將卽見諸實行從此京鈔絕跡掃除數年來商民之苦痛未始非今年雙十紀念之好現象也

整頓菸酒行政之方略

全國菸酒事務署督辦張壽麟著

大陸報每歲有週年增刊遍徵吾國人士爲文所以換知識治感情也邇者般爾君來以乞余余不敏愧無所立言無已則將余整頓菸酒行政之方略貢諸當世非云載道亦曰官宿其業已耳

余服官財政界於茲三十餘年矣每謂中國之貧端在理財之未當處今日而欲整理財政必兼治標本軒輊其一胥無當也曩者承乏計部輙本斯旨時將四載幸無大謬所欣欣自慰者則四年間國庫能自給未常絲毫借外債爲生活重國民之負擔耳

去歲菸酒公賣改設專署大總統謬以不佞督辦事務菸酒公賣實行五年創辦之始適余佐長財政與聞斯事進行方策固已思之周審之詳矣夫我國菸酒本無專稅也自前淸列爲雜稅旣無專章復無考成各省名目互殊稅率各異而洋菸洋酒充斥其間稅則不平舶來輻輳於此時而談專賣勢固不可卽退一步而辦公賣亦必於改革稅收之中寓維持土貨之意否則土菸土酒日益凋殘洋菸洋酒必愈充斥藉寇兵而資盜糧愚者知其不可也至稅則不一考成不嚴奸商汚吏上下其手則國民之負擔日卽加增而國庫之收入仍歸中飽中國徵收機關大率如此揆厥所由莫非根本之計劃不良致姦法盜盜之徒得施其伎倆故余對於整頓菸酒稅收之方策有兩大端一曰改良各省徵收菸酒稅收察理章程一曰抽收外菸外酒公賣費以求公平之稅率通盤籌劃標本幷治根本之大計旣定進行自易改革不難菸酒歲收之發達可以翹足而待矣

夫菸酒爲奢侈嗜好品寓禁於徵課以重稅東西各國或爲專賣或徵重稅成効卓卓可觀日本近年菸酒專賣稅收達一萬萬元左右而北美合衆國在一千九百十七年菸酒兩項歲收計達四萬二千九百八十萬二千五百十一元之多我國地大物博駕乎美國之上而近年菸酒收入不過三千餘萬元比較相去如此其遠謂非辦理不善其誰信之則改革方策實不容或緩也

我國辦理菸酒公賣雖已五年成效罕見究其原因厥有兩種(一)稅則之不一(二)徵收機關之岐異菸酒稅費種類甚多有出口進口稅菸酒稅菸酒釐公賣費牌照稅名目紛異界限不明而徵收機關除海關抽收出口入口稅權限尙明其他如常關釐局稅局貨捐局縣知事往往因事實問題於法定職權外兼代其他徵收機關行使職權更有責令商會會董菸酒業董包繳若干藉圖塞責者卽各省菸酒公賣局成立後權限問題迄未分淸而公賣局成立伊始徵收稅費復假手於分支棧其間事權龐雜中飽尤多民怨沸騰國庫侵蝕所謂菸酒公賣不過具有虛名而已故余於根本計劃定爲三種

一取消分支棧

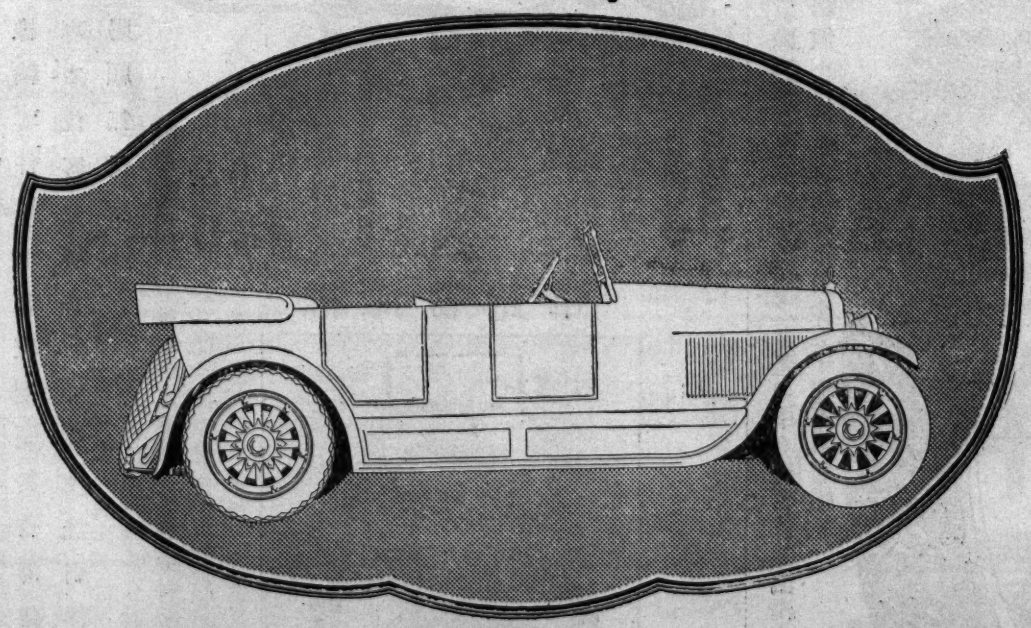
二劃一稅則

美華公司

朱邇典汽車係六個汽缸而用油極省

朱邇典汽車爲世界省油車中之王每加倫行廿四哩

朱邇典汽車爲最輕捷之汽車



朱邇典汽車重量僅二千八百鎊

朱邇典汽車之輪可以耐久

君盍一試乎？君盍購辦乎？

The JORDAN Silhouette

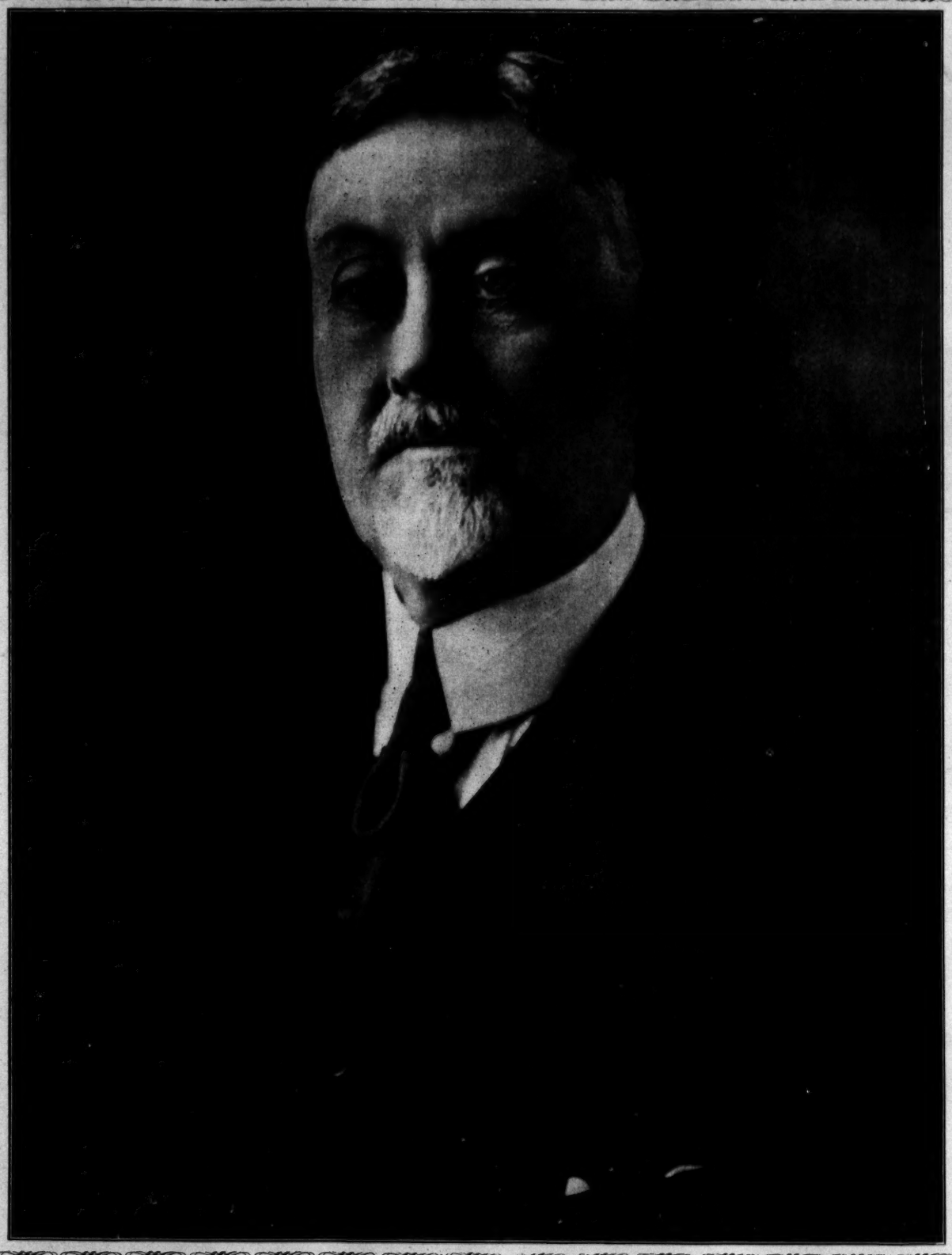
美華公司設在上海廣東路十四號電話中央五零九六

分行設在龍門路二百三十七號電話西第二零零四號

SHANGHAI MOTORS CORPORATION

14 Canton Road, Shanghai.　237 Lungmen Road, Shanghai.

美公使克蘭君



美公使克蘭君之救荒談

今日中國之急務厥維救荒華北旱災岌岌不可紓日曾憶四十年前有同等之巨禍發現於同等之區域災勢之盛越兩年而始稍衰（一八七六至一八七八年）居民之罹斯難者計七百萬有餘乃者中國之情形已與前略異矣人民對於同胞之困苦有所覺悟必共圖一極完美之手續以救濟之蓋先時無鐵路電報他處又無國積之宿粮更無鉅大之建築工程足以使難民自食其力藉免道路流亡之窮阨是以捨極遲緩之轉運以載一部分少數之粮食拯彼災黎外別無長策

今則鐵道直達災區富饒區域之出產品儘足供彼哀鳴且電報郵政亦能將被災消息不啻瞬而傳布全國凡所應求可以如願而償無遲延舛誤之憾至於各方建設事宜如開濬河道修造道路莫不備舉移災民爲工役以餉暖其口體不致流離失所慘塡溝壑誠一舉兩得之良法也

昔夏禹治水三過其門而不入後世咸稱其德茲則歐化東漸各國之大工程師咸謂中國對于濬河築路之種種工程應於斯時大有建樹蓋斯舉非惟能使窮而無告之人得資衣食且益使將來水旱飢饉之時皆得免茲困苦使一般國民得共享太平之福豈不美哉

世界各國對于中國所受之苦楚莫不表其至誠憐惜之心且無不願竭誠以輔助之故於中國之政府與國民籌備救濟各方法世界極爲注意因此種設施足以代表其進化之能力苟能上下一致無論其爲政府爲團體爲階級莫不羣策羣力掃除一切災荒以拯彼三千五百萬灾民於水火之中則不特國內之人受賜無窮卽外人亦當發生其一種新觀念對於中國皆有尊重之狀態也

美和洋行

經理

各種機件 大小五金
屋頂毛氈 建築材料
石棉用品 呂宋棕繩
機器車油 裝油木桶
嗬嘯散糖 糖果雜貨

總行設在舊金山歷有年所經理進出口各貨誠實無欺信用卓著分行設在紐約科倫布爪哇新嘉坡等處如蒙諸君賜顧請逕向上海南京路十二號本行接洽可也

THE KOSTER COMPANY
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT
MANILA SOERABAYA SINGAPORE HARBIN
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK COLOMBO AUCKLAND

美裕洋行

代表美國葛蘭史公司
上海總行設江西路三十六號
漢口分行設鄱陽路八十七號

GRACE CHINA CO
Representing W. R. Grace and Co.
36 Kiangse Road SHANGHAI
87 Poyang Road. HANKOW

改造社會之商確

七月三十日大陸報登載女青年桂女士之投函後海上人士從而振筆鼓舌紛紛辯難者至今不衰此種雄辯對於中國家庭生活或足以收改造社會組織之良效亦未可知桂女士者受完美教育之中國青年也其致大陸報主筆之書陳述西洋教育之勢力與中國家庭生活之模範外並特舉留學青年以爲例證女士之辯論縝密而有力彼謂一般留學青年以外洋所得之學不問其合與不合舉凡之于家庭之中非特無益且又害焉今之留學生一旦歸國往往喜摹西式操西語衣西服起居飲食無一不惟西俗之是從而與環境情勢之適與不適則未遑加意此誠大誤也

彼留學生之親屬莫不大受其影響而蒙害最烈者厥惟妻子蓋留學歸國往往拋棄妻孥不稍顧恤甚至離棄出洋前所訂之婚約者有之鍾情異邑之婦女而聯姻者亦有之投身他邦而不思故鄉者更有夫救中國者惟受教育之中國人也改良中國人之家庭者亦惟受教育之中國人也倘家庭之中不習西俗切莫事事摹西式做洋派致與家人相疏遠質而言之受西洋教育之男子所差可不知者即不損害其妻子之生活是矣

今日受教育之男子動輒以救國自任矣抑知救國之關鍵即在造成活潑快樂之家庭有活潑快樂之家庭而後有活潑快樂之國家苟欲救國而不此之務則先已不能和其家安能愛其國者乎

自桂女士之譏誚諷刺之文刋布後一班非難之說與夫黨同之論雜然紛起各爲是非此亦不可免之事也

一般學者對于桂女士之投函各抒一己之學識經驗發爲中國家庭生活之主張投稿大陸報答覆桂女士者甚衆且其中頗足令人注意者內有自署「受西洋教育之丈夫」者對于桂女士所謂留學生不顧恤妻子一說辯之頗恢諧而有力彼云桂女士以吾儕留學生不知啓發妻子歸咎于吾儕不知今之婦女膠執已見一成不變欲取而啓發之改革之殊非易易此則中國婦女之志願感受外國勢力所致所敢斷言也方今之世粗知教育而不求深造危險孰甚而外國勢力之感化婦女則尤爲危險在昔舊式女子雖不學無文對于丈夫之言猶能順從今之女子則不然其文理粗通略受教育者即自命不凡目空一世雖至微極細之事往往與丈夫相抗違而罔肯循從丈夫以爲是其妻必以爲非丈夫以爲非其妻必以爲是處此情勢之下雖有堅忍耐勞之牧師千百以啓發其心志其如輒做不循何

此種評論頗爲深刻但其攻訐桂女士之處尚不止此其有與桂女士表同情者請閱以下之辯論

中國婦女之缺點猶不止此其最爲無謂之舉動而一般成婚女子謹守勿替使吾人漸生厭惡之心有時趨向于離婚之一途者即中國女子一旦成婚以爲終身之事從此大定是已故女子自出嫁往往束手坐食惟仰給于丈夫換言之徒知化費金錢其他非所知也家中器具之佈置如何撫育兒童之是否合法俱度外置之不加問聞個人學識不求精進即平日家居亦異常嫻慢蓬首垢面在所不顧獨至外出之時則濃抹淡妝盛飾艷服一切裝飾務極奢華而家政方面漠然視之無所用心丈夫歸家則小兒喧嚷飯食不端或汚穢不潔不堪下箸家中陳設凌亂無紀有客若此豈能寧處倘偶施訓責即起詬誶丈夫之間遂成反目處此家庭爲丈夫計亦惟有掉頭不顧涉足花叢以自解愁悶而已

夫婦之間倘須裝飾以示其嬌艷而其表示夫中國婦女自出嫁以後既以運命爲前定而不可變我不解其何以尙須裝飾以示其嬌艷又何以僅在外出之時又所托終身之丈夫何以不勉力事奉以博其歡心況爲其夫者終日在外服務閑居在家爲時至淺于此短淺之時間內不能安享家庭幸福非妻之咎而誰之咎歟有自署「留學歸國之女子」者已適某學生爲歸矣亦致長函于大陸報頗表同情于「受西洋教育之丈夫」以改革女子之志願爲難事謂中國女子不以建造快樂家庭爲天職者由于貪嫩怠之故今之女學生能烹飪之術油鹽柴米之價者鮮矣爲人母者能知兒童洗澡每日至少一次撫養兒女躬親其事者更鮮矣而爲其夫者得在家庭敘餐享受天倫之樂者亦屬罕覯夫寧享家庭敘餐之樂而不願入喧嘩熱鬧之菜館人情之所同然爲之妻者不肯躬主中饋是不啻拒其夫于千里之外也

三統一職權

近者各省分支機如熱河京兆直隸已實行陸續取消其他各省正在歸劃要之如余所期一二年之內必能次第收回另設徵收局遴派幹員實心辦理各局所徵收員司必厚給薪俸以養其廉更必另訂獎懲條件以爲勸戒凡服務菸酒徵收機關者非有大過不得更易俾使一心一德從事於此中國官制政務事務界限未明官吏進退有如優俳登場於是從政者亦視官如傳舍患得患失乃至不惜官箴無所不爲苟能嚴定進退以安其心厚與俸給以贍其家人非木石誰不欲顧惜廉恥愛護名譽耶至奸商反對取消分棧其理由實不充分商人夥矣孰則應辦分棧孰則應抱向隅一二人之利欲薰心强欲代表業商其議論本無價值固無礙整頓菸酒行政之進行也

菸酒稅則之不一固如余所述矣稅則之名目各殊徵收之機關林立則章程勢難賅括而事權不易統一故余主張此後規定稅則祇出產公賣兩項均由公賣局直接徵收其他機關一律裁撤商人既免徵索之煩國家亦少行政之費所有印照悉由專署頒發施行規則另行嚴訂則舞弊營私之風可以少息矣至各省菸酒行政事宜悉應由專署節制各省局長遇有要公必先呈明中央方可解決各省長官不加干預以重職權如是權限一明責成自專中央政令既少牽礙則稅收之整頓固可立而待也雖然余之計畫能否達到十分美滿之目的余固不敢斷言是在各省軍民長官之能否助余爲斷耳更有言者外菸外酒除完納入口稅百分之五及子口稅百分之二五外餘無他稅較之土菸土酒完納產造稅百分之十公賣費百分之十五相差計百分之十七五稅則不平莫過於此無怪國內商人羣謂公賣政策不啻抑土菸土酒而提倡舶來品也余聞之不禁愀然以悲慄然以懼威爾遜總統於國際聯盟約法內竭力主張弭除經濟之戰爭訂立商業同等之條件以求世界誠信永久之和平而一般經濟學者亦多爲中國約定稅則作不平之鳴足見不平等之稅則實爲世界進化之大障礙而不容不消除者也故余希望各友邦能開誠相見使我國得平等之稅則卽菸酒兩項亦宜與土菸土酒納同等之稅率有同等之擔負固於奢侈品稅則之原理相合庶亦無背於正義乎況究各國菸酒稅則平均計之輸入外菸外酒從價完稅在百分之五十以上土菸土酒從價完稅在百分之三十五以强我國所冀求者不過外菸外酒於土菸土酒完納同等之稅耳較之列强猶有不及各友邦其能不予我以同意歟余之整頓菸酒行政方策固略備矣他如獎勸種菸造酒改良種種製造方法種種問題尙待爲科學之攷察縝密之研究固非急切所從事也

開設上海愛多亞路一一三至一一五號

法興印書舘

始創於一千八百九十五年

△代印書籍報紙△
△裝訂華洋書籍△
△五彩石印文件△
△購辦各種紙料△
△代購印刷品類△
△代登中外廣告△

中央汽車公司

仁記路第A二號 電話中央三八〇九

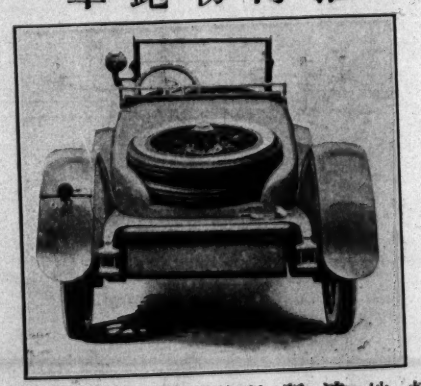
本行開設以來蒙各界推許稱爲海上汽車行領袖同人等日事研究各部莫不精益求精除經理名廠汽車橡輪零件外特設支配室於香港路九號聘請中外專家代客修理裝置油漆及洗刷種種汽車各界賜顧無任歡迎

Orland TRADE MARK REG

啞弗蘭第四組汽車座位舒適用油簡省車身輕便致橡輪耐久且用最新之鋼質彈簧故毫無顛搖之苦

尙有馬立師啞斯福小跑車雖路窄亦可通行故人皆稱便焉

推博勒跑車



推博勒跑車構造美麗質地堅固速力遠捷非他車所可比焉以外尙有啞斯丁及卻爾馬斯等車均係敝行獨家經理之品賜顧請認明牌號爲要

番斯當橡皮輪

番斯當橡皮輪爲世界橡皮輪中之最著者中有繩質故無瀉滑之虞用之車身穩健本行可保每個能行至少五千哩不至破損

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY, SHANGHAI

中國國民之新覺悟

余日章

中國今日自政治方面觀之猜忌紛爭傾軋凌亂寧犧牲國家不可犧牲個人權利賣家賣國在所不惜前途黑暗誠有不可言喻者

政治與國家有最密切之關係政治良國家進步政治不良國家敗落千古誠然但尤有較政治爲重要者維何曰社會是也蓋政治由社會產出社會良政治必良即使無良政治而有健全之社會亦必有力以更張或鏟除之社會不良斯政治眞無望矣即偶有良好之政治終必短命因惡社會斷難容良政治之存在也但社會係集合人民而成人民有蓬勃之新精神社會必隨而呈一種新氣象人民泄泄沓沓毫無覺悟社會必遂墮落窳敗簡言之中國之命運若何全視人民之程度志趣能力爲衡故在今日欲覘知我國之前途盡請諦視我國民之程度志趣能力究爲何若而欲攷察程度等等請先與研究我國民近年來之新覺悟數則如下

甲國民對於政治之新覺悟　曩者中國人對於自國政治漠不關心認爲勿關己事今則深覺責任所在不得放棄若去年之五四運動及他種種辟衆運動皆爲新國家思想之表現若皖直一案國民之向背尤昭昭在人耳目吳子玉先生提倡國民大會以期能決種種問題全國國民贊助豈吹不遺餘力近來數省人民竭力主張改軍治爲民治廢督軍而選舉本省人爲省長治理本省事誠以國爲國民之國民爲民國之主天職所在固不敢諉棄也

乙國民對於外交之新覺悟　前此認外交爲政府之職務人民方面可勿容問今則驟感國民方面亦有外交之責且國民外交尤較政府外交爲強而有力於是年來友邦重要人士之來華游歷者若美之銀行家拉門德大商家大來教育家杜威等新公使克蘭及議員團法之前總理班樂衛等暨其他政治家科學家英之前公使朱爾典意之飛行家吾人對于嘉賓戾止罔不竭誠招待純以國民資格聯絡友邦國民之感情世界和平實基於此而關於吾國主權之保持維護亦莫不盡心極力若山東問題與上海公共租界選舉華董等事皆係國民自覺自動其結果之美滿雖不敢必但民氣之伸張深堪慶幸

丙國民對於教育之新覺悟　在昔認教育爲終南捷徑或爲裝飾品且爲極少人數之特殊權利者今則不然漸漸覺悟教育爲人生所必不可少之預備或至日不可缺之粮食因此人人須受教育增進其生活能力及程度尤傾向於社會的實際教育且人人須有同等受教育之機會（教育普及之張本）但既欲謀教育普及我國文字之艱難似不得不設法減輕於是有新文學之運動又規定注音字母以謀語言之統一近來又有興辦數私立大學之毅舉若天津之南開上海之復旦武漢之明德福建之廈門就中如陳嘉庚先生獨力捐資五百萬金而興辦廈門大學爲我國有志興學者倡是可以徵心儀教育尊崇學術之大有人在也橫的方面有教育普及之推行縱的方面有各大學之蔚起則高深專門科學之研求社會文化之馳進其或大可望乎

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

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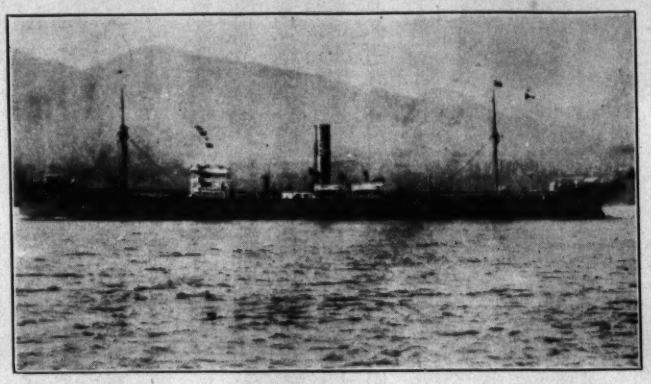

本公司備有新式輪船在東亞各埠及范可佛舊金山紐約間運貨載客每月兩次並直接自太平洋沿岸本廠輸運花旗洋松及鐵路枕木材料等來華出售

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本公司在天津及漢口兩處設立木廠儲備各種材料凡蒙賜顧自當隨時招待格外克己

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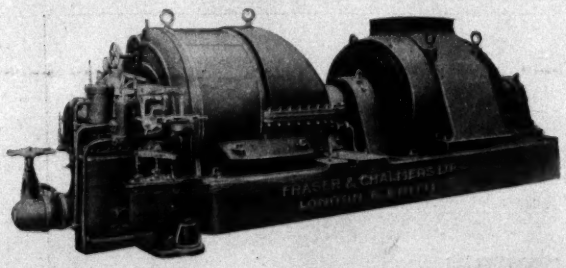

F. & C. M.P.Turbine, Driving 1,500 K.W., 3,000 R.P.M.. Alternator supplied to The Stafford Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.

各界參觀樣子間無任歡迎

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英國通用電器有限公司啟

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

彼又向教會所設之學校進忠告之言謂教會學校之女教員大半猶未成婚對于建設新家庭之重要問題尙乏經驗未能多所發揮并告中國之女青年中國國家之前途責在女子者非特不亞于男子或較男子所負之責爲更重也中國之所以貧弱不振者以我儕女子不能獨立之故時至今日凡我青年女子切勿吸紙煙鬥骨牌妄費寶貴之光陰而徒責外國勢力之我害西洋教育之我欺亟宜振刷精神努力奮進毋落青年男子之後庶乎其可也

大陸報又載訪T.A.S君之投函習英文姆英語新學派中人也而其妻則不閘英文成婚二十五載未嘗作一英語然夫婦相處怡然自得頗享家庭快樂之福足証一家之中苟有一人爲吸受西洋文化則勃谿之事不生蕭墻之內

君之言曰我投此函與「受西洋教育之丈夫一相辯難而與我妻鳴不平者誠以我妻雖係舊式女子不習外國文字然能治家有方使我得爲安享家庭樂趣之人故彼之苛責現在婦女全出自一己愁苦之經驗於中國家庭間之實在情況無甚洞曉者也

該投稿人享受有家之樂已閱二十有五載對于中國男女兩方應行改良之處具有眞知灼見一面敎勸留學青年勿嚴責妻子之缺點一面忠告一般婦女努力向學以期擔當改良家庭之重任並宜竭盡心力勿稍怠弛致落男子之後而爲所輕視

自此種討論刊布後投函大陸報發表意見者紛至而踏來要其所歸莫不以增進國際地位爲前提其在曩時中國人士往往重男輕女男子讀書女子不讀書此誠大謬按各人辯論之中頗多高見其主張廣興婦女學校俾一般爲人妻人女者均受相當敎育尤爲卓越不羣現在瑪利瓊斯女士已在浙江湖州創辦婦女學校專招已嫁之婦女敎授各種家政學已獲優美之成績是其例矣

總之大陸報所載之各種辯論鼓勵中國青年婦女奮志力學增進程度俾得與每年出洋留學之青年男子相爲頡頏已生圓滿之影響而該報主筆對于此項問題亦時著社論發抒意見八月十日所登之社論言之最爲透徹茲幷錄之如下

西洋敎育之傳入中國使中國家庭之中發生絕大之問題勢所必至理有固然今日家庭中之主人與此新問題相搏戰者何止千萬而舊學派因反對新敎育發生種種問題者亦所在皆是但以西洋新式敎育改革中國舊式敎育係一種徹底之大改革亦不啻爲敎育界之大革命職是之故一班熱心敎育之人對于舊學派之迂緩因循不認敎育革命爲方今不可倖免之事者亦未逮下批評所謂徹底改革者將以西洋新式改易中國舊式也彼反對之者當此重大問題與于其前而猶渺然視之不以爲重大者因彼等盡係舊派中人而受舊式敎育之故

夫舊式敎育之爲害足使彼等平日所以生存之道亦蒙蔽而不之察例如中國或世界之種種進步彼終不信其爲西洋新敎育之結果詎知停泊港內之汽船無一非爲新法之良效餘如電報汽車電話電燈棉絲鋼鐵麵粉等如工廠亦在爲西洋敎育之成績

總之今日之中國不前進而圖自存卽退化而歸于滅亡欲圖自存而免于亡非採取西洋新敎育不可此不可不知者也中國男女青年之投函本報者諒均了解斯恉夫新舊交戰殆爲不可逃避之事今之中國決無退而不進之理現在吾之所謂了解斯恉之青年學子俱已竭盡心力使中國安然出此過渡之時代矣至于個人對于西洋新敎育之效果時常抱不自滿足之念如西人之對于己國敎育常坎然若不足者無或稍異但其結果所至對于國家前途決無爭論餘地也

美國友華銀行廣告

本銀行實收資本計美金四百萬元積儲盈餘計美金壹百四拾八萬九千餘元由美國紐約信託公司等九大銀行投資組成盖匯合極雄厚之富力以建設此極堅卓之金融機關而其宗旨則專以發展遠東之商業以增進其經濟故除紐約設立總行各國通商大埠均可通兌外特在遠東更設總行於上海而北京天津漢口長沙廣東香港小呂宋等處亦皆設有分行乃自開辦以來成效大著信用尤彰盖因本銀行辦理匯兌無論國內國外俱極靈通存放各款無論定期活期皆極利便此外關於銀行一切業務凡所交易則又非常克已而爭續尤極其簡便以故本銀行極蒙各界之垂信現在上海總行特將行基再加擴充用以發展營業之範圍卽以仰副各界之惠顧特此廣告

總裁綏平　總經理勃根　華經理傅宗耀啓

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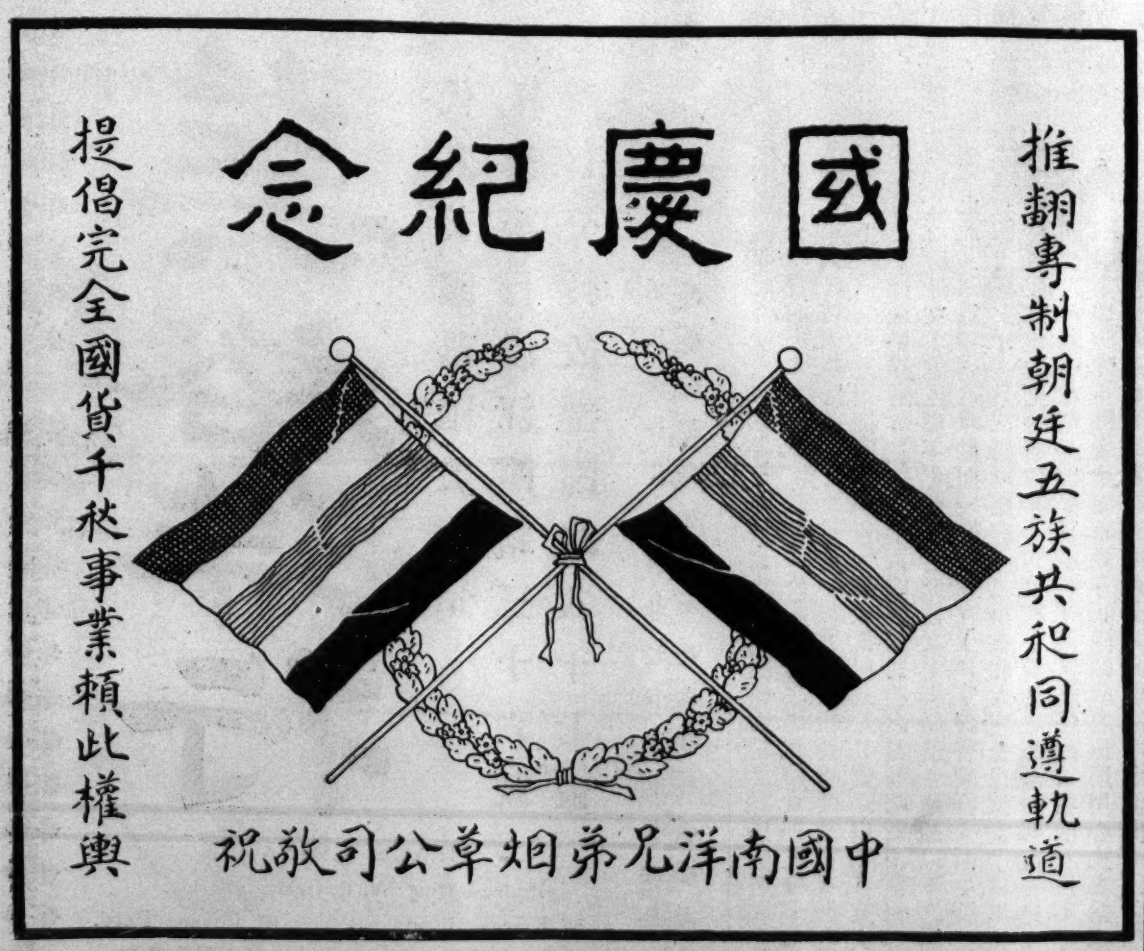
遠東總行在上海九江路十五號

遠東分行在北京天津漢口長沙廣東香港小呂宋等處

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI.



討段以後

葉楚傖

今年的中國，是各派勢力分裂的中國，也是各派眞相暴示的中國。北方有皖直底惡戰，南方有粵桂底惡戰，接着奉系直系，生地盤的競爭；川軍滇軍，又有忽離忽合的變相；因有這種種事故，全中國露了無數分裂痕跡出來。就現狀看，殺傷了無數良民；毀損了無數田廬；交通秩序，到現在還沒有恢復；商業前途，更受了無窮影響；這都是今年的惡現象，使人歎息痛恨的。然同頭一想，那些無主義的，利己的，武力結合，總有爆裂的一日，早爆裂害還小些，分頭爆裂時間還短些；假使那些不相容的武人，忍氣吞聲地內修軍備，外聯別黨，直待兩面實力十二分充足，地盤十二分穩固，然後因機一發兵連禍結起來，中國將更不可收拾哩。既然如此，各派的分裂，不是翻有利於中國的嗎？却還不能這樣說！

假使一個是眞的，一個是僞的，混在一起；僞的把眞的亂了，眞的被僞的掩了。在這種混合中，爆發出來，眞的表現出他的眞來，僞的再也不能亂眞的，這是件有益的事。假使一個是正的，一個是邪的，混在一起；邪的把正的亂了，正的被邪的掩了。在這種混合中，爆發出來，正的表現出他的正來，邪的再也不能亂正的；這也是件有益的事。

我們單單舉直奉與皖系的爆發來看，有一個是眞的嗎？有一個是正的嗎？都是邪的，那里爆得出正來？都是僞的，那裏爆得出眞來。

當奉直發表討段通電時，因爲段系屢次作惡，人民痛恨極了。人民忽然聽得有人出來討伐心裏痛恨的，受一時的衝動，就無暇再問討伐心裏所痛恨的是誰。在我們判斷中，這是無須駭怪的事。然而一過衝動時期，大家都能明白過來，邪正眞僞依然明明白白的擺在眼前了。

現在那討伐段系的是甚麼人？大多數人已經得正確判斷了。我觀察國民心理，似只有一個人，還不願卽時下他的斷語。這人是誰？曾經出力討伐段系，并且主張過國民大會的吳佩孚。

不顧前後左右，單據他討伐段系和主張開國民大會看，未嘗不可下一個好的斷語，然而他現在不能脫離曹錕等軍閥的關係，然而他不能澈終澈始的主張國民大會。（國民大會是不是應該由武人發起，是別一問題）無論甚麼時候，他能脫離人民所痛惡的軍閥，能貫澈他主張，他便能得人民公正美滿的斷語。

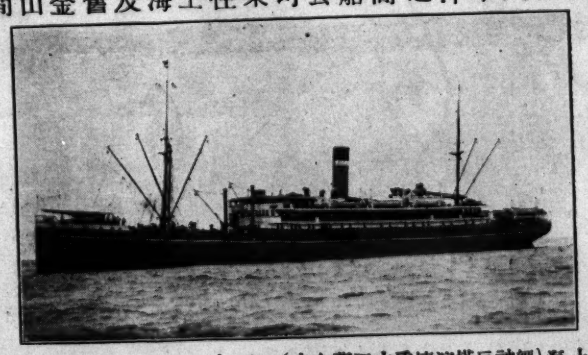
然而要中國平安，人民得着自由，斷不是一個武人好壞的事，并且不是全數武人好壞的事。中國是人民的中國，袁世凱，段祺瑞，這些惡魔，能橫行霸道，不是別人的罪，是人民能力薄弱的罪。所以我回過頭來，依然只有一個希望，一個全國人民起來改造中國的希望。

美代表拉門德君之新銀團談

自遠東問題發生以後吾美對茲素來關係極深今國際新銀團成立此問題不久殆將解決夫新銀團爲美英法日四國銀行團所組成得各該國政府之認可以贊助中國發展其公共大企業爲宗旨衆信此國際團體成立後可鞏固中國之經濟財政及政治地位且可使互相關涉之五大國和衷共濟並可促成遠東之永久和平何則蓋溯自上世紀中葉以後除美國以外各列强之對於中國多持一種戰艦政策藉海軍以助其外交之要求甚至派兵登陸强佔土地凡其勢力所至皆足以損害中國之獨立及主權而各國在華商務上之活動區分界劃不相通假美國既無勢力範圍遂乏立足之地今則各國互相猜忌競爭愈烈美國政府因欲保存國際間共同之情感與維持中國之完全不得不發起一共同行動之計劃計劃維何卽新銀團是遠東美人於本國政府對外政策之不一致恆不滿望其原因則以政府迭更與意見不同之故按一九零八年英德法三國曾組一國際銀行團以協同對華貸款爲目的當時羅塔兩任總統及約翰國務卿皆極贊可卽令美國銀行家加入該國際銀團既而俄日亦皆加入乃成六國銀團迨一九一三年威爾遜政府成立反對此項計劃令美銀團退出於是成爲五國銀團是年之二千五百萬磅大借款卽該團所借也歐戰起而該團之活動中止及一九一六年威爾遜政府重計及遠東問題通告舊日美銀團謂政府現籌一種較積極之新計劃獎勵本國人民投資於遠東尤當注重使中國有益以表美國對於中國之友誼旋經國務院公布此種政策卽由摩根公司領袖各銀行合組一美國銀行團應政府之請政府遂於一九一八年十月向英法日三國提議合組一國際新銀團以

太平洋郵船公司

美國太平洋之商船公司來往上海及舊金山間



船名	日期	自上海（經神戶橫濱檀香山至舊金山）	船名	日期	自上海（經小呂宋）至香港
Venezuela	十正		Venezuela	十十	
Ecuador	一月		Ecuador	十一月	
Colombia	號		Colombia	號	

本公司開設上海南京路一B號卽滙中西飯店下層德律風中央第五千零五十六號本公司所有輪船均係最新式者旅客舒適鮮有其匹房間分單床雙床兩種而並無上層床

本行並有下列之種種商船

（一）環球貨船◉每月開往孟尼拉、香港、西貢、星家坡、加爾加搭、哥侖布、孟買、布賽、亞力山大、馬賽、排西

（二）巴拿馬線◉每兩月自舊金山開至墨西哥中美洲、巴拿馬及南美西南之各埠

（三）舊金山及巴拿馬間之貨船◉每兩月一次開駛古巴國海岸各口間

凡美國、墨西哥、中美南美、及古巴各埠轉運本公司均可代辦

各界垂詢請移玉南京路一B號無任歡迎

太平洋郵船公司謹啓

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

了國民對於商務實業之新覺悟　富國二字幾成口頭禪但國何以富茫然不知直至今日方知富國舍振興商務實業外并無他術按國民對於商務實業之思想經過二階級(一)向者輕視之心今已改革認爲重要受高等教育者漸多趨向之(二)振興商務認金融運輸二種機關爲最重要近數年來所謂新式銀行日漸加增亦漸有推廣至外國者蓋有金融活動實力之輔助各種實業方克進行又創辦中國郵船公司計船三艘航行中美兩國之間挽回利權甚大且商務尤貴與實業相輔而行方益駸駸發展近數年內國內不靖而實業振起頗有可觀如紗廠之增加鐵廠之擴充煤礦之發達其他各大小工廠之成立營業之發展蓬蓬勃勃前途未可限量

戊國民對於服務之新覺悟　吾國民受千百年來之舊式教育思想閉塞只知有己鮮知有人處世方針夙貴束身自愛邦有道則現邦無道則隱各自打掃門前雪莫管他家瓦上霜此種思想阻碍我國文化之發展大而且久近年來社會上各種慈善機關服務團體日益勃興勢力雖云薄弱而成績尚不無可錄者僅就青年會一機關而論城市青年會增至三十所校會已增至一百七十四處市會會員三萬餘人校會會員萬五千人去年常年經費決算計收捐欵五十七萬五千一百九十七元西幹事共百零八人華幹事二百七十九人到體育班次數計五十五萬八千一百六十三次出版物計二百二十一種日夜校學生計萬零四百十一人查聖經班人數計萬二千三百五十五人市會新會所增至十三所自動服務之義務員計二千六百八十一人細究以上各統計則我國民服務精神之擴充豈可以道里計哉觀今日我國各省水旱等災各方面奔走號呼募集捐款辦賑益可信國民大有服務之新覺悟矣

余日章先生

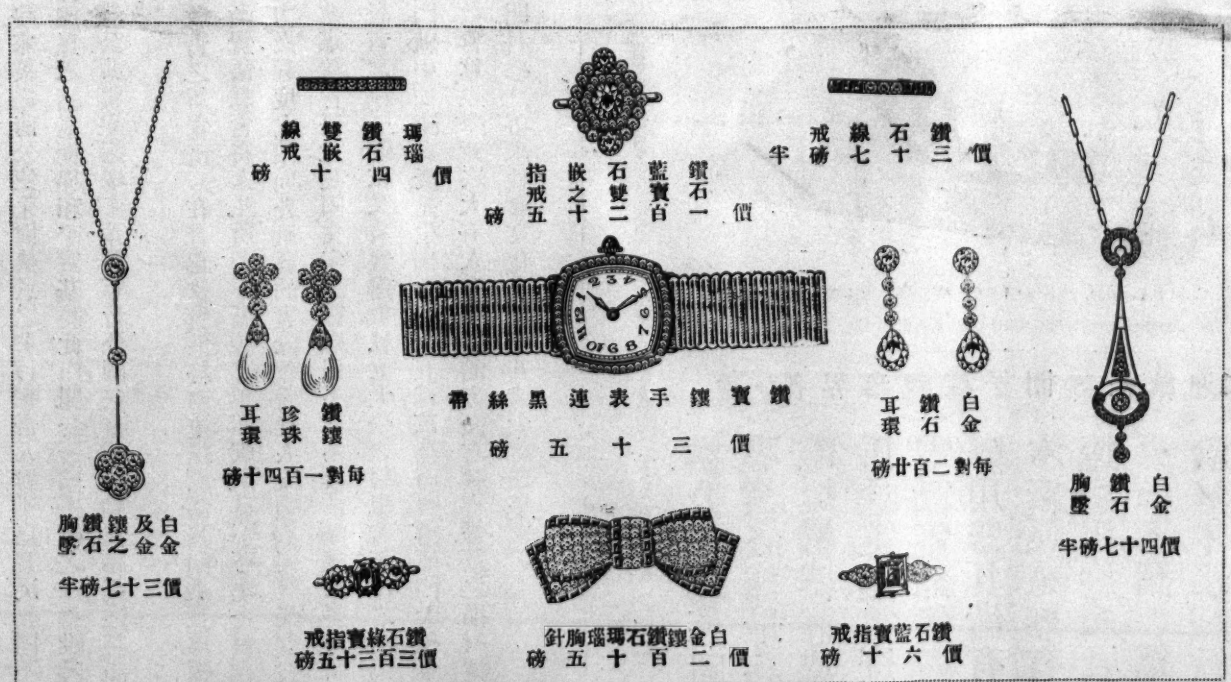
巳國民對於世界之新覺悟　古來中國人素認吾國卽世界世界卽吾國其後漸知吾國之外尙有他國然目他國皆爲野蠻我國獨文明後復覺認外國亦文明如我國但彼此無甚關係自歐戰以來我國民對於世界發生新覺悟世界各國不分文野遠近莫不痛癢相關一國之幸福或災禍往往影響全世界是以國之爲國非但應爲己國去禍謀福且宜爲世界去之謀之雖有所犧牲亦當樂爲之民之爲民非但忠於己國且宜忠於世界不僅當爲本國之國民尤當爲世界之國民二者本無抵觸之處卽或有之亦當爲全世界之治安犧牲本國之利益四海之內本皆兄弟大同世界或可望其實現

我國內政外交危險極矣我國各種事業之進行困難極矣我國領袖人材缺乏極矣雖然我國民具以上種種新覺悟我國前途或有曙光之一線乎此種新覺悟今日尙在萌芽之秋吾國民必須奮起而擴充之而光大之富貴不能淫貧賤不能移威武不能屈勇猛直進百折勿回中華之命運庶有多乎

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

To H. M. KING GEORGE V.

BY APPOINTMENT



本行所備珠寶鑽石首飾五光十色世無其匹上圖所載不過其一二耳所有鑽石珠寶均屬上選有精巧工匠製成首飾其取價亦甚克己

駐華之惠顧諸君尤本行所歡迎取價與倫敦本行樣子間之一無二定價劃一無二倘蒙函詢本行備有樣本詳載所備之首飾自當郵寄也

THE

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY Ltd.

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大陸報

欲知中國實情者不可不閱大陸報

本報宗旨正大援助正義有口皆碑為遠東各西報銷數最多者資料豐富所聘中美編輯咸為一代名儒中外各埠訪員亦皆具有世界智識故新聞准確文字通順凡政治經濟天文地利實業商務勞工運動衛生醫學法章刑名莫不應有盡有至於篇幅寬大字式醒目圖畫美麗尤其餘事時值雙十令節特集海內碩學宏作裝製成册以副各界提挈之誠

本報尋常報費詳載價目單對於學界更有優待辦法章程函索即寄

上海廣東路四十一號 一四三二

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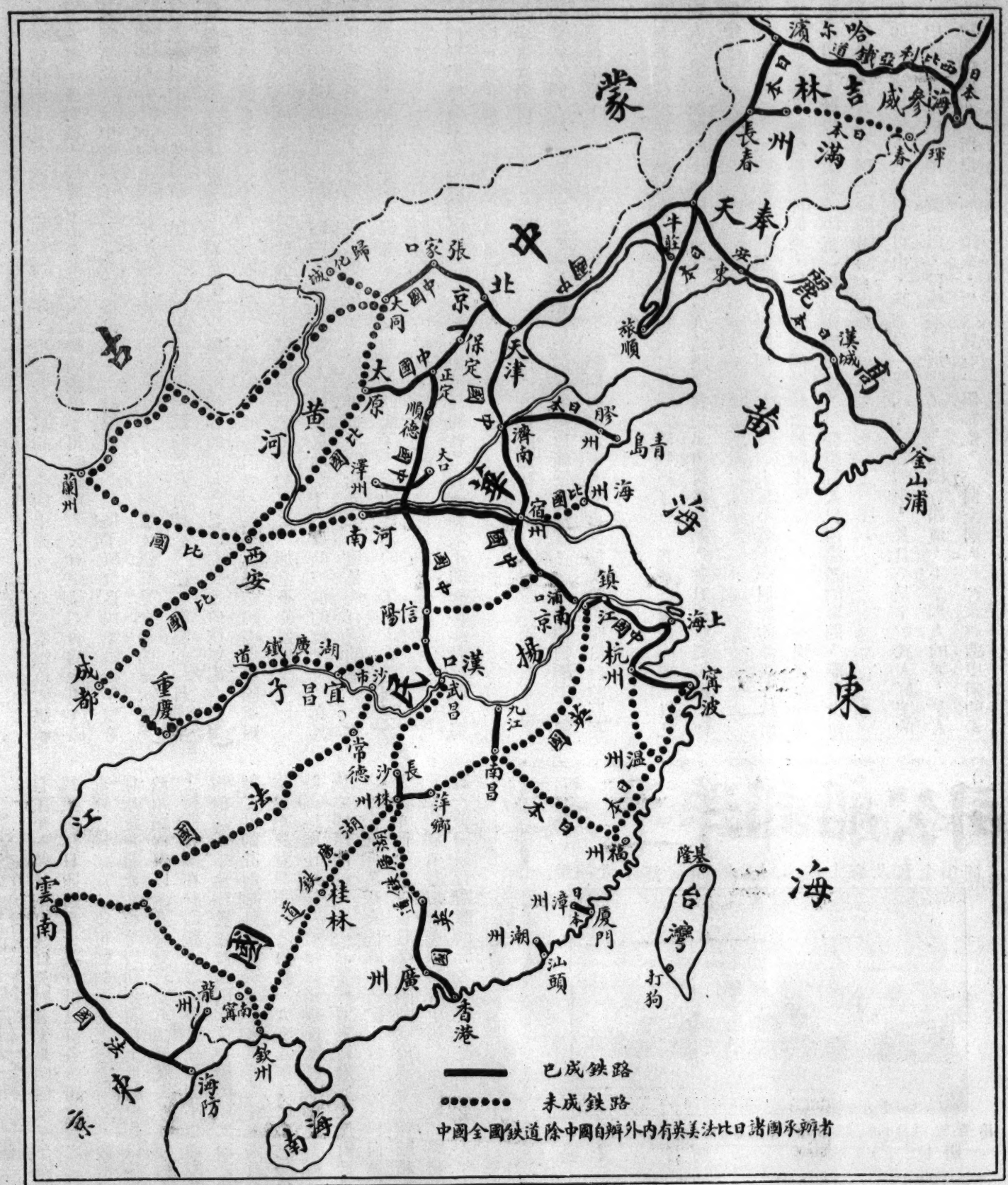
大陸報謹啟

新銀團最要之經濟問題爲中國鐵路

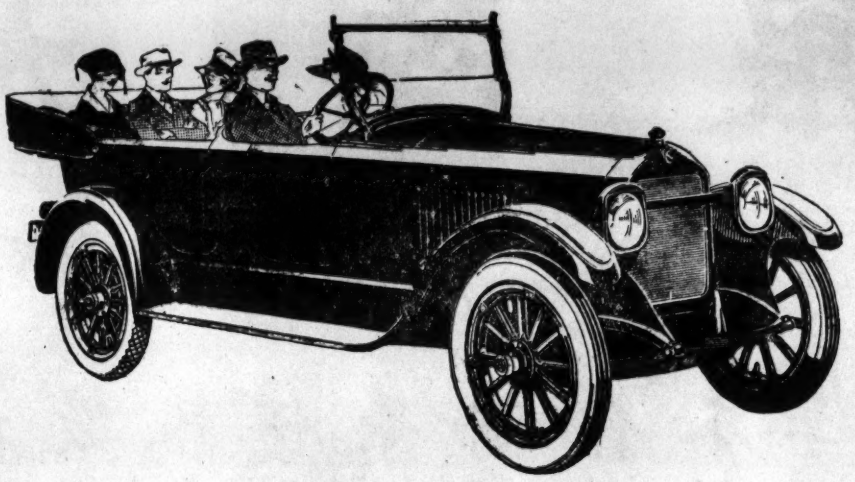


者辦承團諸國日比法美英有內外辦自國中除道鐵國全國中

助中國發展實業其活動範圍應較舊銀團爲大團員間應均平結合以後借款該團有優先權凡從前各國銀團所得之權利亦須歸併本團分配此後卽不得於亞洲再設勢力範圍所有銀團活動之範圍以對中國承借公共借款爲本此等提議當經英法日三國政府認可於是四國銀行團之代表於一九一九年五月間在巴黎開籌備會各國互相一致新銀團於以成立矣惟當所訂合同例須呈請各該國政府批准英美法三政府當各批准未有異議獨日本政府提出滿蒙除外之要求英美法以此項保留違反均平結合之條件而三國政府亦以其有碍中國之獨立及完全不肯承認四國於外交上磋商至久日本卒不允撤回其要求阻力既生而銀團成立之前途危險特甚美銀團於是倩余爲代表並得英法銀團及美國務院之允許至日本調查其切實態度本年五月間至日本及東京勾留月餘以磋商妥洽之結果得日本完全撤回其保留條件日本政府乃訓令其銀團無條件加入新銀團日人此種態度實堪欣慰蓋日之銀行家固多願無條件加入而原敬首相之政府亦對余言以撤回保留爲宜惟日之軍閥則反對之且堅持日本在滿蒙必須享有特別權利然而日本之卒能改變其態度者蓋迫於內外各方面之壓力也余得此效果後卽往中國視察旅游月餘所見所聞多極重要蓋中國亦有軍閥不欲新銀團之成立竭力破壞之而一般華人既信任美國自必信任美銀團因之皆願新銀團之成功不若軍閥之竭力反對美銀團與銀團代表之余也觀於此種運動大足以離間中外之感情於是各國對華共同行動乃益見其必要余至中國後本欲多採意見而少發言迨見彼國以反對者破壞之結果於新銀團多所誤會則不得不四出演說且發表意見於報紙中曾於屢赴上海商會及銀行公會之筵宴時每詳述新銀團之主旨與所欲辦之事業又與教育家新聞家及官紳等爲非正式之討論彼時學生聯合會聞余將以巨款借與北京政府幷謀使日本加入也將有反對之表示余卽致書該會邀以談話於

Oct. 10

龍飛斯吐特倍克汽車



Studebaker

樣式美麗▲構造堅固

機件精良▲用油節儉

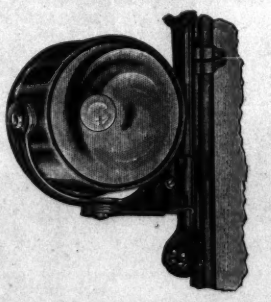
斯吐特倍克第二十組之六座汽車世無其匹有特號六座及大號六座兩種絕無危險最宜家用市間所有汽車得望其肩背者寥若晨星駛行穩速省油省費尤其餘事倘蒙各界函詢或參觀無任歡迎賜顧者請

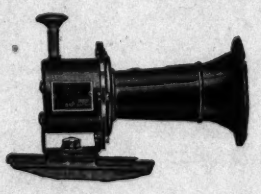
移玉 靜安寺路三十六號 上海龍飛有限公司自當極誠招待焉

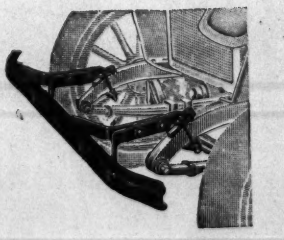
龍飛斯吐特倍克汽車

斯吐瓦特牌之零件

本行兼售各種速率表○電氣喇叭○手撳喇叭○探路燈○引火機○汽油缸等零件莫不齊備







老牌綫繩橡皮輪胎

常用老牌線繩橡皮輪胎。可免種種煩惱及危險。因該輪耐用。不易擦損。雖道路高低不平。行之坦然無虞。絕無激蕩破裂等弊。且價尤克己。識者必樂購之焉。

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